ilon, nervous prostration, over-sease; and in every form of de-ly if resulting from pulmonary striendly and helpful to the most Caswell, Hazard & Co., pro-

une 20, at 12 o'clock noon, Hyman Marks, el and Sarah Marks, aged 17 years and 4 terred at Youngstown, O.

Of heart disease, at his late residence, dest, June 19. John O'Grady, formerly o's sisted-st., seed 32 years, roun Church of Nativity at 10 s. m. to-day. I this city. June 22, 1478, of congestion of a durtic 8. only child of Foster and Ellipse 21, at 11 s. m., by cars to Lockport at Madison-st. Friends of the family in

DEATHS.

CARBON TELEPHONE AND SPEAKcograph will be exhibited in Tillotson's JAL PICNIC OF THE CHURCH AND chool of the New England Congregational AUCTION SALES.

ASON, POMEROY & CO. R SALE TO-DAY RY, GLASS AND CHINA, MIRRORS, Plated ac., &c., Invoice New TIN WARE, over 150 NEW AND USED

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269 and 271 North Clark-st.,
a. Friday Morning, June 21, at 10 o'clock
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BUTTERS, LUNG & CO., Auctioneers. GULAR SATURDAY SALE.

re, Housekeeping Goods, Carpets, and General Merchandise, REDAY, June 22, at 9:30 o'clock a. m. A. BUTTERS, LONG & CO., Auctioneers. TRIC PEN AND PRESS AT AUCTION, Y MORNING. June 22, at 11 o'clock, at 173 and 175 East Randolph-st. A. BUTTERS, LONG & CO., Auctioneers,

ANKRUPT SALE. SAFES AT AUCTION. Y MORNING, June 22, at 11 o'clock, at 173 and 178 East Randolph-st., RE PROOF SAFES, IRE AND BURGLAR-PROOF SAFE, USE SAFE, of R. E. JENKINS, Assignee A. BUTTERS, LONG & CO., Auctioneers. D. D. STARKE & CO.,

84 and 86 Randolph-st. LAR WEEKLY SALE rday, June 22, at 9:30 a. m. RNITURE, Household Goods, &c.

o'clock sharp, Saturday, June 22, tery of Four 6-Pound Smooth-

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VOLUME XXXIX.

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Fine Diagonal Cloth Cloaks, Diagonals trimmed with Silk and Beaded Fringe, \$6. Diagonals in Silk Fringe and

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PRICES LOW-STANDARD the HIGH-EST. SPECIAL ATTENTION given to WEDDING TOLLETS.

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CHICAGO, SATURDAY, JUNE 22, 1878-TWELVE PAGES.

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ANNUAL

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AND EVENING.

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MISCELLANEOUS.

To the Citizens and Taxpayers of the

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You are earnestly requested to present your grievances as to undue and unequal taxaston before the Town Board at its session on Monday next, the 24th inst.

Petitions in proper form will be furnished by subscriber upon application.

P. R. STANLEY,

Becretary Association, 72 Dearborn-st.

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Examinations for Admission to the Classical and Scintific Courses will be held in Lake Forest at the University Building on Thursday, June 27, at 2 o'clock p. n. For circulars or information address Rev. D. & BEEGORY, D. D., President, or JOHN H. HEWITT.

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WE WERE SIX. THE GREAT EUROPEAN NOVELTY.

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> Sherry and Connelly's Last Moments --- Prayer THE BRITISH MEDICAL JOUR-NAL.—"Hunyadi Janos.—The most agreeable, safest, and most efficacious aperi-ent water." and Tears.

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Every genuine bottle bears the name of The Apolitarus Co. (Imitted), London. and the Drop Down the Trap.

41 & 43 Warren-st., New York, Sole Agent for United States and Canada. FOR SALE BY DEALERS, GROCERS, AND Sentiments of the Other Murderers --- Sketch of the Crime and The label on every genuine bottle is printed on blue

> Four Other Executions in Various Parts of the Country. '

the Criminals.

Burnes, for the Murder of Elijah Burdwell. t Chillicothe, O., Perry Bowsher,

At Paris, Ill., Charles, alias John,

Mrs. McVey. At Little Rock, Ark., Jacob Levels, for

the Murder of a Colored

Man.

for the Murder of Mr. and

At Frederick, Md., Edward H. Costley, for the Murder of Solomon Costley.

THE HANGING. I am sad to-day and why forsooth? Because of what I saw.

A murder done in broad daylight,
And sanctioned by the law

Yes I was one of those who gazed, And saw the scaffold rise Amid the throng that surged below There were tears in strong mens eyes. A death like silence reigned supreme Ene the prisoners were still While officials of high repute Proceeded for to kill. The summer sky was clouded oer The scaffold towered high. The law refused to grant respite, Moments flew, time grew apace,

The prison walls looked grim and stern. Directing on the fatal work Stood Cook County's Sheriff Kern His face looked pale, it whiter grew The reason who can tell? But he who duty bound must launch Two souls to heaven or hell. Each prisoner that could procure, Did wear a black necktie,

A touching tribute to the condemned Two men that soon must die. . The Priests had read their prayers, There came a dull-like sound, Reverberating from cell to cell As its echos rolled around. cConvilles death had been avenged, The laws stern duty done,

Two bodys dangling in the air CRANKY BILL, CELL 33.

SHERRY AND CONNELLY. THE LAST HOURS,

ment, come and examine our stock The record of the sayings and doings of the murderers published in Thursday's TRIBUNE came down to 20'clock Friday norning, at which time they were both abed and asleep. The only

Never did Old Probs begin a day with more cheerless weather than that which marked the early hours of yesterday. The air was raw, the sky was overcast with sombre clouds, from which fell a microsopic drizzle not unlike that of a Scotch mist, and from the lake blew a fitful nor'easter that made one's blood run cold. It was a harmonic prelude to the sentence that in a few hours should be enacted within the jail.

was a harmonic prelude to the sentence that in a few hours should be enacted within the jail.

THE UNHAPPY REPORTERS

who had been detailed to "do" the execution were early on the ground, and by half-past 6 they numbered full a score. Two or three of the earlier ones had endeavored to obtain admittance to the jail office, but were retued, for the reason that the attending priest, Father Dowling, was engaged in religious exercises with the condemned men in the jail library. To obtain shelter from the inclemency of the weather the scribes sought shelter in a little lunch-room immediately opposite the western entrance to the jail-yard, where they and the succeeding reportorial arrivals remained until 7 o'clock, when the portals were opened and they were granted admittance to the jail office and "cage" ouly. From the latter a partial view could be obtained of the two cells, 43 and 44, occupied by the condemned men. By this time the services in the library had been completed, and the prisoners, accompanied by Fathers Dowling and Roles, had returned to the narrow abodes which for six months had been their resting-place, and which in a few hours they should leave never to again revisit. The kind-hearted ministers of religion and comfort remained with them in earnest prayer for about half an hour, when they took their temporary leave. A few minutes later one of the jail attendants made his appearance with

A NICELT-REPARED BREAKPAST, consisting of fried white fish, potates, bread and butter, and tea. Each of the condemned was given his portion. Sherry, whose brother-in-law, Martin Twohey, of Cincinnati, was with him in the cell, ate quite heartily, but Connedly, who was in close consultation with his brother, satisfied his appetite with a little of the tea and a small piece of bread. While the condemned were enting their last meal, there was heard in the jail-yard the elatter of horses' hoofs and the rumbling of wheels. It was the arrival of two hearses,—the first open indication of the scene

and the living survivors of the conferences.

No Hope.

About 8 o'clock Col. Anderson, who had just returned from Springfield, where he had been laboring, but in vain, with Gov. Cullom to secure a few days' respite for the condemned men, arrived at the jail, and was given access to the prisoners. To Sherry he related the details of his fruitless mission, and begged him not to indulge in any false hopes. The poor man thanked him earnestly for what he had done, and did so in such a mournful and pathetic manner that Mr. Anderson became greatly affected, and could scarcely reply. A few minutes later Col. McClanahan, accompanied by W. W. O'Brien, arrived on the scene, and went directly to Sherry's cell. Sherry by this time had in a measure recovered his sang ifroid, and after having been told by Mr. McClanahan that it was uscless to induffe in further hope for Executive clemency, replied that he did not want any respite, as he was now ready to die, and if he were granted a respite it would only add to his agony. Then turning to Mr. O'Brien, he said: "What time does our train leave for Cincinnati; look in the paper and see." Col. McClanahan then prescuted each of the condemned with a button-hole bouquet, said good-by after a fervid shake of the band, and retired to make room for Fathers Dowling and Roles, who had just returned.

Meanwhile, those who had received invitations

THE FORMAL PREPARTIONS FOR DEATH.
Long and carnest prayers were said by the good
Fathers and responded to by the orisoners, after
which the last sacrament of the Church, that of
extreme unction, was administered.
Promptly at 8:30 o'clock, Sheriff Kern, accompanied by one of his deputies, entered the
jail, and, after passing through the cage, entered
into a consultation with Frank Cunningham,
his Chief Clerk, who, with Deputy-Sheriff Garrick, had taken charge of whatever arrangements
were necessary previous to the coming of the
Sheriff. The trio after a few minutes' couveration visited the scaffold, and examined the bolts,
weights, and all the running-gear. Everthing tion visited the scaffold, and examined the bolts, weights, and all the running-gear. Everything was pronounced perfect, and a bailiff was sent to the Sheriff's office for the two well-stretched ropes on which the noose had been defily made the day previous. These the Sheriff had locked up in his vault the night before. After the inspection the Sheriff returned to the "cage" and was handed a dispatch from Gov. Cullom stating, "Cannot interfere with the sentence of the Court."

Previous to the arrival of this dispatch it had been noised through the corridors that the sheriff would delay the execution as long as possible, in the hope that the Governor might reconsider his determination; but the announcement of the reception of the dispatch quoted put an end to the illusive hopes, which had been indulged in by many, who regretted to see two human lives sacrificed at the behest of the law. The sheriff told one of the priests not to make any unnecessary haste in performing the religious services. He felt that it would be inhuman and in execrable bad taste for him to roush the execution through with railroad speed.

speed.

The crowd in the cage and in the jail office kept constantly growing larger, and every movement of the jail officials and the priests as they passed in and out of the condemned men's cells was watched with eager, if not painful, attention. There was crushing and jamming; those in the rear who could not see over the heads of those in front crowded and forced their way to the iron netting, through which they hoped to see, and for their pains saw very little.

At 9:30, Jailer Currier, one of the biggesthearted men in Cook County, visited the prisoners, and in a voice husky with emotion

BADE THEM FAREWELL.

oners, and in a voice husky with emotion

BADE THEM FAREWELL.

They cordially shook his hand, and in a quivering voice returned the farewell salutation. As
Currier retraced his steps to the cage door, great big tears coursed down his checks, and his hands trembled like an aspen. Tom Coffee, who was almost speechless with emotion, was the next to bid good-by. He had been Connelly's counsel, and had labored industriously to save his client. He had given up all hope, and as he passed into the corridor told a TRIBUNE reporter that he felt so bad over the affair that he didn't know how he was going to say the eternal good-by. With a pailld face and eyes-suffused with tears he slowly walked to the cells, and in a shaking voice took farewell of the two men.

At this inneture, the cage door was covered.

The record of the sayings and doings of the murderers published in Thursday's Tribung came down to 2 o'clock Fridat norning, at which time they were both abed and asleep. The only persons allowed in the jail that night were Connelly's brother, who remained with him constantly until after 6 o'clock in the morning, and Martin Twohey, Sherry's brother-in-law, and John Slattery, a friend, who used to work in the same packing-house with him. Father Dowling was with the men nearly all night, and shortly after his departure Fathers McMullen and Roles arrived. Very little of interest occurred as the time sped away. Both slept some, but were restless, keeping in one position but a short while. When awake they talked, protesting their innocence, and counting their beads. Sherry said he would make a statement before he died, but it seems reconsidered this, as he said nothing on the scaffold. He kept up his spirits. Connelly, however, broke down, and as one of those who were with him said, "he was like a piece of lime when water has been thrown on it."

Never ald Old Probs begin a day with more

and which, but nevertheless he considered it has duit to take every precaution against a contretenes. After all these preparations had been attended to,

THE DOOR WAS THROWN OPEN
for the admission of the invited ones. At first there was an attempted rush, which was soon stopped by the annuol of the allowed. There was an attempted rush, which was soon stopped by the annuol of the allowed. There was a rush for "codgns of vantage." Everybody wanted to get a front view, and the pressure was exceedingly annoying to the reporters, against whom the crowd surged spite of all protests. The greater number were satisfied to stand on the ground floor, but the more months of all protests. The greater number were satisfied to stand on the ground floor, but the more months of all protests. The greater number were satisfied to stand on the ground floor, but the more floor. Several bundles were brought in by deputies and deposited on the floor. They are coming." But they were so the seaffold, and the partition on the left of the scaffold, and the partition on the left of the scaffold, and the partition on the left of the scaffold, and the partition of the left of the scaffold, and the partition on the left of the scaffold, and the partition of the left of the scaffold, and the partition of the left of the scaffold, and the partition of the left of the scaffold, and the partition of the left of the scaffold, and the partition of the left of the scaffold, and extend the sarfle of the purpose of seeing if everything was ready. When he had gone, several doctors came into the corridor from beneath the scaffold, and extent the scaffold and the partition of the left of the scaffold, and extent the scaffold and provided the partition of the left of the scaffold, and extent the scaffold and the partition of the left of the scaffold, and extent the scaffold and provided the partition of the left of the scaffold, and extent the scaffold and the partition of the left of the scaffold and the partition of the left of the scaffold and the par

PRICE FIVE CENTS.

John Heilant, J. J. Shibley, Lieut. Vesey, Justice Matson, Supt. Hickey, United States Marshal Hildrup and three of his deputies, United States Commissioner Hoyne, W. B. Clapp. W. J. Brown, George Eberhart, Washington Hesing, Dr. Wickersham, Batter Dunne, Schmidt, D. Harry Hammer, and others.

Sheriff Kern having taken one more survey of the situation requested silence on the part of the crowd and asked their attention. He then stepped forward to the front part of the platform and read out the names of those whom he desired to sign the death certificate, which is given in full further on, with the names of 40e witnesses attached. After this the Sheriff plaged the chairs in their right positions, and elevated the ropes, so that they might not be in the way of the prisoners as they took their seats.

The friends of the doomed men recognized that their hour of death was drawing nigh, and those who had not bidden them farewell hastened to do so. Connelly's brother and Sherry's brother-in-law once more visited the cells. The leave-taking was painful to the last degree. Hands were shaken and kisses exchanged in a manner that brought tears to the eyes of the jail officials, and even the priests, to whom death-bed scenes of the most affecting character are of frequent occurrence, betrayed a visible emotion.

BEATH'S GROOMSMEN.

check, replace that he did not want any respite, as he was now ready to die, and if he were granted a respite it would only add to his agony. Then turning to Mr. O'Brien, he said:

"What time does our train leave for Cincinnati; iook in the paper and see." Col. McClanahau then presented each of the condemned with a button-hole bouquet, said good-by after a fervid shake of the hand, and retired to make room for Fathers Dowling and Roles, who had just returned.

Meanwhile, those who had received invitations to attend the execution came pouring into the jail office, and thence into the "cage," from which they could get a look at the cells in which they could get a look at the cells in which the victims of the law were guarded.

IT WAS A MOTLEY CROWD.

There were office-holders and office-seekers, lawyers and doctors, business-men and men about town. They craned their necks and strained their eyes in an ineffectual effort to distort the angle of vision sufficiently to see the floors of the two cells, which were the great objects of attention. "That's him," said one of the knowing kind, as he saw the head of one of the kind Fathers, "that's Sherry, I saw him in court the day they got their sentence." The person addressed remarked that it was a shame to hang so fine a looking man.

While the crowd was pouring into the jail office as fast as their cards of invitation could be vised, Sherry received visits from several of his former companions in Cincinnati, with whom he talked until about half-past 8, when Jailer Curier closed the galleries and corridors. The visitors took their leave, and the holy men of God, reinforced by Vicar-General McMullen and Pathers McDonnell and Cashman, commenced.

The Formal Prices of the following order:

Sheriff Kern—Deputy Garriek.

Geones Sherry—Father McMullen, Deputy sailor Consell, and Cashman.

Deputy Jailor Consell, and Cashman.

Deputy Jailor Connell, and Cashman.

was formed in the following order:

Sheriff Kern—Deputy Garrick.
Grong Sherry—Father McMullen,
Deputes Bonfield and Prindwille,
Jeneman Connell,
Deputes Bonfield and Prindwille,
Jeneman Connell,
Deputy Jallor Connell,
Mith measured step and slow the solemn cortege marched along the balcony to the place of execution in the northeast corner of the jall.
Sherry and Connelly both carried crucifixes, and kent repeating the prayers that were gently and sadly intoned by the priests. Connelly was the more self-possessed and composed of the two. His face was calm, but pale, and his eye gave evidence that he had accepted the consolation of religion and resigned himself to death. With Sherry it was different. His composure was the result of great mental effort and the coaching of the priests, who had labored incessantly with him. The procession had scarcely moved a dozen steps when Father McMyllen, in whose arm that of Sherry was linked, noticed that he was quite nervous, and betrayed signs of weakness. He hastily whispered the fact to the Sheriff and urged him to hurry. Thus admonished, the procession moved at an increased pace.

ON THE SCAFFOLD.

THEIR HEARTS, LIKE MUPPLED DRUMS, ARE As the party, headed by the Sheriff, stepped on to the scaffold, the spectators, who had been talking and laughing, became silent, and turned their eyes to the convicts. Both were some-what pale when they took their seats, but didn't show any signs of fear. Each wore a bu hole bouquet, and looked like decent, respecta ble young men. Clean clothes made a wonder

ful difference in their appearance. While the Sheriff was reading the death-war rants,—a certified copy of the record of convic-tion and sentence and the mandate of the Court,-which required fully ten minutes, the priests said prayers, which the condemned re-peated, at the same time looking at crucifixes which they held in their hands. Connelly sighed several times: Sherry betrayed no emo-tion. Father McMullen, however, ratted the

latter on the cheek and shoulder as if to brace

which they need in their hands. Conneary signed several times: Sherry betrayed no emotion. Father McMullen, however, ratted the latter on the cheek and shoulder as if to brace him up.

The reading over—the ten minutes being stretched to an hour by the imagination—the condemned were requested to stand up. They did so without hesitation. Deputies then adjusted the handcuifs, and BOUND THEIR ARMS AND LEGS with leather straps. During this operation Sherry was seemingly cool. Conneily sighed heavily.

Sheriff Kern then stepped in between them and said: "If you have anything to say, now is the time to say it. Any statement you may wish to make you can make freely. This is your last chance."

Both shook their heads negatively.

They were then enveloped in white muslin gowns, the bottoms of which were weighted with lead, so as to prevent any fluttering during their rapid descent into eternity. The nooses were then adjusted around their neeks, the concemned men repeating after the priests the litary for the dead. Conneily slightly moved his head, the noose seeming to interfere with him as he recited the prayer. Immediately afterwards the While Turnkey Bonfield was fixing that of Sherry, the latter turned his head towards him and whispered a few words,—a message to be given to a friend. At 10:21 the murderers were hidden from the view of the spectators. The Sheriff said,

"ALL READY," and rapped on the partition back of the scaffold. Bonfield and Galvin had stepped off the trap, but leaned over, and moved the caps slightly, so as to attract the attention of the condemned. Just then, or at 10:22, there was a rush of air as the trap swung backwards with the rapidity of thought, two bodies enveloped in white shot auddenly downwards, there was a crash as the trap swung backwards with the hum of a taut cord vibrating rapidly, and the majesty of the law was vindicated. Bonfield and Prindiville seized the ropes and held them, as as to prevent the bodies from swinging. The necks of both men were broken before they had lime to th

o by a couple of policemen and carried to the ar of the corridor, where he soon revived.

Mike Evans, Jim Stewart, and Commissioner Bradley became so scared when they we the gowns placed over the bodies of the en, that they turned sick to the stomach and sabed wildly out of the jail.

The brother of the murdered McConville was resent among the spectators, and watched with terest the entire proceedings. After life had see pronounced extinct by the attending phycians, he took his departure, satisfied that Vengeance is mine, saith the Lord."

Connelly's brother remained in the jail until ithis ten minutes of the execution, when some ind-hearted person assisted him out. He was limost fainting at that times and would indoubtedly have broken down entirely had he smained to witness the scene. Sherry's broth-rin-law, Twohey, of Cincinnath, remained an unaoved spectator throughout. A Mr. Cahill, diloted into the jail by W. W. O'Brien, fainted and was carried out on the shoulder of the ounselor.

After the bodies had been taken down and in the coffins, the pall-bearers carried no the bath-room off the jail-office. Here were taken off, and the remains sub-

etect to the usual
LEGAL MEDICAL EXAMINATION.
Drs. Baxter, Thibodo, Geiger, Wickersham
McCarthy, Boyd, Schimdt, and Dunne officiated.
They found that the neck of Conneily had beer
lialocated by the fall, and that there was a fracthe second bone of the cervicle portion try's soine. The result in both cases was ysis of the respiratory organs and then of orax. In accordance with the decision of dical experts, the following certificate of ras made out and signed:

nois, County of Cook, ss. —The People Illinois vs. George Sherry, implead than Connelly. Indictment for mur ed with Jeremiah Connelly. Indictment for murger.

I hereby certify that I did, on this Friday, the II st day of June, 1878, between the hours of 9 e'clock in the forencon and 12 o'cleck noon, within the walls of the common jail of Cook County, hang the defendants in the above-entitled cause, George Sherry and Jeremiah Connelly, by the neck until they were dead. This execution was carried out in conformity to the sentence of the Criminal Court of said Cook County, Dassed upon the defendants in the said cause by the Hon. John A. Jameson, Judge of the Cook County Superior Court, and ex-officio Judge of said Criminal Court, March 30, 1878, before whom said George Sherry and Jeremiah Connelly were tried on the indictment above-named, and in conformity to the provision of Division XIV. of Chapter 38 of the Revised Statutes of the State of Itilnois.

CHARLES KERRN, Sheriff of Cook County.

Witheasses: W. P. Dunne, M. D., Swayne Wickstham, D. Ernest Schmidt. E. A. Ballard, M. D., William Kolze, Heury Moore, D. Harry Hammer, William C. D. Granuls, Kirk D. Pierce, B. McVickar, M. D., Washington Hesing, S. F. Wright, John McCarthy, M. D., Peter Steinberger, Dr. F. Henrotin, John Summerfield, Emil Jennings, E. W. Egwards, M. D., A. J. Baxter, M. D., H. Gelger, M. D., County Physician, R. Thibodo, M. D., Joseph Hogan, John M. Dunphy, Thomas McNamara, H. Rakenius, D. Mignault.

After the lids had finally been screwed down, the publicagers extried the coffine to the

After the lids had finally been screwed down, he pall-bearers carried the coffins to the earses, which had been in the yard since 7 belock.

The body of Sherry was taken charge of by his brother-in-law, and was shipped to Cincinnati last night for burial. A railroad-pass was granted to his brother-in-law by the County Committee of Public Charities for that pur-

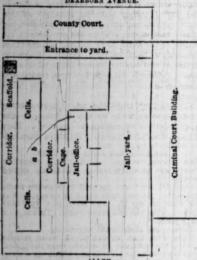
A subscription was taken up for Connelly's A subscription was taken up for Conneily's brother, and enough was raised to pay the expenses of transportation to Bergen Point, N. J., where his relatives reside. His remains were temporarily taken charge of by Undertaker Castidy, No. 1425 State street.

The sheriff.

To much praise cannot be awarded to Sheriff ern for the manner in which he conducted the cention. He did everything in his power to nooth the way of the unfortunate men to the awe. Their last hours he gave up to them deter spiritual advisers, and would tender any circumstances permit curi-try-hunters to annow them. With the presentatives of the press he was just but fidd. Yesterday none of the reporters were rmitted to see the doomed men. as he conlered that the public had learned all that they are entitled to, and what passed between the omen and the attendant priests was of too THE SHERIFF. were entitled to, and what passed between the two men and the attendant priests was of too sacred a nature to be exposed. In the manage-ment, of the gallows at the critical moment sverything worked to a charm. There was not the slightest hitch anywhere. The drop had been arranged at five and one-half feet, so that while it could not fall in its results to vindicate the law, it would not subject the unfortunate men to any prolonged torture. In this he suc-reded admirably, for the medical experts all tay that the men never knew what struck them.

LAY OF THE LAND.

The annexed "chromo" will give the readers serve to explain the preceding account of the



a Cell 44, occupied by Connelly, b Cell 43, occupied by Sherry.

ON THE OUTSIDE. AN IDLE, GAPING, CURIOUS, AND YET ORDERLY CROWD

began to gather on the outside as early as 7 o'clock. Without the slightest prospect of sceling anything but dead walls, the impassable barriers of thick stone, the dull green gate through which none might enter without the magic slip of paper with Sheriff Kern's name at the bottom, and the motley faces and forms of one another, they stood on the sidewalks, in the alley-ways, sat on the stone steps of the County Building, and patronized the neighborgin-mills for as much as four or five hours. The fact that they were near the place where two human beings were about to shuffle off the mortal coil seemed to satisfy them, since the prestest object of their descriptions. morea coll seemed to satisfy them, since the greatest object of their desire—admission to the fall—was absolutely denied them. So they persisted in hanging around. Including the numbers who found convenient loading-places on Michigan street, Illinois street, and the alley between Clark and Dearborn, there were probably 1000 recole who convenient out of ably 1,000 people who congregated out of tothing but morbid curiosity to be in the vicinity of a terrible deed.

vicinity of a terrible deed.

A FEW VENTURESONE IDIO'S
in the County Building climbed to the roof and
found, on arriving at their perch, that they
could see nothing but the jail yard, the two
dismal-looking hearses, to which were attached
the still more dismal-looking horses, the steps
leading up to the jail office, and the few deputies who were officiously brancing about the
yard. For all that, they seemed to enjoy it,
and retained their exaited position to the last.
There were several women in the crowd below,
—all of the poor, shivering sort,—some
of whom had bables and little children
in their arms or clinging to their wet, drabbled
garments. They came because others came,
and because there would be some sort of melancholy pleasure in learning, after waiting a
few hours, that what was to happen had actually happened. After that, they could go about
their business,—if they had any,—conscious of
haviour done all the heavy hanging around they
could by way of giving the thing the proper

in passing and repassing leisurely through this crowd of men, women, and children—this mottey collection of semi-respectables, roughs, and moodlums—was tame and monotomous. Everybody conceded that two young murderers were about to get what they deserved, although to be sure, some said, it was pretty hard to be cared of a d—d ugly trap with a shoody rope around one's neck, and showed into the east world in a moment's time. Others inclined to the view that the suddenness of the drop was he only redeeming thing about it, and talked as learnedly of the drop and the flash as if they and seen dozens of executions, and knew just by the business worked. The prevalent curisity was, of course, to know whether the men could die game or not, and on this subject there are widely-varying views. Some were sure

that Sherry would hold out stubborn and defiant to the last, and that Connelly would be the one to show the white feather. Others, who knew more about what they were talking, prophesied that Sherry's braggadocio style would desert him, and that he would be as limp as a rag, and that Connelly, while sober and ever tearful, would possess the greatest amount of nerve and grit when the awful moment came. There was a general opinion expressed among the more decent members of the crowd that it was about time there were more hangings in Chicago, and not a few blurted out their views that Simoni, "the d—dold Italian rag-picker," and Vilinger, the wife-murderer, and others now confined in Murderers' Row ought to have the benefit of the same scaffold in a short time, so that the thing might pay for itself, as it were. But in the expression of these and other views the crowd did not even once become noisy or boisterous, seeming to regard the occasion which drew them together as one entitled to immunity from a fuss or a possible field. one entitled to immunity from a fuss or a possible fight. THERE WAS LITTLE WORK FOR THE DOZEN OR

on the outside to do except to assist the Sheriff's gatekeepers, James Sharkey, Henry Watkins, Jeremiah Flynn, William Mariga, James O'Brien, and Gus Lange, in keeping out all those who didn't have the requisite passes. Once in a while some of the crowd, growing weary, would walk through the alley and yield to the temptation to stop in front of the big gate. But they didn't remain long, however. A long, fair-haired, but gruff "peeler," armed with a mace and exerting his little brief authority through that useful article his uniform, and his glistening insignia of office, "Star 51," conceived it to be his duty to yell out to everybody that came too near his sacred presence—especially the poorly-dressed "vags" and the "kids" of tender years—"What the HELL are you doing here? You can't see nothing, no how. Come, now, get out of this." They went without further invitation from the "boss." After innumerable false rumors the crowd at last put forth in an authoritative statement that the boys had dropped. The spening of the gate soon afterwards, the emerging of the evening paper reporters, telegraph boys, and others, who lost no time in making tracks for the South Side, confirmed it. Soon the alley was cleared, but the hangers-on, although it was still raining an uncomfortable drizzle, kept standing around until the two hearses, with two 'rude, white pine boxes inside, came rolling out of the yard and drove raoidly down the streets. It was all over now, the last iocentive to hang around had gone, and the crowd withdrew to split up into little knots and talk over the first hanging in Chicago since 1873.

PUBLIC SENTIMENT. AS GATHERED IN MURDERERS' ROW. Immediately after the execution, the Sheriff began to remove the scaffold. A great number were admitted to the jail, but not half of those who sought admission. There was really nothing to be seen, yet everybody wanted to pace the

floors and view the prisoners in their cells. Especial attention was very naturally drawn to such as were in and awaiting trial for murder from the fact that the execution had occurred, and that there were several who were liable to pass through the same ordeal at no distant day.
Wieland, the murderer of Bluhm, was the first prisoner called upon by the reporter to get his impressions. He was engaged playing a game at cards, and his companion was Sparks, who had killed Devitt. Wieland was jubilant, but he confessed that the hanging had subdued him somewhat. "I will not be hanged," he

I'LL GET RELIGION, AND THAT'LL SAVE ME," l'LL GET RELIGION, AND THAT'LL SAVE ME."
but he did not seem to be over-joyful. Death
had a terror for him, and he had seen the law executed. He said Sherry had bid him good-by, and
the ordeal had been a severe one. "Think of it."
said he. "There was the poor fellow marching
from his cell to the scaffold, and he stopped
to give me his hand. It was too
much for me. I broke down and the tears ran
down my cheeks. They both could not have
been gullty," he said, and he gave way to melancholy. Sparks was in the same cell,—the man been guilty," he said, and he gave way to mel-ancholy. Sparks was in the same cell,—the man who had killed Devitt,—and he was greatly worked up. He was pacing his cell in the greatest nervousness, and all that he would say was that he was a prisoner. In answer to ques-tions as to how he felt, and inquiries as to his state of mind, he was mum. He was greatly excited, but declined to explain his feelings. In common with other prisoners he was, some-how, prejudiced against reporters, and deaf to all they would say or that any one would sugall they would say or that any one would sug-

gest, except his immediate friends.

simoni,
the Italian, who murdered McCue, was the next
one called on in the murderers' row. He feigned
that he could speak very little Euglish, and
what he could speak apparently was so broken
that year few could grade the sense of it. The that very few could gain the sense of it. The most that could be interpreted from what he said at the start was that he was innocent of the said at the start was that he was innocent of the murder, and, with a twitching of muscle and a shrugging of his shoulders, he tried to demonstrate his position. It will be remembered that no to vesterday he was entirely indifferent as to his fate, backed as he was by prominent lawyers; but when Sherry, who occupied the ceil next him, came to bid him good-by on his way to the scaffold, he confessed that he weakened, and in reciting his story was found to be very solicitous about the future. At first he had not been able to speak in English, but the excitement attendto speak in English, but the excitement attendant on the presence of a scaffold made him a linguist, and he was able to speak fluently and to tell the story of his crime. He was innocent,

who was charged with having murdered a fellow near the corner of Twentieth and State streets, was the next called on. He was busy giving a frame a second coat of green paint—a picture frame which he bad made of a cigar box. picture frame which he had made of a cigar box. He claimed, with the others, that he was entirely innocent, and, furthermore, that he did not know where the seene of the murder was. He was evidently trying to make an alibi, which seems to be his line of defense, but in this instance was singularly unsuccessful. His explanation was by no means clear, and, beside, he betrayed an interest in the future by no means consistent with his innocence. He did not want to hang, and said that, when Sherry was on the march to the scaffold and stopped to shake hands, he was turilled beyond description. In his own language and style, he expressed a prejudice against capital punishment, and, hearing the noise of the removal of the boards of the scaffold, suggested that the whole thing would make a good bonfire.

would make a good bonfire.

VILINGER,

the murderer of his wife,—an old, decrepid, worn-out individual,—took the view that hanging was not the best-way of punishing crime. It was with the greatest difficulty that a view of his face could be gotten, but when it was gotten it was found to express the greatest sorrow. He was opposed to the gallows, and said:

"When Connelly shook hands with me as he passed to the scaffold I wished I had never been borned." He continued crying aloud, lamenting the death of his wife, and hiding his face, and was evidently deeply impressed.

CAREY,
the murderer of his brother-in-law, was stolcal. He said that it had not been his fortune to become acquainted with either Suerry or Connelly, but their death did not seem to impress him. Said he, "I'll never be hanged," and he went on to confess that he had killed Hegwein, but he maintained that he had killed Hegwein, but he maintained that he had killed Hegwein, but he saw no great punishment in it, and he expected to avoid any such end by his ability to hire attorneys, etc.

THE CRIME.

After a lapse of a little over five years, Cook County has been called upon to invoke the aid of the gallows to vindicate the outraged majesty of the law. Yesterday forenoon George Sherry and Jeremiah Connelly, the murderers of Hugh McConville, expiated their crime by suffering the death penalty. In March, 1873, George Driver was hanged in the old Court-House for the murder of his wife. Chicago subsequently, by a change of venue, imposed and collected the Mosaic residuation. losaic retribution in two cases of murder, in adjoining counties. Andrew J. Perteet, a colored man, who cut his wife's throat with a razor in September, 1871, was hanged in Joliet in De-cember, 1873. Chris Rafferty shot down Police-Officer O'Meara in cold blood in August, 1872, and, having undergone the ordeal of three trials, one in Chicago and the other two in Waukegan, met his death on the scaffold in the latter city in Feormary, 1874.

The crime for which Sherry and Connell ere executed was one of the most unprovoked surders, in this city of lawless assassination that has ever fallen to the lot of the journalist to describe. About \$420 o'clock on the evening of Jan. 19 last, these two young men, who, it seems, had been on a terrific spree, after having raised a row in and stollen a kulle from the Others inclined of the drop was to it, and talked to with the bitcher-shop of Peter Schmidt, 1580 State street, and talked to flash as if they and knew just the prevalent curi-whether the men this subject there come were sure the wrists and roughly bulled her about, one of the ruffians grabbed the girl by the wrists and roughly bulled her about, all the time keeping up a volley of

onl language. McConville took the part of his four language. McConville took the part of niece and endeswored to protect her from insults and assaults to which she was subjet A-general melee ensued, in which the girl aged to free herself from the drunken field minute or two later she heard her uncle out, "Murder! murder! I am stabbed!"

out, "Murder! murder! I am stabbed!" The two men then ran away. McConville managed to stagger towards his niece, and said to her, "I'm stabbed; send for a doctor." The wounded man was conveyed to his home, and, after ingering in great agony till about midnight of Sunday, expired.

The police were soon put in possession of the available facts in connection with the tragedy, and Sunday afternoon obtained a clew which unmistakably pronounced Sherry and Connelly the guilty parties. Late that evening they were captured at the saloon 217 Lowe avenue, near where they boarded. They had secreted themselves in a shed in rear of the premises, and when caught were preparing to make a hurried escape.

and when caught were preparing to make a hurried escape.

THE INQUEST

on the remains of the murdered McConville was held at the Twenty-second Street Police Station the following Tuesday afternoon. Coroner Dietzsch presided. The assassins Sherry and Connelly were present. A large crowd was in attendance, and much interest was manifested in the proceedings. Peter Kippen, a car-conductor, recognized the prisoners as two men who rode with him the fatal Saturday from Sixteenth to Thirty-fourth street. James Donegan, a cattle-dealer, had been assaulted by them in front of Smith's meat-market. Sherry struck him over the head with a slung-shot, and he retreated to the market for safety. The two men followed. Sherry selzed a chopper and Connelly grabbed a knife. Peter Schmidt, the owner of the market, told a similar story. Jacob Kopka, a Bohemian bricklayer, and William Slater told how they had been assaulted and threatened by the two rufflans, one of whom—Connelly—brandished a murderous knife. Mrs. Margaret Parker had also been subjected to insult, and fied to a saloon for safety.

Miss Rosa McConville, the niece of the victim, related how she had been insulted, how her uncle came to her assistance, the subsequent melee, and the deatheries of her uncle. Thomas Boyce, the owner of the boarding-house at 215

melce, and the deathcries of her uncle. Thomas Boyce, the owner of the boarding-house at 215 Lowe avenue, testified that, on Connelly's return home on the fatal Saturday evening, he in-formed the witness that he had been chased formed the witness that he had been chased after having had a fuss with an unknown man and had stabbed him, so that he did not think it possible for the victim to recover. Connelly was very drunk, and admitted that he had stabbed the man with a knife he had stolet formed butcherful. GEORGE SHERRY.

one of the prisoners, having intimated that he had a statement to make, was allowed to do so after having been duly cautioned by the Coroner. He detailed how the twain had gone on the soree and insuited and abused several people. Going up the street, they met McConville and the zirl. Connelly pulled out a knife, and, after making use of some very abusive language to McConville, tried to stab him. Sherry pushed the girl out of harm's way, and made a grab for the knife, which he succeeded in getting. Connelly had succeeded in his bloody intent, and, after remarking that he had "finished the sou——," both ran away. The Coroner's jury returned a verdict that Connelly did the murder, and Sherry was accessory to it, after which the and Sherry was accessory to it, after which the

and Sherry was accessory to it, after which the two were removed to the County Jail.

The Grand Jury promptly found a true bill of murder in the first degree against the two young men, and Feb. Is'taey were arraigned for trial. Col. McClannahan appeared for Sherry and Thomas Coffee for Connelly. State's-Attorney Mills prosecuted. The greater portions of this and the succeeding day were consumed in obthining a jury. The witnesses for the prosecution again rehearsed the evidence they had given at the Coroner's inquest, and, under a sharp and rigorous cross-examination by the counsel for the defendants, stood their ground nobly, bringing out little corroborating details that otherwise might have been passed over without notice. The defense was a peculiar one, the counsel of each defendant trying to establish the fact that the other didit, and his own was simply an innocent accessory. and his own was simply an innocent accessory. Sherry was put on the stand and testified that Connelly alone committed the crime; while the latter was equally positive that the entire guilt was on the head of the former. The trial lasted six days, and resulted in a verdict of guilty, the jury fixing the penalty of death for both by anging.

The counsel for the defendants gave notice that they would move for a new trial. March 31, the motion came up before Judge Jameson, who had tried the cases. Messrs. Anderson, Coffee, and McClanghan argued at great length in favor of a new trial, and were opposed by the States-Attorney. The motion was overruled, and the prisoners were ordered to stand up and receive the sentence of the Court, which was that they should explate the crime of which they had been found guilty

the crime of which they had been found guilty by hanging on June 21.

The counsel then gave notice that they would appeal to the Supreme Court, and asked for time in which to prepare a bill of exceptions. The Court granted thirty days.

May 10 Sherry sent in a petition to the County Board protesting his innoceace of the crime of which he had been convicted, and in view of his poverty asking the Board to appropriate \$150 to enable him to have the record of his trial written up, so that the appeal could be taken to the

enable him to have the record of his trial written up, so that the appeal could be taken to the
Supreme Court. After some discussion, the
petition was refused.

The attrorneys of the doomed men were not
disposed to let all remedies go unexhausted,
and accordingly, on May 24, they appeared before Judge Moore, then presiding in the Criminal Court, and asked the Court to order the
Clerk to make up the record; and grant an extension of twenty days. The convicted men
were penniless, and counsel said it would be
barbarous and inhuman to deprive them of a
chance for life, simply because they were poor.
The Court agreed with the counsel, and granted The Court agreed with the counsel, and granted

The Court agreed with the counsel, and granted the order prayed, also giving an extension of ten days.

The events of the past few days—the appeal to—the Supreme Court, its refusal to grant a supersedeas, the application to the Governor for a reprieve and his declination, the appeal to the Criminal Court for a respite of a few days, in which to give the andemned an exportunity to Crimma Court for a respice of a few days, in which to give the Endemned an opportunity to make their peace with God, and Judge Moore's refusal after consultation with Judge Jameson—are so familiar to the readers of True Tribung as to need no more than mere men-

> BIOGRAPHICAL. GEORGE SHERRY.

George Sherry was born in Cincinnati, in November, 1855, and spent his early years in that town. His parents were Irish by birth, his father being employed as a laborer. Sherry had three sisters, one married to Mr. Twohey, and the other two still unmarried. He was the second of the family. The father died in Cincinnati several years ago, and the mother in the State Insape-Asylum at Carthage, O., after eight months' incarceration in that institution, to which she had been sent by the County Court of Hamilton County. For several years Sherry worked in Cincinnati at laboring work and in packing-houses, where his occupation was that requiring but little intelligence or ability, he being a ham-sewer. Two years ago he came to Chicago, and had, up to the day of the crime, worked in packing-houses at the Stock-Yards, his last employment was at B. P. Hutchinson's packing-house, where he worked side by side with Connelly, and this was the first time the two ever met. Sherry was five teet eight inches in height, brown hair cut very short, and blue eyes; weighing 160 pounds when arrested, although he gained a few pounds in jail. He was a burly, broad-shouldered fellow, with a heavy, hard-looking face and decidedly unprepossessing manner. econd of the family. The father died in Cin-JEREMIAH CONNELLY

was younger and better looking than his partner in crime and death. He was born Aug. 15, 1859, in Bantry, Ireland, and was brought to America by his mother when very young. His father died in Ireland, and Connelly had no recoilection of him. Jerry was the youngest of the family, which consisted of five boys and one girl. The mother is still alive and resides at Bergen Point, N. J.

Connelly was thrown upon the world to get a living very early, and, after two years spent in New York, he accompanied his relatives to Bergen Point, and procured work in a coal-yard there. Then he worked in a dockyard for three years, and, at the expiration of this term, shipped on board the steamboat Commodore, of the Western Transportation line, at Buffalo, and in the fall of 1877 Connelly left it in Buffalo, and came by rail to Chicago. He got work in Hutchinson's packing-house, and remained there until the day of the murder. He was a bright-looking boy, five feet six and a quarter inches in beight, and weighed 145 pounds. He had dark brown hair, naturally curling, and blue-gres. Although certainly not a handsome boy he had not the dogged, sullen appearance of sperry, and during his imprisonment won the sympathy of the pall officials by his quiet, gottlemanly manner.

OTHER EXECUTIONS.

BURNES. HIS LAST HOURS. Special Disputch to The Tribuna.
Sr. Louis, June 21.—John Burnes was hanged o-day at Paris, Ill., for the murder of Elijah

rected in the rear of the County Jail, ou the same spot where Caser was hung, in June, 1875, and Johnson, in June, 1876. The condemned man was informed last evening that all efforts to secure a respite had proved futile. Through the night and during the forenoon he was quite calm, and declared himself resigned to his fate. The Rev. Mr. Wilkens, a Method-

st preacher, and Mrs. Gilbert, a lady of Paris, were with the man all the morning. He had given permission to some medical gen-tlemen to make an autopsy of his body, but revoked that permission. This morning, at five ninutes past 1 o'clock, Burnes was led from his cell by Sheriff Halley, accompanied by the Rev. Mr. Wilkens and

MRS. GILBERT. The doomed man was dressed in a neat suit of black, wearing one cotton glove and carrying its mate in his hand. He was smoking a cigar, and, as he walked coolly up the steps to the gallows, he showed not the slightest signs of nervousness. When the party arrived at the summit of the structure, Burnes turned and grasped the hand of Mrs. Gilbert, who has done much to prepare him to meet his fate like a man. He held her hand for a moment, raised it to his lips, kissed it, and turned away. Mrs. Gilbert immediately left the in-

APPEARANCE OF THE CONDEMNED. Special Dispatch to The Tribune.
TERRE HAUTE, Ind., June 21.—To commit

nurder in Edgar County means to get

hanged. The victim of the law to-day was Charles, alias John, Burnes, and the hanging attracted much attention in this section. You rrespondent reached there yesterday, and visted the prisoner, who was found to be quite inisposed to be interviewed, especially by members of the newspaper fraternity, of which about dozen representatives were present; and, in fact, one could scarcely blame him, for the deputy said that probably fully 400 persons had visited him that day. In person, Burnes was five feet six inches tall, lean, wiry, a thin face, sandy complexion, heavy red mustache, coarse red hair, long and curly, and small gray eyes of cruel, nervous gaze—in all a suspicious, vin-dictive-appearing man. He was born in Oswego, N. Y., March, 1852, being but 28 years of ge. He ran away from his parents (who are yet living in his old home there) when but 16 years old and joined a circus troupe. He then drifted to Texas, where he enlisted in the United States cavalry at Fort Bencha, and appears to have served about a year. He then dessrted, and wandered about the southwestern part of the country for several years, gambling, thieving, and, as he expressed it,

LEADING A TOUGH LIFE. full of bad deeds. Finally he reached the City of Terre Haute, where he worked a short time in a woolen-mill. He did not work much, only resorting to it occasionally as a matter of necessity. His associates were of the desperate kind, some of them being the most noted thieves in the country, the last of whom was the notorious Dick Procythe, at whose house near Baldwinsville, in this county, the murder of Birdwell was committed.

THE SHERIFF, Charles L. Holtry, had a guard of citizens armed with rifles. All bis arrangements were perfect, and he was efficiently aided by his deputy, D. S. Lillard. Burnes quietly smoked cigars and discussed his past life and the execution all the forenoon, and exhibited a wonderful amount of nerve, not trembling or changing color in the least, to the final instant. At precisely 1 o'clock accompanied by the Sheriff and his religious adviser, of the Episcopal Church, he mounted the scaffold in the presence of about 200 witnesses. He was quietly smoking a cigar, stood easily, listened to the reading of the warrant, then to a long prayer, and resumed his smoking while the preparations were being made.

AT THE PINAL MOMENT he arose, drew on a pair of white gloves, handed a short confession to his lawyer admitting the murder, coolly stepped to the railing, deposited his eigar thereon, was rapidly tied. and, with the black cap and rope adjusted, he dropped into eternity at nine minutes past 1 o'clock. teen minutes his body was taken down and imwitness his death.

Charles, alias John, Burnes was born and raised in Edgar County. Illinois, where his parents still reside, upon a small farm. John passed his earlier days as a field-hand, working for his father; but, long before gaining his majority, he deserted his quiet little home, and began the reckiess, aimless life which brought him to the gallows. The exact age at which he began his acts of lawlessness is unknown, but there is a story among the farmers in the neighborhood where he lived that an unsuccessful love-affair hastened his ruin. Others say that he was naturally of a wild disposition, having a great fondness for adventure. Accidentally falling in with

he became a member of the well-known band of horse-thieves and train-wreckers, of which Procythe is chief. This band, wao have been the pest and terror of the region in which they lived for years, have committed some of the most daring acts of lawlessness ever known to the simple inhabitants. During the month of November, 1877, a store in one of the towns in the simple inhabitants. During the month of November, 1877, a store in one of the towns in Putnam County, Indiana, was burglarized, and about \$1,000 worth of goods was stoien and carried away. Several circumstances pointed strongly to Procythe's men as the perpetrators, and an indictment was made out against him, a requisition procured, and Sheriff Lumon, of Putnam County, crossed over into Illinois, and proceeded to Paris, Edgar County, where he secured the services of John Koho, a Deputy Marshal. and a man named Elijah Burdwell, a farmer, wao, on account of his acquaintance with the country, was sworn in as a Special Deputy Marshal to assist in the capture of Procythe, whom he knew from personal acquaintance.

A WARRANT WAS PROCURED, and all three started for Procythe's little, half-deserted farm in the northwestern part of Edgar County, where he was supposed to be at that time. This farm stands in a portion of country somewhat sparsely settled, and is surrounced by a dense forest of large trees. The dwelling—a little one-story-log-house, with four rooms—is in the midst of an apple-orchard, which is protected by a common rail fence, sadly in need of repairs.

When the officers arrived at this dilapidated,

of repairs.

When the officers arrived at this dilapidated When the officers arrived at this dilapidated, uninviting place, they were almost convinced that it was wholly deserted. The gate stood open, the door of the bouse was closed, while the half-broken window-shutter played back and forth in the wind, but, upon dismounting and entering the yard, they caught a glimpse of Procyche as he rancut of the back door into the orchard and mounted his horse, which was standing there ready saddled. The officers mounted their horses and followed him into the woods, firing several shots; but he escaped without injury.

After following the trail for some time, they lost it completely, and

EFTURNED TO THE HOUSE

to consider further plans for effecting his capture. They all rode into the yard and began eating apples. Koho and Lumon dismounted and sat upon the fence, while Burdwell remained in the saddle.

While the three men were in this position, a fourth—a broad-shouldered, powerful man, with a bearing and countermace that might have toid his lawless trade—walked out from behind a corner of the house and advanced towards the group.

corner of the house and advanced towards the group.

THIS WAS BURNES.

After exchanging rapid glances with each of the officers, he addressed Burdwell, asking what his name might be. Burdwell told him. Burnes then drew a revolver with each hand, cocking both at the same time, and, leveling one at Burdwell, fired, exclaiming as he did so, "And you came here to arrest me, did you?" Burdwell, as well as the other two men, had also drawn their pistols, and four shots were exchanged almost simultaneously. Burdwell had leaned over on the other side of his hores, after the style of a Comanche, firing under the animal's neck at Burnes. The discharge from the latter's bistof took effect is the left leg of Burdwell, ranging upwards and passing into the abdomen, causing

causing
INJURIES FROM WHICH HE DIED THE NEXT DAY.
Burdwell, notwithstanding his wound, jumped down from his horse and got behind the fence, where Koho and the Sheriff had taken refuge, and all three continued to fire upon Burnes, who stood behind an apple-tree and exchanged shot for shot, until he had emptiad one of his pistols, when he ran a short distance, mounted his horse, and disappeared, having received only a slight wound in the thigh.

This was upon Saturday, the 20th of Novem-

ber; and the next day at 5 o'clock in the after-BURNES WAS ARRESTED AT TERRE HAUTE on the 28d, and returned to Edgar County, where hawas convicted during the March term of the Circuit Court. Procythe and the render of his men are still at large.

BOWSHER. HIS EXECUTION

Special Dispatch to The Tribune. CHILLICOTHE, O., June 21.—Bowsher was ex ecuted at 11:05 a. m. He made no resistance, no confession, had nothing to say on the scaf-fold, but maintained his usual sullenness. His neck was broken, and he died without a struggle. An immense crowd was in town, but i was orderly. THE CRIME

for which Perry Bowsher was swung off was the murder of an old couple, Edmund 8. and Ann McVey, aged respectively 77 and 72, who, at the time of their death, Oct. 23, 1877, kept the tollgate on the Columbus turnpike, five miles north f Chillicothe. A girl by the name of Alice Dean, who was living with them at the time of the murder, was awakened Friday night, Oct. 28, by the firing of a pistol and the screams of Mrs. McVey. Another shot followed, and then all was quiet. She herself jumped out of bed, crawled under it, and presently a man came into her room with a light in his hand. He went o the centre-table, fumbled around it, and forced the lock of a bureau drawer. Then he rent out, but returned soon afterwards, went over the room again, and then left the place.

over the room again, and then left the place. The girl
CRAWLED OUT FROM UNDER THE BED.
opened a window, through which she escaped, reached the pike, and made her way to a neighbor's house, where she gave the alarm. The neighbors tound the front door fast and the kitchen door closed, though not locked. The house was so dark and full of smoke that they could not get in. They went around in front, called Mrs. McVey several times without getting an answer, and finally knocked in the door with a rail. A light was obtained, and by this time the smoke was nearly out of the house, and they got in. Mr. McVey lay on the floor behind the door, and Mrs. McVey was sitting on a chair opposite, her head resting on the stove.

door, and Mrs. McVey was sitting on a chair opposite, her head resting on the stove.

Biood flowed from Mrs. McVey's body, their bed was on fire, and there was fire in Alice Dean's room. The neighbors poured on a generous quantity of water and put it out. They found a pocketbook and watch in the old folks' bed, and proceeded to rouse up the neighborhood. Mrs. McVey was found to have received two wounds, one in the head and face and the other in the chest, the ball finally lodging near the spinal column. The old man was shot in the chest, the ball having passed in its course through the heart, and in all probability causing immediate death. The theory was that the murderer had entered the house with the intention to rob, had awakened Mr. McVey, who grappled with him and received his death shot, and that the noise awoke the old woman. The thief placed his pistol to her head and fired, the ball making an ugly, though not fatal, wound. Sinking into a chair, she pleaded for her life, while the inexorable murderer fired the second shot, which finished her. This was the theory, and it was borne out by the evidence. It turned out that McVey had \$1,700 in United States bonds, which were missing, while about \$416, which had been hidden about the place, was found where it had been left.

THE WHOLE COUNTRY AROUND was greatly excited at the murder, and great efforts were made to discover and arrest the murderer. For a time they were unavailing, but in November the right man was found. He was Perry Bowsher,—an illegitimate son of one "Doe" Bowsher, living near the place,—a fel-low of protogously had character, and a former low of notoriously bad character, and a forme low of notoriously bad character, and a former occupant of the Pentientiary, where he nearly killed one of the guards. He escaped serving full time there on the plea of insanity, but was sent to an asylum. At another and later date he was sent to the asylum at Athens, from which he escaped in March, 1877. During his infamous career he had also attempted, unsuccessfully, to kill his grandmother. He was AULLAINGUS-LOOKING FELLOW. A VILLAINOUS-LOOKING FELLOW.

his face betokening a nature cruel enough to commit any deed of violence. The pants he commit any deed of violence. The pants he wore corresponded to the description of those given by Alice Dean as having clothed the legs of the man she saw that night, and his shoes fitted the small tracks left in the field about the toll-gate. Suspicion was first attracted to him by the discovery that he was handling a good many United States bonds which he could not have come by honestly. When arrested he had a seven-shooter, corresponding in calling to the black cap and rope adjusted, he dropped into eternity at nine minutes bast 1 o'clock. His neck was broken by the fall, and in ninesuch as would be likely to be found in a tol house; a razor, and a bunch of keys. He was et amined, held to the Grand Jufy, and indicte for murder in December.

commenced on the 19th of February, 1878, and lasted thirteen days, the evidence against the prisoner being simply overwhelming. Bowsher's half-brother, Baldwin, repeated conversasher's half-brother, Baldwin, repeated conversa-tions held with the accused, in which the latter had referred to and produced the bonds, told Baldwin not to say anything about them, and avowed his intention to start or a raid in which he would make more money by stealing, and, if necessary, by killing. This witness also testi-fied that the prisoner, when arrested, said that if his captors wanted to hang him they had better do it them, although nothing had been said about the murder. It was shown beyond the shadow of a doubt that the bonds had belonged to McVey, the numbers corresponding exactly with those in the latter's memorandum-book, and that the murdered man had not parted with them, but that they remained up to the time of the murder in the bureau drawer which Bowsher rifled. During the forging of this link in the chain of evicence, the accused wept, and made no effort to conceal his canotions. Portions of clothing found near the house corresponded to other portions found in the prisoner's carpet-sack when he was arrested. It was shown that he had TOLD HOW THE OLD FOLKS WERE MURDERED, describing the scene with great particularity, and yet representing that all be knew of it was through common rumor; that he had told a lady it "dian't make a d——d bit of difference where he got the bonds"; that, after being short of money, he was suddenly supplied with a lot of change and these bonds; and that, finally, he had confessed the murder to a fellow-prisoner in the jall, who lured him on by promising to show him "the tricks" in counterfeiting. The only defense set up was the plea of insanity, but the testimony showed that he was able to distinguish between right and wrong. The jury found the accused guilty of murder on all four counts of the indictment. A motion for a new trial was made and overruled. When called up for sentence, Bowsher had nothing to say except that he was not guilty. Sentence ter do it then, although nothing had been said about the murder. It was shown beyond the

called up for sentence, Bowsher had nothing to say except that he was not guilty. Sentence was accordingly passed upon him, and to-day vitnessed its execution.

COSTLEY.

QUICK WORK.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

BALTIMORE, Md., June 21.—Edward H. Costey, alias Dorsev, colored, was hanged at Fredrick City to-day for the murder of his cousin. Solomon Costley, April 4, 1877. The execution was devoid of disorder, excitement, or any of the demoralizing accompaniments of an execution. About 200 persons were present in the jail-yard, and the walls prevented observation from the outside. The murderer made no public statement. The cap was, at his own request, placed over his head in the cell, and he was led, thus blindfolded, down the interior stairs, through the corridor, to the scaffold, in the midst of a drenching shower of rain. The drop was sprung a moment after he reached the platform, and the dislocation of the neck followed a fall of ten feet. The murderer did not move after the fall. HISTORY OF THE CRIME.

The murder for which Edward H. Costley, col red, alias Dorsey, was hanged at Frederick City o-day was of the most brutal and blood-thirsty character. The scene of the murder was nes the Town of Liberty, situated on the Baltimore turnpike, about twelve miles east of Frederick City. On the 26th of November, 1876, Costley came on from New York to visit his cousin, Solomon Costley, who lived in a small cabin about omon Costley, who lived, in a small cabin about four miles from Liberty, and had acquired some money by conducting a small truck farm. About the lat of April Solomon Costley carelessly expressed his intention of going to Liberty at an early date to sliquidate a doctor's bill, amounting to about \$40. Edward Costley at once began the plan, the consummation of which was the mugder of his cousin. He borrowed a shot-gun from a neglabor under a plea of desiring to use it in a hunting expedition, and orcoa shot-gun from a neighbor under a plea of de-siring to use it in a hunting expedition, and pro-ceeded to Liberty, where he tried to purchase powder and bullets. Failing to obtain the lat-ter, he procured a supply of shot. He returned to his coust, shouse, and, on the 4th of April (the day of the hunder), requested Solomon to go with him, to hunt coons and possums. The latter laughed at the idea of shooting these ani-mals in broad daylight, and refused to go. Ed-ward, however, went off, taking the gun with him, and was absent for over an hour. He then

him, and was absent for over an hoar. He then returned and

ATE DINNER WITH HIS VICTIM
and the latter's wife, after which Solomon Costley started for Liberty with the \$40 in his pocket. When he had been gone for a quarter of an hour Edward Costley, took his gun and left the house by a circultous route. He overtook his cousin about 1½ miles from home and walked with him until they entered a dense woods. At a point in the forest where a large log was lying on one side of the path and a huge white oak tree grew on the other, allowing room for only one person to pass, the murderer stepped to the rear, and, as Solomon Costley passed ahead, he emptied the full charge from the gun into his back, killing him instantly. He then rifled the pockets of the murdered man, and, leaving the gun with the body, started for Frederick via Liberty. Meeting a colored acquaintance, he dispatched a message to the wife of his victim, saying that her husband had decided to remain in Liberty to attend church at night, and would not return home until the next day. He then proceeded to Frederick, where he remained over night, and went to New York the next day. While in Frederick the murderer bought a suit of clothing, and made a lavish display of his ill-gotten money. Three days after the murder, SOLOMON COSTLEY'S CORFEE

was accidentally discovered in the woods, and efforts were at ones instituted to arrest the murderer. The Sheriff of Frederick County, accompanied by a cince trace d birty one knew their prisoner on the street, and brought him to Frederick for trial. Edward Costley, after a lengthy traverse, was adjudged guilty by a jury, who were onlylabent from the Governor was then appealed to for a commutation of sentence, but refused to interose Executive clemency, and the accused was setureded to be hanged to-day.

DURING HIS INCARCERATION
Costley made several ingenious attempts to escape, one of which was to manufacture skel-ton keys from the plates of the locks upon his shackles, which would have admitted him to the outer world

Costley was a bright mulatto, 26 years of age, heavy build, and of rather pleasing appearance. He was born in Bostou, and was raised in Hampshire County, Massachusetts. In 1875 he made a voyage to Liverpool as seaman, and on his return got an invitation from his cousin to visit him, which he accepted, and in return for his hospitality murdered him, as stated. He figured somewhat in New York criminal circles, and at his death left a so-called history of several Gotham robberies, in which SKETCH OF THE MURDERUR. criminal circles, and at his death left a so-called history of several Gotham robberies, in which he alleged to have participated. His father was an old Maryland slave, who ran away from his master and went to Boston, where he adopted the haine of Dorsey. The murder was a most deliberate and cruel one, and in paying the death penalty Costley met with nosympathy whatever. whatever

LITTLE ROCK.

SENTENCES COMMUTED.

LITTLE ROCK, June 21.—The sentence of four men to be hanged at Fort. Smith to-day was commuted by the President. The commutation of three was received sev

eral days ago. Two hours before the time fixed for executing the other a dispatch was received from Atty.-Gen. Devens suspending the execu LEVELS. Jacob Levels (colored) was hung in the county jail yard to-day for the murder of another col

ored man. No cooler man ever stepped on a death-engine. He ascended the steps as firmly and with as little emotion as a man would walk up to a banquet. He took bis place on the trap-door banquet. He took his place on the trap-door and stood for a moment regarding the upturned faces of the crowd beneath him. A religious ceremony was gone through with, after which he was asked if he had anything to say. "Only one thing," he replied; "prepare to meet me in glory." The officers bade him adleu, and the black cap was drawn over his face. As it came down near his eyes, still, with that same resignation in his face, he closed them forever. As the noose was drawn he stood a spectacle to be remembered. Not even the light drapery showed signs of the slightest quiver. His hands were clasped, his chin slightly clevated. The Sheriff raised a handkerchief, the trap fell, and Jacob Levels dangled in the air, having fallen about four feet. His gasos and struggling for breath were et. His gasos and struggling for breath were infully audible; his shoulders and chest derwent fearful convulsions.

After hanging seventeen minutes he was pro-

CRIMINAL RECORD. MYSTERIOUS MURDER. NOTHER HORRIBLE CRIME ON THE STREETS OF

ST. LOUIS.

Special Dispatch to The Tribuns.

St. Louis, Mo., June 21.—Another foul murder, the details of which are completely shrouded in mystery, is at present occupying the un-divided attention of the detective force of this city. The known facts in the case are about as follows: Yesterday morning a stranger, having the appearance of a harvester, came to this city and stopped at a boarding-house at the corner of Main and Elm streets, near the river, kept by a man named John Kearns. The man stated that his name was Seymour, and that he was from Sherman, Tex., saying that he was about to return to Texarkana, on his way to Fort Worth, where he expected to live in the future. Towards evening he

GOT TO DRINKING, and while under the partial influence of liquor dropped a pocket-book containing \$180, which was picked up and taken charge of by the barkeeper. The saloon where they were drinking is in the basement of the boarding-house. A few moments afterwards Seymour discovered his loss, and complained to the proprietor of having been robbed. Up to this time no one was aware of the fact that the pocket-book belonged to him, and several of the crowd laughed at the mere idea of such a looking man having that much money. THIS MADE SEYMOUR MAD,

and be threatened to knock one of the men down, but, as soon as he identified his purse, the others apologized, and, after he had treated the crowd all round, they made friends again. Owing to the advice of one of the party, Seymour was prevailed upon to leave the bulk of his money in the hands of the bar-keeper, keep-ing but \$3 in his pocket, though it is probable that this fact was unknown to all who drank at

that this fact was unknown to all who drank at his expense. Soon after the crowd dispersed, and Seymour fell asleep, not waking until about 11 o'clock, when the ber-keeper distinctly remembers seeing him leave the saloon, having had a brief consultation with him. He was supposed to have recovered from his late spree. About half-past 11, the private watchman on the New Orleans wharf-boat HEARD A CRY OF "MURDER!"

The cry was very faint, however, and, after listening attentively, he was half-persuaded of his mistake, but, this morning at 4 o'clock, when he came ashore to put out the lights leit burning around a pile of freight, he was frightened almost out of his wits by stumbling over the body of a dead man lying on the side of the bank near the water, and, upon making a closer investigation, found that the man had died of a stab in the left side, from which the blood flowed in great profusion.

The blood was traced to a vestibule in front of No. 9 North Levee, where the body was placed in the Morgne, and was

WHERE THE WOUND SEEMS TO HAVE BEEN INFLICTED.

The body was placed in the Morgue, and was
identified, late this afternoon, as the body
of John Seymour, who has a sister
in-law living in this city. The pockets of the
unfortunate man were turned wrong side out,
and the \$3 which he is known to have had about
him at the time of his death were gone. One of
the pants-pockets, which had been pinned up at
the top in order to protect its contents, had been
cut out. It is probable that the injurderer or
injurderers first intended to throw the body
into the river, being frightened away before
succeeding, as the watchman above alluded
to says that he called "Jobn!" (another
watchman) several times upon hearing the cries.
Who the murderer is is a matter of mystery,
but it is believed that he was among those who
drank off the man's money in the saloon.

THE MONROE, WIS., TRAGEDY.
Special Dispatch to The Tribune.
JANESVILLE, Wis., June 21.—Suspicion as to who murdered Frederick Onm, at Monroe, Wis., Wednesday night, took a decided turn last evening, and resulted in the arrest here of Fred Ohm, son of the murdered man. It appears

that young Ohm quarreled with his father, and left home Sunday, May 19, since which time he has been tramping about the country, spend-ing much of his time in Janesville, sleeping in barns and outhouses, and loafing about saloons during the day. The Monroe authorities, ascer-taining these facts, telegraphed here to have him arrested. Search for him was unavaiting until 8 o'clock last night, when a man answering his description entered a saloon, and, being questioned by the proprietor, admitted his

HAD NOT HEARD OF HIS PATHER'S DEATH. Word was sent to Marshal Keating, but Ohm left before he arrived, and went north on Bluff street, and, on being followed, broke and ran, but was finally captured and lodged in jail, and taken to Monroe at 4 o'clock this morning. It appears that on Thursday morning a man boarded the train for Zanesville at Juda Station, which is the nearest station to the mur dered man's farm, and on arriving here jumped off in the car-yard instead of at the depot, and

The conductor and baggagemaster of the train identify young Ohm as the man, and the agent at Juda also says he saw him about the tation waiting for the train Thursday morning. It is claimed that the family has in its posses. sion letters written by young Ohm to his father containing various threats. The cause of the ill-feeling between the father and son is said to have arisen from the fact that the old man was rather snug and the boy rather prodigal, and that the son claimed to be sick and not fit to work; while the father thought he was shirking. His brother is said to be a very worthy and industrious young man, and the always claimed that

always claimed that

HIS FATHER SHOWED PARTIALITY.

The Coroner's inquest was held yesterday, and, from certain evidence which has crept into the hands of the District Attorney, it is claimed that there are some suspicions surrounding some other members of the family. As Deputy-Sheriff Marsh left Monroe to-day for Janesville having placed young Ohm in the hands of the officers, the Sheriff of Green County was justanting out to arrest the sister. The even officers, the Sheriff of Green County was justarting out to arrest the sister. The exac nature of the charges against her are no known, but it is said it has been proved that ah swore falsely at the inquest. The excitement Moorce is intense, and every effort is being walk to sift the matter to the better. made to sift the matter to the

> HEAVY ROBBERY. \$19,700.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune St. Joseph, Mo., June 21.—Our city has been all agog to-day over the robbery of the First National Bank. The amount taken was \$19,700. The manner of the robbery is not certainly known. The money was missed about 1 o'clock p. m., while all the employes except the Cashier, Mr. Joseph C. Hull, were absent. A depositor came in with a large sum, and, remarking to Mr. Hill that he hould look out for the James boys, he thought it prugent that he should place the new depo in the vault, and it was then he discovered the absence of the money, which was in three \$5,000 packages and one of \$4,700. Just when or how or by whom the money was taken are subjects of mere conjecture. Mr. Hill is one of the oldest, most experienced, and trusted Cashiers in the State, and is a large stockholder. The bank, however, is strong, and will be in no way embarrassed. Its principal stockholders are men of wealth, on whom such a loss will

make no impression.

Fo the Western Associated Press.

St. Joseph, Mo., June 21.—The startling intelligence was spread about the city this evening to the effect that the First National Bank had been entered and robbed of \$15,000 in broad daylight. It appears that shortly after 12 o'clock some parties entered the bank to make deposits, the Cashier, Joseph C. Hull, being alone, the other officers and employed having gone to dinner. Mr. Hull, after they had gone, went to the vault to place some having gone to dinner. Mr. Hull, after they had gone, went to the vault to place some money therein, when he discovered to his amazement that three packages, each containing \$5,000, were missing. One package had been taken from a \$24,000 pile of currency, while the other two packages had been taken from another part of the vault. When the other bank officials and employes had arrived, he made known his discovery, and all went to work to make a thorough examination of the bank, in to make a thorough examination of the bank, i hopes that it had probably been misplaced. Th

was in the bank at 9 o'clock, when the day's operations were begun. He says he does not remember having seen any suspicious-looking character in the bank during the day,

looking character in the bank during the day, There is no back entrance to the bank, and how the money managed to get out of the bank is still unknown.

The police authorities and detectives have been put to work to ferret out, if possible, the cause of its disappearance, also the adroit thief who took it. A reward of \$1,000 has been of fered by the bank for the capture of the thief.

The bank was the loser to the amount of \$1,500 some three or four months are, and this oc-500 some three or four months ago, and this oc-currence greatly adds to their previous misfor-tune. The capital of the institution is \$100,000, and it has a surplus fund of \$20,000, so that the loss will not embarrass it in any way.

', IFE-MURDER.

A DASTARDLY CRIME.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

CINCINNATI, O., June 21.—A shocking domestic tragedy occurred this afternoon at Lawrenceburg, Ind.,—a town a few miles south of Cincinnati on the Ohio River. Exra Guard, a young man about 30 years of age, and connected with one of the wealthiest families there, separate about six mouths ago from his wife. They had been married about five years, and had three children. Of late years Guard has been very dissipated in his habits, and it was this that led to the separation. Mrs. Guard returned to the house of her father, Mr. McElfresh, which was the scene of to-day's tragedy. This after noon, at about 8 o'clock, Mrs. Guard went to the depot to meet some friends whom she expected on an excursion train. Guard was then and, while they were waiting,

HANDED HER A SLIP OF PAPER, upon which was written: "Abbie, a short talk with you, if you please." and signed "Ezra. She did not grant him the desired opportunit to talk with her, at which refusal he seemed enraged. She, becoming alarmed, remarked to a friend that Ezra looked bad, and she thought that she had better go home, which she did, her father's house being in sight of the depot. Guard then went to his own home, distant about

Guard then went to his own home, distant about one half of a mile, and came back to the house of Mr. McEifresh, and knocked at the door for admittance. Mrs. Guard came to the door and invited him in, but he STRUCK HER WITH HIS UMBRELLA, and, exibiting a revolver, demanded that she should go home with him, which she refused to do. He then seized her and dragged her about fifty yards, still continuing to beat her furiously, and finally drew his revolver and shot her, the ball taking effect in her right eye. He then turned her body over and, seeing what he had done, pointed the revolver to his own head and fired. The ball, however, glanced on his forehead and made only a flesh wound. Leaving the body lying upon the ground, he went home and lay down upon the bed, where he was found by the officer. Mrs. Guard died in about twenty minutes from the time she was shot. Guard was drunk at the time of the tragedy.

THE GOTHS.

HORDES OF THEM OVERRUN QUINCY, ILL.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

QUINCY, Ill., June 21.—At Jacksonville yes terday about 200 traimps boarded Conductor George Heller's freight train on the Wabash, saying they intended to ride, as they had had all the walking they wanted. Every possible device was employed to get them off of the train, but to no purpose. The tramps were determined to stay. The railroad employes were entirely too few to come with this med. The termined to stay. The railroad employes were entirely too few to cope with this mob. The consequence was that the tramps staid on the train until it reached Quiocy, when they got off and scattered throughout the city, a number of them being arrested during the night by the police. While the train, was at Jacksonville, Conductor Reller notified the officials along the line of the condition of affairs. In consequence of the danger it was feared the express train, which left Quincy in the afternoon, might be boarded by the tramps, and, to prevent this, it was merely slowed at Jacksonville, the passengers for that city being assisted to alight while the train was in motion, and the baggage and mail being taken on and put off on the run. Over 200 more of these tramps, the majority of them claiming to be harvesters in search of work, arrived on the War Eagle from St. Louis this forenoon. They have not yet commenced to go up the river, but go out interest.

the suburbs of the city, nearly overrun with the Chicago, Burlington & C report the railroad tracks unites.

MISCELLA DELIBERAT St. Louis, Mo., June special from Independe minded Irishman na while plowing in a while plowing in the provided the passing through his heart After committing the denis own harvest-field, we went to town and gave the reason for the act that his daughter.

Apecial Dispatch of Indianapolis, Ind., Ju have returned from Coal men on guard. These wanother squad, which left Wabash Guards, of Covin and surrendered their arr.

WHERLING, W. Va., J. Joseph Pheel, who was since as having absconder

Joseph Pheel, who was since as having absconder the money was stolen for to a bank. He left a not gave as a reason for fligh owner of the money.

PLYMOUTH, Mass., Jug Scituate safe-robbers regulity, and Connors. Dotts were sentenced to be ment. Jennie Walton. bers, gets five years in the Tost-Office. New York, June 21.— several years clerk in the of the Post-Office here, a ing for robbing registere all in transit between di BUFFALO, N. Y., June enced to be hanged toof proceedings, attemp

> POLIT ILLI

Special Disputch ference of the Comn Convention of the Fift ed by H. C. Burchard, at Freeport on Thursda

p. m.

Special Disputch
EFFINGHAM, Ill., Jur
Senatorial and Represe
the Thirty-third District
ties of Shelby, Effing
convened at Neoga, Cur
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Senator, and W. M.
for Representative.
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Special Disputch
TAYLORVILLE, Ill., Ju
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to-day to select delegat
tion was largely attended. tion was largely attend not instructed, but are CALIF

SAN FRANCISCO, Call the city is not yet com Kearneyites a larger pl brobably near 4,000. ies in the interior car the workingmen will ele except ten, which are o Republican or Democra ble the Convention wi CASUA

Special Dispatch
LACROSSE, Wis., Ju

ACROSSE, Wis., Ju ternoon the S-year-old erickson was drowned About an hour afterw three raftsmen ran into upset. Two of the n other, name unknow bodies were not recove THROWN FE

CARLINVILLE, Ill., evening. Arthur Met Quain, of this place, while riding, and drabreaking his ribs, mainflicting internal inju

KICKED YANKTON, D. T., Ju years of age, residing to death by an Indian

Convention of the E Special Dispa DETROIT, Mich., Ju the National Eclect meeting stood as f cago, 9; St. Louis, 3 Convention accord third Wednesday read the report on the in California, after Ohio, read a pape Clark, of Chicago, referred to the Publishaw presented a reigan, which was red Dr. Newton, of New Resolved, That Con act that the graduates requires of its candid of Medicine attendant lectures of not each upon the subogy, principles and pobstetrics, materia i courses to have an in between them, and years of study of subof medicine, shall be surgical offices of the through the medium quired by law.

The resolution was olution for circulati and collecting circu motion, the Preside name the Committee. referred to the Pu

name the Co name the Committe
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gentleman for his e gentleman for his a Newton, the Bure instructeed to prep action of the Unite in omiting Medicine in the exhibit prepared vention adjourne

MADISON, Wis., will reach here trip at 12 o'clock. pot by a delegation men of this city as where dinner will will visit the mere ness, and leave for

REST SANDWICH, 111., J. Lincoln, a well-place, who, for a blind, on account sight completely operation perform Chicago, assisted

DETROIT, Mic

NEW YORK, J

ohm quarreled with his father, and sunday, May 19, since which time tramping about the country, spend-his time in Janesville, sleeping in thouses, and loafing about saloons see facts, telegraphed here to have search for him was unavailing a last night, when a man answeription entered a saloon, and, being by the proprietor, admitted his hm, but that he

hm, but that he HEARD OF HIS PATHER'S DEATH. ent to Marshal Keating, but Ohm a served, and went north on Bluff on being followed, broke and ran, lly-captured and lodged in jail, and mroe at 4 o'clock this morning. that on Thursday morning a man train for Zanesville at Juda Stathe nearest station to the mur arm, and on arriving here jumped

uctor and baggagemaster of the y young Ohm as the man, and the la also says he saw him about the ing for the train Thursday morning. eritten by young Ohm to his father rarious threats. The cause of the m the fact that the old man was

rather showed partiality.

It's inquest was held yesterday, and, in evidence which has crept, into the legistrict attorney, it is claimed are some suspicions surrounding members of the family. As Deputy-th left Monroe to-day for Janesville ed young Ohm in the hands of the Sheriff of Green County was just to arrest the sister. The exact the charges against her are no it is said it has been proved that shi ly at the inquest. The excitement intense, and every effort is being the matter to the bottom.

EAVY ROBBERY.

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A DASTARDLY CRIME.

Special Dispoich to The Tribune.

MATI, O., June 21.—A shocking domes dy occurred this afternoon at Lawrenceat 30 years of age, and connected with the wealthiest families there, separated to months ago from his wife. They a married about five years, and had dren. Of late years Guard has been pated in his habits, and it was this that separation. Mrs. Guard returned to tof her father, Mr. McElfresh, which cene of to-day's tragedy. This after-ation 8 o'clock, Mrs. Guard went to to meet some friends whom she ex-anexcursion train. Guard was there, a they were waiting, and the start of paper,

of you please." and signed "Ezra." of grant him the desired opportunity with her, at which refusal he enraged. She, becoming alarmed, to a friend that Ezra bad, and she thought that better go home, which she did, her house being in sight of the depotum went to his own home, distant about of a mile, and came back to the house Elfresh, and knocked at the door for Eifresh, and knocked at the door for t. Mrs. Guard came to the door and n in, but he

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MISCELLANEOUS.

DELIBERATELY SHOT. St. Louis, Mo., June 21.—A Globe Democrat special from Independence, Mo., says a weak-minded irishman named James Melady, while plowing in a field three miles from there, was shot in the back this terrorough by Lewis Kaley forenoon by Lewis Kelty, the ball passing through his heart, killing him instantly. After committing the deed, Kelty proceeded to his own harvest-field, worked till noon, then went to town and gave himself up, giving as the reason for the act that Melady had seduced his daughter.

COAL CREEK.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., June 21.—The Light Inhave returned from Coal Creek, leaving twenty men on guard. These were relieved to-night by another squad, which left here at 7 o'clock. The Wabash Guards, of Covington, have disbanded and surrendered their arms.

Wabash Guards, of Covington, have disbanded and surrendered their arms.

WHEELING, W. Va., June 21.—The friends of Joseph Pheel, who was reported a few days since as having absconded with \$250, claim that the money was stolen from him whilesen route to a bark. He left a note to this effect, and gave as a reason for flight his fear to meet the owner of the money.

PLYMOUTH, Mass., June 21.—The trial of the Scituate safe-robbers resulted in a verdict of guilty, and Connors. Dougherty, Gilman, and Otis were sentenced to long terms of imprisonment. Jennie Walton, an associate of the robbers, gets five years in the Reformatory Prison.

TOST-OFFICE ROBRER.

NEW YORK, June 21.—George M. Martin, for several years clerk in the Registry Department of the Post-Office here, was arrested this morning for robbing registered letters. They were all in transit between distant points.

ATTEMPTED SUICIDE.

BUFFALO, N. Y., June 21.—Carl Manke, sentenced to be hanged to-day, but granted a stay of proceedings, attempted suicide this morning.

POLITICAL.

ILLINOIS.

GALENA, Ill., June 21.—Yesterday at a conference of the Committee, the Congressional Convention of the Fifth District, now represent ed by H. C. Burchard, was appointed to be held at Freeport on Thursday, Aug. 8, at 2 o'clock

greial Dispatch to The Tribuna.

Erringham, Ill., June 31.—The Republican Senatorial and Representative Convention of the Thirty-third District, composed of the Counties of Shelby, Effingham, and Cumberland, convened at Neoga, Cumberland County, to-day, C. E. Woodward, of Shelby, was nominated for Senator, and W. M. Abraham, of Effingham, for Representative. Both nominations were made by acclamation.

Social Dissocial The Tribuna.

Taxlorville, Ill., June 21.—The Convention held by the Republicans of this county here to-day to select delegates for the State Convention was largely attended. The delegates were not instructed, but are for Ridgway.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., June 21.—The count in the city is not yet complete, but will give the Kearneyites a larger plurality than anticipated, probably near 4,000. The Non-Partisan majori-

ies in the Interior cannot overcome this, and the workingmen will elect the delegates-at-large, except ten, which are on both Non-Partisan and Republican or Democratic tickets. It is proba-ble the Convention will be nearly equally di-

CASUALTIES.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune. LACROSSE, Wis., June 21.—At 5:30 this afternoon the 8-year-old son of Frederick Fred-About an hour afterwards a skiff containing three raftsmen ran into the steamer Dexter and upset. Two of the men were saved, and the other, name unknown, was drowned. The bodies were not recovered.

THROWN FROM A HORSE. Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

CARLINVILLE, Ill., June 21.—A sad accident Quain, of this place, was thrown from his horse while riding, and dragged for some distance, breaking his ribs, mangling him terribly, and inflicting internal injuries from which he cannot

KICKED TO DEATH. YANKTON, D. T., June 21.—John Gemmill, 15 years of age, residing in Yankton, was kicked to death by an Indian pony Wednesday.

DOCTORS.

Convention of the Eclectic Medical Associa

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

DETROIT, Mich., June 21.—At the session of the National Ectectic Medical Association today a ballot upon the place for holding the next meeting stood as follows: Cleveland, 42: Chiago, 9; St. Louis, 3; Buffalo, 1; total, 55. The Convention accordingly meets in Cleveland on the third Wednesday in June next. Dr. Bundy read the report on the condition of Eclecticism in California, atter which Dr. Hold, of Salem, Ohio, read a paper on "Erysipelas." Prof. Clark, of Chicago, read a paper, and it was referred to the Publication Committee. E. M. Shaw presented a report on Eclecticism in Michigan, which was received without being read. Dr. Newton, of New York, read the following:

igan, which was received without being read. Dr. Newton, of New York, read the following: Resolved, That Congress be memorialized to enact that the graduates of any medical school that requires of its candidates for the degree of Doctor of Medicine attendance upon two full courses of lectures of not less than five months each upon the subjects of anatomy, physiology, principles and practice of medicine, surgery, obstetrics, materia medica, and chemistry, said courses to have an interval of at least five months between them, and shall also require three full years of study of subjects pertaining to the science of medicine, shall be eligible to the medical and surgical offices of the United States army and navy, through the medium of the examination as now required by law.

The resolution was adopted, and another resolution for circulating memorials to Congress and collecting circulars was also adopted. On motion, the President was given further time to name the Committee to examine and report on the purity of medicines. Dr. C. L. Yeagley, of Pennselvania, gave a very interesting paper on "Septic Poison," which was ordered to be published in the proceedings. Dr. Younkin, of St. Louis, exhibited a universal splint, applicable to fractures of leg or arm, and explained the principle involved in it and the mode of its application. This instrument was invented by himself. A vote of thanks was tendered the rentleman for his exhibition. Onmotion of Dr. Newton, the Bureau of Correspondence was instructeed to prepare a remonstrance to the action of the United States Board of Education in omitting any mention of the Eelectic School of Medicine in the article on medicine in the exhibit prepared for the Centennial. The Convention adjourned sine die. exhibit prepared for the Centennial. The Con-vention adjourned sine die.

EXCURSION.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

Madison, Wis., June 21.—The Milwaukee excursion party of the Merchants' Exchange will reach here from St. Paul on their return trip at 12 o'clock. They will be met at the de-

Sandwich, Ill., June 20, 1878.—Mr. Charles J. Lincoln, a well-known pioneer settler of this place, who, for a long time, has been entirely blind, on account of cataract, has just had his sight completely restored through a surgical operation performed by Dr. J. B. Walker, of Chicago, assisted by Dr. Nahum E. Ballou, of

OBITUARY.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

DETROIT, Mich., June 21.—Orrin 8. Gully, an old resident of this city, and one of the leading and wealthiest job printers in the West, died to-day of pneumonia. He was 55 years of age

EXCOMMUNICATED. New York, June 21.—At a special business meeting of Plymouth Church to-night, Mrs. Elizabeth R. Tiltan To Township Mrs.

FOREIGN.

Conflicting Reports Concerning the Action of the Congress.

The Anglo-Austrian Understanding Causes Distrust at St. Petersburg.

Rumor Current that the Czar Is About to Visit Berlin.

Russia, It Is Believed, Will Hold Bul-

garia at All Hazards. Bosnia and Herzegovina Said to Have

Been Ceded to Austria. THE CONGRESS.

BERLIN, Juhe 21.—A messenger has gone to St. Petersburg, it is said, to report to the Czar the progress of the negotiations, which are taking a different course from what Russia expected, owing mainly to the fresh rapproche pent between England and Austria, which ap-pears to render further concessions on the part of Russia necessary.

RUSSIA'S PRECAUTIONS.

The Russians are fortifying Rodosto, evidenty contriving every means to gain a firm hold on Bulgaria, and preparing to hold it, if need be, against all adversaries. The meeting of the Congress rather increased than abated their activity in that respect.

THE BRITISH POLICY. Conservative members of Parliament will consider the action to be taken by the party in reference to the Cabinet's policy in accepting the Schouvaloff-Salisbury memorandum, to which the Conservatives are generally hostile. RUSSIA'S DETERMINATION.

NEW YORK, June 21 .- A Berlin dispatch says Schouvaloff has informed the Congress that Russia is determined to stand on the Anglo Russian agreement, and will not treat on any other basis nor make further concessions. THE ANGLO-AUSTRIAN UNDERSTANDING.

VIENNA, June 21 .- A letter from Berlin states that the Anglo-Austrian understanding extends to matters beyond the scope of the Congress. AN EMBARRASSING SITUATION.

LONDON, June 21 .- The Standard says in an official form that the proposed meeting of the con-servatives opposed to the Anglo-Russian agreement will not be held, as it is well understood that the Government, in response to the strongly expressed opinion of the country, will in the future discountenance any step in the direction of a separate agreement. Lord Salisbury denies that he formally signed his name to the agreement. He states that he merely appended his initials to it previous to its submiss the Cabinet. THE CZAR.

The Post states, in a semi-official form, that it is probable the Czar will come to Berlin to see the Emperor William, whose health causes much anxiety, and also to give the necessary assent to any measure which may be approved by the Russian Plenipotentiaries, as constant reference to St. Petersburg is extremely inconvenient, and Prince Gortschakoff is not what he used to be, either bodily or mentally.

POINTS AGREED UPON.

BERLIN, Friday, Midnight.—The Plenipotentiaries of England, Russia, and Austria this evening agreed to the following points, which will be submitted to the Congress to-morrow for ratification: The frontier of Northern Bulgaria is to be fixed at the Balkans. The Turks are to have the right to fortify the Balkan passes and to garrison the fortified places. Sofia is to be included in Roumelia, and Varna in Bulgaria. The Turks are to retain Burgas. The northern frontier of Montenegro and boundaries of Servia are to be restricted; those countries to receive compensation on the south. Russians to thus settle these questions. At the same time the solution is equally due to the

ersonal intervention of Prince Bismarck. points which might cause the breaking up of the Congress-namely, the Bulgarian boundary-is settled in a sense favorable to English and Austrian views. The hitch in this question, which was evident yesterday, caused some alarm. Some of the correspondents thought the crisis would continue until the special messenger returned from St. Petersburg. A correspondent says Austria will make no

concession relative to the free access to Salonica and the Ægean Sea, or concerning Bosnia and Herzegovina, which she desires to annex, but will not directly ask for. The correspondent elieves Austria will obtain her wishes in this respect, and that GREECE WILL OBTAIN Crete and some restriction of her frontier

the direction of Thessaly and Epirus. Another Berlin telegram says it seems that the cession of Bosnia and Herzegovina to Austria has already been de-cided upon. The Turks have been warned that if they do not unreservedly accept the decisions of the Congress they will find no auxiliary among the European Powers, but, on the contrary, those most anxious to save them will be at the head of their adversaries.

MONTENEGRO.
VIENNA, June 21.—The New Free Press states Montenegro shall have Antivari, but that the port is only to be used for commerce, and under

EASTERN NOTES.

BERVIA. LONDON, June 21 .- A telegram from Belgrade says the coolness with which the Plenipo-tentiaries have individually received propositions made by Minister Ristics, representative of Servia in Berlin, creates a feeling of despondency. The second and third classes of militia reserves have been called out for immediate service. It is believed that the continued concentration of Austrian troops on the Danube and Save frontiers is the cause of the adoption

CONCENTRATING. New York, June 21.—The dispatches state that 15,000 Russians have arrived at San Stefano from Odessa, and the Russians are concentrating at Snumla and Varna.

GERMANY. REPRESSIVE MEASURES.

BERLIN, June 21.—The agitation continues bout the measures the Government favors for the repression of Socialism, and the newspapers are continually reporting the arrests of Social ists and the interruption of meetings. The New Press, Socialist, asserts that the examining magstrate of one Berlin Court said recently that so far as the investigation had proceeded, there was not the least reason to suppose Nobeling was connected with the Social Democrats.

THE EMPEROR.

It is hoped that the Emperor will shortly be able to go to Wilnelmshoe, and, later in the year, to Weimar and Gastien.

MISCELLANEOUS.

OLD AND NEW STYLES.

LONDON, June 21.—The Gregorian calendar is likely to be adopted in Russia. The Council of State and the Ministers have been using the old

SOUTH APRICA. The English Government is sending heavy einforcements to the Cape of Good Hope. London, June 21.—Advices from Cape Town represent that in the engagement of the 29th of May, Chief Dukwana was killed and Chief Sandilli seriously wounded.

ENGLISH RACES.

LONDON, June 21.—At Ascot to-day the Alexandra plate was won by Verneuil.

SUSPENDED.

The certificate of Capt. Holmes, who com-

PARIS, June 21.—President MacMahon, upon recommendation of his Ministers, has decided to pardon 800 Communists on the occasion of the national festival on the 30th inst., in honor of the Exhibition.

AUSTRO-HUNGARY.

VIENNA, June 21.—The Reichsrath has finally adopted the Austro-Hungarian compromise.

DYING.

LONDON, June 21.—It is believed that the actor Charles Matthews is dying at Manchester.

Actor Charles Matthews is dying at Manchester.

MEXICO.

GALVESTON, Tex., June 21.—The News EaglePass special says nothing definite is known regarding the movements of Gen. Mackenzie and
Col. Shafter. It is supposed they are heading
for the Sarragossa Mountains. The Mexicans
are still volunteering and impressing horses;
their movements are very warlike.

A courier, arrived yesterday, states that Cols.
Nuncio and Vaidez are at Sarragossa with 300
to 400 men, and that a commission would be
sent to Gen. Mackenzie to ascertain the purpose
of his invasion. of his invasion.

Col. Martinez, the revolutionist, was reported to be about fifty miles below Pidras Negras sev-

them are thought to be on this side. No news from Escobedo. EDUCATIONAL.

ILLINOIS STATE NORMAL SCHOOL Special Correspondence of The Tribune.
NORMAL, Ill., June 20.—An immense three ttended the eighteenth Commencement of the Illinois State Normal School, which occurred at large hall of the University. Fully 1,500 ersons were present, many of them visitors rom distant parts. The hall was tastefully decorated with evergreens, and hung with pictures. The State Board of Education were resent on the rostrum; also, a number of present on the rostrum; also, a number of prominent citizens. The day was all that could be desired, and the hall was cool and comfortable. The exercises began at 9:30, and lasted until about 2 p. m. The following was the order of the programme:

Prayer by the Rev. M. D. Bevan, of Normal.
Quartette—"Guide Me, O Thou Great Jehovah"—Misses Cook and Peers.

Messrs. Cook and Peers, Messrs. Cook and Peers.

Peera.
Salutatory and Oration—"The Sierras of Life"—
Arthur C. Butler, Morgan County.
Essay—"Shadow and Substance"—Mary M.
Baird, McLean County.
Oration—"Refinement Our National Need"—
Osci J. Bainum, Richland County.
Essay—"Isly Lies Beyond the Alps"—Rachel
M. Fell, McLean County.

Osci J. Bainum. Richland County.

Essay—"Italy Lies Beyond the Alps"—Rachel
M. Fell, McLean County.
Oration—"The Microscope of Morals"—Willis
C. Glidden, DeKaib County.
Essay—"Driftwood"—P. Evangeline Causy,
Logan County.
Chorus—"Victoria"—"Fra Diavolo."
Oration—"Nature and Circumstance"—Theodore W. Peers, Madison County.
Essay—"Woman's Heroism"—Eugenia Faulkner, Knox County.
Oration—"The Power of Hidden Forces"—William N. Spencer, Piatt Courty.
Essay—"What Hath Not a Mission?"—Sarah C. Martin, McLean County. Essay— 'What Hath Not a Mission?'—Sarah C.
Martin, McLean County.
Oration—'The Lion, the Bear, and the Eagle'—
Oliver P. Burger. Woodford County.
Essay—'The Good Old Times'—Annie I. Sudduth, McLean County.
Oration—'The Educated Negro'—Edwin H.
Rishel, Stophenson County.
Essay—'The Service of Doubt'—Frances Preston, Lee County.
Intrumental duet—'San Souci Galop'—Ascher.
Oration—'' Caste ''—Dorus B. Hatch, Pike
County.

County.
Essay... Mosaics "-Florence A. Richardson, fcLean County.
Oration-"Ruts"-Gilbert A. Burgess, Piat County.

Essay... Woman as a Ruler "... Jessie A. Dexter.

Lee County...

Oration... Normal Schools "... George I. Talbot.
LaSaile County...

Oration—"Normal Schools"—George I. Talbot.
LaSaile County.
Oration — "National Character" — John T.
Bowles, Logan County.
Essay—"The Night Brings Out the Stars"—Ida
F. Pnilbrick, Boone County.
Essay—"Iconoclasts"—Helen F. Wyckoff, Ford
County.
Oration—"Taborare Est Orare"—Andrew W.
Elder, Cass County.
Oration—"The Balance-Wheel of the Repubhe"—Charles G. Laybourn, Ohio.
Chorus—"The Foresters"—Bishop.
Essay and Valedictory—"What Shall We Do
with Us?"—Fiors M. Fuller, McLean County.
Awarding diplomas. Awarding diplomas.

Benediction.

The literary exercises were unusually good, and the music much better than is beard generally upon such occasions. This evening President Edwin C. Hewett will hold a leve of the bearms in Normal, which promises to be resident Edwin C. Hewett will hold a leve-at his home, in Normal, which promises to be very enjoyable affair. To-night the student will depart for their homes, and Normal will wear a look of loneliness during the heater term.

FAILURE. INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., June 21.-In the United States Court to-day a decree was issued ordering the foreclosure of the mortgage on Smithson College, of Logansport, in favor of the Phœnix Life-Insurance Company, for \$20,000 and in-terest \$6,477.76. Judgment goes against the Directors, too, in case the property does not sell for enough to satisfy the decree.

DANVILLE, ILL.
Special Dispatch to The Tribuns.
DANVILLE, Ill., June 21.—The seventh an nual Commencement exercises of the Danville High-School took place at Lincoln Opera-House

last night. The graduating class consisted of Miss Rinnetta Huntley, Miss Gernand, Miss Sanders, and Miss Hulce. THE WEATHER. OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER. WASHINGTON, D. C., June 22-1 a. m.-Indications-For the Tennessee and Ohio Valley, north and west winds, stationary or lower temperature, partly cloudy weather, and stationary

or rising barometer.

For the Upper Mississippi and Lower Missouri valleys, cool, northerly winds and rising barometer, possibly shifting to warmer, east and south, with stationary or falling barometer and clear weather.

For the lake region, west to north winds, cooler, cloudy, followed by warmer, partly clear weather, occasional rains, and falling barometer.

LOCAL OBSERVATIONS.

CHICAGO, June 21.

Stations. | Bur. | Thr. | Wind. | Rain | Weather

NEW YORK, June 21.—C. W. F. Dare, manu facturer of children's carriages, has suspended

facturer of children's carriages, has suspended. Liabilities, \$75,000.

New York, June 21.—John McCool, builder, has been adjudicated bankrupt, with total liabilities of \$2,757,391, of which \$2,495,961 are secured by mortgages on real estate. McCool's bankruptcy was the result of building houses, on which he lost a large fortune. Among the secured creditors is the Receiver of the North American Life-Insurance Company, whose claim is \$1,571,000.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP NEWS. NEW YORK, June 21.-Arrived, steam Adriatic, from Liverpool, and Neckar, from Acres of the Steamships Nevada and Mercator, from New York, have arrived out.

Death of a Woman Who Had One Hundre

Death of a Woman Who Had One Hundred and Fifty-five Descendants.

Baitimore Bulletta.

Yesterday Ruthy Ann Price, colored, said to be 107 years and 8 daysold, died at the residence of her niece, Sarah Johnson. colored, No. 111

North Paca street. The deceased had been sick but two weeks, and died from old age. The deceased, it is stated, was born at North Point, Baltimore County, on the 2d of June, 1771, on the farm of Judge Jones, to whom she belonged. Her name was Ruthy Ann Lewis. She remained in Judge Jones' family until shortly after the war of 1812. When relating incidents of the war she would always tell the following: At the time of the arrival of the British fleet in Chesapeake Bay she was quite advanced in years, and was a watrees in Judge Jones' family. Upon the arrival of the fleet off North Point the family were at breakfast, and, while engaged in her duties, Ruthy Ann saw the soldiers with "red coats," and immediately informed her master. The information created much consternation among the family,

THE TURF. Special Dispatch to The Tribune.
GRAND RAPIDS, Mich., June 21.—The races to have been trotted to-day were postponed on account of rain until to-morrow at 1 o'clock, when they are announced to come off, rain or shine. LEXINGTON, Ky., June 21 .- The attendance at the trotting races was slim. The pool-selling, however, was spirited. The sport was not exciting, the favorites winning in both races in three straight heats.
The first race, purse \$300, for horses that have never beaten 3:30, \$200 to first, \$70 to second, and \$30 to third:

T. Bruce's br. s. Mambrino Hippey, by Garrard Chief. 1 1 1 H. C. McDowell's ch. g. Barak, by Bel-J. W. Barlow's gr. m. Fannie G., by

At Friendship Park to-day the track was very heavy from heavy show-ers, and only one race was run, the one and a quarter mile dash for all ages, purse \$200, \$50 to second. The starters were Blondel, Gov. Hampton, Patrlot, Fontenoy, Dart, Clifton, Springlet, Gen. Wiley, and Bessie Lee. Won by Blondel, Gov. Hampton second. Time, 2:265.

HANLAN AND MORRIS.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.
PITTSBURG, Pa., June 21.—Hanlan left for Corry, Pa., to-night, on a visit to a relative. in a day or two he will proceed to Toronto. Col. Shaw, United States Consul at Toronto, who last night, just before the race, that a prominent Pittsburger offered the Canadian \$10,000 if they would throw the race and let Morris win. The proposition was indignantly refused. The Pittsburger then offered to sell the race for the same amount. This was also refused. These propositions are said to have been made by propositions are said to have been made by a man holding a high position in the municipal Government. Morris had nothing to do with the business, and pulled a square race.

BASE-BALL. CLEVELAND, O., June 21 .- Forest City, 12; Erie, 3.

London, Ont., June 21.—Base-ball: Tecum-sens, 13; Crickets, 9.

CANADA.

The Musical Festival at Montreal-A Grain ing at St. John.

Special Dispatch to The Tribun. MONTREAL, June 21 .- The Musical Jubilee was inaugurated this morning by a grand procession through the principal streets amid an enthusiastic crowd of people, who cheered the different bands continuously. The streets were well decorated with flags. Sixteen bands were present. Competition for the first-class prizes takes place to-morrow.

In connection with the strike at the Gazette

and the Herald offices, the proprietors have decided that they shall for the future be non-union offices. The men who have struck work will probably be replaced by good men from a distance, which the news of a strike will bring to Montreal. Both papers appeared to-day, with their columns very much curtailed.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune. SHERBROOK, June 21.—Two sons of Mr. Joseph Boule, of this place, aged 13 and 16, while bathing in the River Magor last night, got into the rapids and were drowned. Their bodies

bathing in the River Magog last night, got into the rapids and were drowned. Their bodies were recovered to-day. Both boys had received a good education, and were generally esteemed. Special Dispatch to The Tribuns.

Bowmanville. Ont., June 21.—A \$17,000 grain swindle has just been perpetrated here. The following are the facts: The firm of Fieming & McLeod, of this place, were employed by Messrs. Gibbs, of Oshawa (extensive grain-dealers), to purchase grain for them. It was the custom of Fleming & McLeod to buy of farmers and smail local dealers; and, storing the article in warehouses, reports of quantities were sent in to Messrs. Gibbs, which quantities were regularly paid for and receipts given. Fleming & McLeod sclaimed to have large quantities in store,—some at the Grand Trunk Railway, a certain quantity in their own storehouse, and other quantities in the warehouse at Fort Darlington. All the grain was taken by them from their own store and the Grand Trunk Railway, and placed in the warehouse at the wharf; and, having received warehouse-receipts for the same in their own name, these receipts were placed in the banks, and money obtained on them. Suspicion being aroused, the Messrs. Gibbs examined the warehouses, and found that they (the Gibbses) had no wheat in store. A fire occurred a few weeks ago in the

tained on them. Suspicion being aroused, the Messrs. Gibbs examined the warehouses, and found that they (the Gibbses) had no wheat in store. A fire occurred a few weeks ago in the buildings occupied by Fleming & McLeod, and it is believed that these worthies added the crime of arson to conceal their previous guilt. Fleming escaped to the States before his arrest could be effected, but McLeod has been taken into custody, and is held for trial.

Special Dispatch to The Tribuna.

TORONTO, June 21.—The Irish-Canadian of this week has an article headed "Freedom of the Press," denouncing Father Stafford, of Lindsay, for his denunciation of the Montreal True Witness, New York Irish World, the editor of the New York Tablet, and the Irish-Canadian, from his pulpit on Sunday last. It says it is informed that the Reverend gentleman denounced the editor of the True Witness as an infidel. "Holy frenzy," it says, "must be supposed to have urged his Reverence in utterance of his brutum fulmen against us." It concludes its article by stating that it has arrayred Father Stafford's conduct before Bishop O'Brien, of Kingston, his ecclesiastical superior.

The Irish-Canadian, in snother article, on the

rior.
The Irish-Canadian, in another article, on the European Congress, while admiring Lord Beaconsfield's diplomacy, says: "For our own part, hating bloodshed though we do, we half regret the success by which he has kept England out of a war that would have given Ireland an opportunity." portunity."

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

Montreal, June 21.—The United States Con-

MONTREAL, June 21.—The United States Continental Guards purpose visiting Montreal in August next. They number 150 men, and are one of Massachusetts' crack corps.

Twelve hundred head of cattle, 1,000 sheep, seventy pigs, and seventy-five horses were shipped to England from this port this week.

It is reported that Worthington & McIntyre sold their interest in the contract for the Pemold their interest in the contract for the Per bina Branch of the Canada Pacific Railway for a

sold their interest in the contract for the Pembina Branch of the Canada Pacific Railway for a bonus of \$500,000.

A letter has been received by the Commander of the District from the General-in-Command (Sir Selby Smith), thanking the militia for their alacrity in turning out when called on to support the civil power at Quebec.

Special Dispatch to The Tribuna.

Quebec, June 21.—Both branches of the Quebec Legislature will present Lord Dufferin with farewell addresses to-morrow.

St. John, N. B., June 21.—A list of buildings erected, or being receted, in the burnt district since the great fire of June 20, 1877, shows a total of 325 brick and stone buildings, valued at \$739,932. The Relief Society received during the year \$372,402, of which \$204,804 has been expended on the destitute. Besides this, \$50,000 sent from England has been distributed; and it is computed that other contributions of money and goods will increase the amount of expenditure for relief to \$500,000. There is still much destitution, however, and the balance on hand is being husbanded for the coming winter.

NEW YORK, June 21.—Ex-Gov. Swann, of Maryland, and Mrs. John R. Thompson, widow of United States Senator Thompson, of New ersey, were married in Princeton yesterday Mrs. Swann is a sister of Sam Ward, of Washington, and sister-in-law to Speaker Randall, who gave away the bride.

Port-Wine Marks. Several surgeons, says an English paper, have of late endeavored to remove this disfigurement from the human face, obligating the mark without scar. In these cases the mark was confined to the right half of the face, and the treat-

who at once prepared for a hasty departure, if a retreat became necessary. Ruthy Ann finally married and was sold to Robert H. Carman, of Baltimore County, who before his death madea will, including, among others, a clause to set his slaves free. She was tharfied three times, and leaves twenty children, over one hundred grandchildren, about thirty great-grandchildren, and about five great-grandchildren. She had an excellent memory, often related stories of her childhood, and was a strict church member.

SPORTING.

ment consisted of scarification by means of parallel incisions the entire thickness of the skin, made by a frozen scalpel, the skin being also frozen by the ether spay. The cuts were one-sixteenth of an inch apart, and as soon as these were leaded a second set of parallel incisions the entire thickness of the skin, made by a frozen scalpel, the skin being also frozen by the ether spay. The cuts were one-sixteenth of an inch apart, and as soon as these were unde obliquely to the direction of the first complete. Perfect success was the result, as the port-wine mark gradually faded away and was of her childhood, and was a strict church member.

SPORTING.

COMMUNISM IN EUROPE.

Dying Out in France, but Increasing in Ger

many—Cause of Its Spread There.

London Times, June 5.

We shall more easily understand the cause ind measure the forces of the Socialistic doe trines if we turn to France. Thirty or forty years ago that country was profoundly disturbed by attacks on property. A new school of innovators taught that changes in the form of government would be of slight importance so long as society itself was unchanged. The do ninion of kings and nobles, and standing ar would remain the worst of all tyrannies—the tyranny of capital. For centuries, it was said. tyranny of capital. For centuries, it was said, the poor had been ground down, and society had contrived to make; the rich richer. Hence the hopeless pauperism and the disease, the ignorance, and the vice, and the crime, of the great towns. The laboring classes were assured that they were as really serfs as they had been in the middle ages, although the tie of their bondage was more subtle. The great work of the future would be to liberate them. The Socialistic promises. subtle. The great work of the future would be to liberate them. The Socialistic promises greatly helped to bring about the Revolution of 1848, and to open the national workshops of M. Louis Blanc. But speedily the common sense and interests of the French people put an end to the Socialistic experiments. The clearer heads of the nation, led by M. Thiers, pronounced energetically against doctrines which were destructive of society itself; the middle classes rose in a mass against the revolutionary. classes rose in a mass against the revolutionary theorists; the peasants were determined that the tenure of their lands should not be impaired by the Parisian Reds; and the result was a political reaction which enabled Louis Napoleon to make himself Emperor. Meanwhile, most of the Socialistic leaders were in exile; Proudhon found his attacks on property rewarded by obscurity, poverty, and the absolute refusal of the French people to trouble themselves with his paradoxes; and the disciples of Saint Simon had already been scattered over the world. Some of them had taken to literature; some had been distinguished by tered over the world. Some of them had taken to literature; some had been distinguished by their orthodoxy as political economists; some, and among them Enfautin himself, had become civil engineers; and to most of them the memory of the queer community which they had formed in Paris must have seemed like the record of a crazy dream. The remains of Eniantin now fill a neglected grave in Pere Lachaise. Nay, the working people of France appear to have almost entirely cast off their Socialistic heresies. Political freedom has taught them much in the school of practice. Their experience of industrial co-operation has revealed the weakness and the limitations of Their experience of industrial co-operation has revealed the weakness and the limitations of the system. The Commune tended to show all but the wilder revolutionary spirits that society could not be wrenched out of its old place. Thus the later Congresses of the French working people have displayed a healthy return to the prosaic belief that there is no short-cut to the extinction of poverty, and that the expectations of Socialism are delusive dreams.

At the very moment when Socialistic ideas were beginning to take hold of Germany. Some of her political economists displayed an in-

of her political economists displayed an in-trepity of speculation which outdid the flights of their French compeers. Lassalle advocated the reorganization of society with brilliant eloquence, and Karl Marx and other innovators followed with more sweeping projects. Now the aim of the Democratic Association of German workmen and the International is to destroy the capitalist class not only in German. man workmen and the International is to destroy the capitalist class, not only in Germany, but throughout Europe. The leaders do not pretend to believe that they can reach their goal by the avenues of peage, or that they are ready to wait for the slow effect of natural change. They frankly put their trust in Revolution. One of the darkest days in their calendar is the day on which the Paris Commune was overthrown, for that body made the first great attempt, they think, to set up the sovereignty of the working people. to set in the sovereignty of the working people. Religion they attack as vebemently as property. No sustained effort to destroy the hardships of this world will be made, they hold, unships of this world will be made, they hold, un-til they root out the belief that there is any other scene of happiness than the present. They teach that doctrine with German thor-oughness and pedantry. All the spurts of French impiety seem to be little more than idle French impiety seem to be little more than idle trifling in comparison with the dull, monotonous, solemn outpouring of German athelsm. It may seem strange that the destructive tenets of the Socialism should have taken so firm a hold of a nation which is the most generally educated in Europe, and which has an incomparably large cultivated class, with all the science of the world at its command. But there will seem less cause for wonder if we look at German society. During the last few years a sudden rise of prices has greatly multiplied the amount of misery, especially in Berlin and the other great towns. And there are less obvious explanations of the Socialistic outbreak. The people are only beginning to be a nation in the English sense of the word. They have been kept in the leading-strings of the Government until they as naturally seek aid from it in all affairs of general interest as Englishmen rely on their own mother wit. Ministers like Prince Bismarck are deeply mistaken if they think that, on seeing the hand of the State powerful in every part of society, half-taught artisans will not credulously listen to the theory that the State can reorganize society itself. The want of popular freedom has, meanwhile, been attended by a capacity and a passion for philosophical speculation such as no modern country ever rivaled. Metaphysical and political or theological systems are always closely akin. If we look at the dominant metaphysical ideas of one generation, we can usually predict the political or religious tendencies of the next. In

theological systems are always closely skill. If we look at the dominant metaphysical ideas of one generation, we can usually predict the political or religious tendencies of the next. In Germany there has been such an abyas between thinking and action that the almost diseased speculative activity of the nation has not been reined in by the despotism of practice. The same result was seen in France until political responsibility sobered even the lighter spirits. A further cause of Socialism has been the destructive effect of philosophical systems on inherited beliefs. But, as men will not consent to live long without an ideal, the German skeptics go for it to the dream of a regenerated society in which the foul blots of our civilization shall have disappeared. Another cause is the aristocratic Constitution of the Empire, and the crushing weight of its military system. Many revolutionary spirits may have no belief in the delusions of Socialism, and yet they may regard them as the only means of overthrowing the present political fabric. No doubt the Socialists are still a comparatively and leaves and reconstructions will intensity be doubt the Socialists are still a comparative doubt the Socialists are still a comparatively small class, and good sense will ultimately be as fatal to their follies as it was to those of their French teachers. But meanwhile they are really a graver danger than the armies of France, and it may need at least as far-seeing statesmanship as that of Prince Bismarck to give Germany such internal peace as seems to be at last coming to her defeated rival.

A French Newspaper-Enterprise.

Sete York Sun.

The great journalistic humbug, M.de Villemessant, announces that he is going to make a revolution in French journalism. The Figaro is to become an eight-page paper of the English pattern. The Government having reduced the postage-stamp one centime a copy, he says he will realize an income of \$20,000 a year, and can afford to carry out the plan which he has been working over for several years past. He comforts the public with the promise that the Figaro will preserve in its main part the essentially Parisian character it has always had, but will have some English blood infused into its additional four pages. "It will be a cross between a French and an English newspaper," says M. Villemessant, "and it is in the light of a Figaro-Times that we wish the public to look at our journal." He expects a circulation of 100,000 copies, and acknowledges that, with its present circulation of 65,000, the paper has paid a profit of 1,200,000 france.

Whales in England.

A vessel recently arrived at Liverbool with the extraordinary freight of three living whales, brought from the coast of Labrador and intended for public aquariums. They were each about fourteen feet long, eight feet girth, and weighing a half a ton. On the voyage they were placed in long wooden boxes, reposing upon a bed of sea-weed, and being flushed with water from a bucket every few minutes. The flushing had the curious effect of peeling off strips of their skin, so that the coat will be entitly shed by the time they get into their permanent tanks. No food was given them on the voyage. When they were being removed ashore two of them, it is said, emitted a very peculiar kind of segam. Whales in England.

Cox to Travel and Write Another Book, Washington Duranch to Cincinnati Commercial. Sunset Cox says the New York dispatch in Sunday's Commercial, representing that he is to take editorial charge of the New York Starafter Congress adjourns, is incorrect. He contemplates a tour through Sweden, Norway, and finto Iceland, and writing another book.

THE TRIBUNE BRANCH OFFICES. IN ORDER TO ACCOMMODATE OUR NUMEROUS parons throughout the city we have established Branch Offices in the different Divisious, as designated below, where advertisements will be taken for the same price as charged at the sian Office, and will be received until 8 o'clock p. m. during the week, and until 9 p. m. on Saturdays. nntil 8 o'clock p. m. during the wees on Saturdays:
J. & R. SIMMS. Booksellers and Stationers, 123
Twenty-second-st.
S. M. WALDEN, Newsdealer, Stationer, etc., 1009
West Madison-st. near Western-St.
ROBERT THRUMSTON, West-Side News Denot, 1Blue laland-sv., corner of Halsted-st.
H. C. HERRICK. Jeweler, Newsdealer, and Fancy
Goods, 720 Lake-st., corner Lincoln.

CITY REAL ESTATE. FOR SALE - ASHLAND-AV. - RARE OPPOR-tunity-The finest unoccupied corner on the street at a sacrifice. A. PATTERSON, 94 Washington-st., Room 15.

FOR SALE-200Xiet FEET CORNER OF MICHI-gan-av. and Forty-seventh-st., a decided bargain for \$5,000. H. C. MUREY, 95 Clark-st. SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE. TOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—THE BEST SUBURhan place near Chicago, 6 to 12 acres, with all kinds
of fruit and shrubbery; house of 14 room, stables,
hennery, etc., all in nice order. Best af railroad accommodation. Would take other property, and give
any time on the balance. D. L. PERRY, 122 Dearborn-st. Rooms.

TOR SALE—53 ACRES 5 MILES PROM COURThouse; only \$300 per acre. In 1873 was offered
\$1,500 per acre. LISTER, Room 67, Metropolitan
Block.

FOR SALE-\$100 WILL BUT A BRAUTIFUL LOT An eblock from denot, at Lagrange, 7 miles from Chicago: \$15 down and \$5 monthly; cheanest property in market, and shown free; abstract free; railroad fare lo cents. It A BROWN, 142 LaSaile-st. Room 4. TO RENT_HOUSES.

West Side. TO RENT-812 PER MUNTH-S-STORY BRICK house 38 Harvard-st.; \$15, 3-tore brick 17 Greashaw-st.; \$15, 3-tore brick 17 Greashaw-st.; \$15, 3-tore brick 27, 67, 6 rooms 34 Harvard-st. Inquire at 385 Westers av. TO RENT-\$15 PER MONTH -2-STORY AND BASE ment brick house 1024 West Adams-st. Inquire of W. GRAY BROWN, 1008 West Van Buren-st.

TO RENT-FRAME HOUSE OF 10 ROOMS, 980
Michigan-av.; furas-ze, bath, not water, gas, de., in perfect order; rent, \$35. WALTER MATFOCKS, 40 Dearborn-st. North Side.

TO RENT-2-STORY AND BASKMENT MARBLE front house on Ericst. between Clark and La Lalle; newly painted and calcimined. WALTER MATTOCKS, 40 Dearborn-st. TO RENT_HOOMS.

TO RENT-\$2 PER WEEK, TO GENTLEMEN ONLY — Well-lighted, nicely-furnished rooms; sitting and bath rooms attached. 378 State-st. TO REST-NICELY-FURNISHED ROOMS. APPLY

West Side.
To RENT-FURNISHED ROOMS, WELL TAKEN care of, only \$1 per week, at 208 West Lake-st. J. DAVIS.

ORENT-TWO DESIRABLE FRAME HOUSES,
Nos. 577 and 579 West Adams-st.. in perfect repair: furnace, bath, hot water, etc. Reat \$35 each.
WALTER MATTOCKS, 40 Hearborn-st.

BUSINESS CHANCES USINESS MEN WITH \$200 TO \$1,000 TO INVES tigate a business that will pay the investmentally. Call at Room 1 Sands House. DORTHY. Can at 160 m 1 sanus House.

CLARK STREET CHURCH. CORNER WASHINGton. The Rev. W. A. Spencer will preach at 10:45
active from the control of the co DRUG STORE FOR SALE-I HAVE A SMALL, well-selected stock of drugs with a good run of trade which will sell on easy ferms. Address T. B. WILLIAMSON, Judsonia, Ark.

FOR SALE-GOOD STOCK OF DRUGS: SMALL cash payment; balance long time; no trade. Address S. WILSON, P. U. BOX 504, Norwalk, O. FOR SALE—A BAKERY ON ONE OF THE LEAD-ing streets, doing a good business, and everything in first-class order. For particulars apply to H. TEM-PLETON, 213 Randolph-st. POR SALE—A FINE GROCERY STORE DOING a strictly cash business. Splendid chance for a party that has the cash: a bargain will be given. A. C. STEUMAN, 152 Dearborn-4c., Room 3. FOR SALE—A BUTCHER-SHOP ON THE WEST Side, established eight years, with a good run of cash customers. Address K 23, Tribune office.

POR SALE—OR EXCHANGE FOR PRODUCTIVE Dusiness property—\$3, 200 worth of dry goods, at actual cost. The stock consists of hosiery, gloves, white goods, embroideries, ladies and gents underwear, sewing slik, buttons, etc.—goods that pay a broft of from 25 to 75 per cent. Aduress DAVID S. FOSTER, Beloit, Wis. POSTER, Beloit, Wis.

FOR SALE—BAKERY AND RESTAURANT—GOOD
two-story prick building, with salesroom, dishign
complete the salest sales of the sales o Pleasant Hift, No.

Por Sale—A FIRSE-CLASS GROCERY-STORE
in best location on West Madison-st., doing a cash
trade of \$75 per day at good profits: stock and fixtures
about \$2, CO.; will sell for cash only. & 76, Tribune.

Por Sale—OR TO RENT—BUILDING, Machilater, power, and long lease, daspted for a furniture factory, planing-mill, and box-factory; none but
those who mean business need apply: a decided bargain to the right party. Address F 77, Tribune office.

Por Sale—OREA—FOR CASH—STOCK AND
Lease of a second-hand furniture store on Fifth-av.,
between Lake and Randolph-sts. Owner going to
Europe. Address K 18, Tribune office. FOR SALE-THE OLD AND WELL ENOWN CAN-dy factory, No. 200 South Clark-st. Will sell the

SALOON IN IMMEDIATE VICINITY OF BOARD Of Trade, well stocked and furnished, for sale cheap to a cash customer. GUERNSEY & SOUTHGATE, 139 West Madison-st. Room 11. WAGON PACTORY FOR SALE TO CLOSE UP an estate: desirably located and doing a good cash busness. Address W F. Tribune office.

MUSICAL.

AT THE FACTORY. CABINET-ORGANS AT A prices beyond competition; test in the market; \$50 and upward, wholesale and retail. NICHOLSON Ox-GAN COMPANY, 63 East Indiana-st. GAN COMPANY, 63 East Indians-st.

DIANOFORTES AND PARLOR ORGANS

AT REDUCED PRICES.

previous to our removal on July 1, we will offer
traordiusry bargains in planofortes and parior org
of the best makes in the planofortes and parior org
of the best makes in the planofortes and parior org
of the best makes in the planofortes.

Superior Parior Organs, new style.

Very beautiful tone Parior Organ.

Spiendid Parlor Organ, astops and swell
lich tone Rosewood Pianoforte.

Spiendid square Grand Plano.

Elegant Thi-octave Planoforte.

OVER 160 INSTRUMENTS

at equality low prices.

PIANOFORTÉS AND PARLOR ORGANS
ON EASY MONTHLY OR WEEKLY PAYMENTS.
R. T. MARTIN, 154 State-st.
REMOVAL—
On the 1st of July next we will occupy our new and elegant warerooms.
NOS. 263 AND 267 STATE-ST.
R. T. MARTIN, 154 State-st. THE LYON & HEALY UPBIGHT PIANOS STAND in tune splendidly, are first class, powerful, durable, and in every way reliable. Can be purchased at the price of a reed organ. LYON & REALY, State and Mouroe-sts.

and Monroe-sts.

WANTED—AN ORGANIST CAPABLE OF TAK,
ing a Catholic service; church on North Stdesalary moderate: must possess a practical knowledge of
thorough bass. Address, giving references and stating
salary expected, 37, Clarendon House. LOST AND FOUND FOUND—SUM OF MONEY. INQUIRE AT BEECH-ER'S jewelry store, No. 318 West Madison-st.

FOUND-SUM OF MONEY. OWNER CAN HAVE same by calling at 39 Rush-st. after 6 p. m. J. GRIFFITH.

5 REWARD-LOST-A DARK RED AND WHITE Cow, with right car cut. Any one returning her to 1063 Michigan-av. will receive the above reward.

510 REWARD-LOST-SATURDAY, THE 15TH. Skip: any one returning same will receive above reward. So Third-av.

A CHANCE FOR BARGAINS.

A We will remove on July 1st to 265 and 207 States, and, with a view to effect as many sales as possible fore that time, we are willing to make a siight reduction from actual cost of goods, so as to insure sale Buyers of planos, parior organs, furniture, beddin and other goods in our stock will find it to their a vantage to examine our goods and get prices. We wimake it an object to you to buy from us.

K. T. MARTIN, 154 STATE-ST.

MISCELLANEOUS.

MOTHS. ROACHES, BEDBUGS, AND OTHER vermin exterminated by contract (warranted); article soid; price reduced. A. OAKLEY, 189 East PARTNER WANTED—A PARTY WITH FROM
\$300 to \$500 can hear of first-class opening in legitimate business by addressing K 75, Tribune office.

INSTRUCTION. M ISS LATIMER'S SCHOOL FOR GIRLS WILL open after the summer vacation, Sept. 16. For particulars, apply at 814 Minhgan. av.

WALTER C. LYMAN, ELOCUTIONIST, Seek Watsch-av, Boom 2, will receive pupils during the summer; new class begins at the Methodist Church Block, Boom 20, third floor, Monday evening (20th) 8 o'clock.

TIRE-PROOF WAREHOUSE, 180 WEST MOXEO Los for furniture, merchandise, carriages, etc. Los way amounts: lessi literest, Cash for stocks of grown SEWING MACHINES. OTOF NICE SINGER, DOMESTIC, WHERLEE A Wilson, and other machines below half price, and arranted. Loan office, 125 Clark-st. Room 2.

OR SALE-CHEAP-A LARGE-SIZE OFFICE OR cashier's desk, with figured glass top, complete. HERWOOD SCHOOL FURNITURE CO., 203 and 205 WE OFFER FOR SALE A LOT OF ALL KINI of machinery and useable fron; we will sell very cheap; as Clark as Iron Yard, LIBERMAN NATHAN, 505 South Clark st.

OFFICE FURNITURE.

ASh PAID FOR BOOKS-STANDARD WO always bring good prices. Before you sell your lives CHAPIN, corner Madison and Dearborn-sts.

FOR SALE. OR SALE-CHEAP-1 LARGE, 18-FOOT LONG, side-case, black walnut sliding doors, two broaze handellers, two reflectors, two gas arms with two urners Call at 420 Milwaukee-sv.

WANTED-MALE HELP. Bookkeepers, Clerks, &c.
WANTED-BOOKKEEPERS, CLERKS, ETC., OUT
of employment, with a small capital, can make i
good living. We want intelligent meu only. PARISIAN SOVELTY CO., 7 Trioune Building.

WANTED-TWO PLOW POLISHERS. APPLY TO ST. PAUL PLOW WORKS, St. Paul, Minn. Coachmen, Teamsters, &co WANTED-COACHMAN; MUST BE TRUSTY AND willing to work early and late; best city reference required. Address &c. Tribune office.

Employment Agencies.

WANTED-30 RAILROAD LABORERS FOR THE
Ransac City Branch of C. & A. R.: wages
\$1.40 to \$1.50; free fare; 100 tie-choppers, 10-farmhands. CHRISTIAN & CU.. 288 South Water-8. WANTED-ALL THE GOOD MEN WE CAN GET for grading, track-laying, and tie making; free passes also farm hands. Call at No. 79 South Canal-st. HAIGHT & KEMP. WANTED-ALL THE GOOD RAILIUAD LABOR PARTIES I des get for C. A. & M. Louis Extension ... Missouri. also for lows, for the materia, free fare, farm hands, at J. H. & Philippork S. 21 West fourished.

WANTED-SMART CANVASKRS FOR "ILLUstrated History of Turko-Russian War," "Hustrated History of Dominon of Canaia, Emgland, and United States," 700 pages, octavo, elegantly flustrated, price \$4. General Agent's commission to canvassers. Gorgeons outfit free. Great inducements. Address TUTALE & COMPANY, 192 Washington-st., Borton. WANTED - EXPERIENCED CANVASSERS.
State present occupation. Samples at this office.
Address Package-Carrier Company, Pawtucket, R. I. WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED LUMBER SALES-man to travel in this and Western States. Give age, experience, localities familiar with, and refer-ences. Address & 80 Tribune office.

ences. Address & 80 Tribune office.

WANTED—A GENTLEMAN FOR CHICAGO AND district to solicit orders for Madrs composition for preventing and removing scale in steam-boilers. A large commission will be given to the right man. Address, with references, EDWARD MUFF, Sixty-second and South-stat, Philadelphia, Pa.

WANTED—WE HAVE A FAIR CHANCE FOR Wyoung and old to make an average of \$3 to \$5 per day selling our last noveity. ALBERT JUDSON & CO., Rooms 6 and 7 Tribune Bullding. WANTED-AN EXPERIENCED TRAVELING TEA ress K 12, Tribune office. WANTED - CANVASSERS FOR AN ELEGANT "Life of Bismarck"; will pay good wages to good workers in city and country. JOHN EMORY, 146 Madison 48.

Madison st.

WANTED-MAN WITH HORSE AND WAGON to supply grocers, etc., in the country with our goods; liberal inducements and permanent position. 12 South Clark etc., second story.

WANTED-AGENTS TO TRAVEL AND SELL A new book on stair-building; a good chance for the right man. Address R. J. SHERRATT, P. O. Bux 394, Chicago. WANTED-A FEW MORE ARTICLES TO SELL through my agents in the country. CHARLES EELLY, 11e West Madison-st., Agents' Supply House. WANTED-FEMALE HELP. Domestics. WANTED-A WOMAN TO DO GENERAL HOUSE-work at 117 Miller-st., corner West Taylor. WANTED-A GOOD GIRL FOR GENERAL housework at 408 Blue Island-av.

WANTED-GOOD GENERAL SERVANT, TIDY and well recommended. Apply this alternoon at WANTED-A FIRST-CLASS COOK. 91 EAST Washington-st. Coffee restaurant. WANTED-WOMAN PASTRY COOK-APPLY AT Burke's European Hotel; 140 and 142 Madison-st. SITUATIONS WANTED-MALE. Bookkeepers, Clerks, &c.
SITUATION WANTED—BY FIRST-CLASS PREscription and drug clerk; seven years' experience
can furnish first-class references. Address Lock Box
No. 11. Eartville, 111.

Miscellaneous SITUATION WANTED—AS BUTLER IN A PRI-vate family by a young Englishman; best New York references. k 77, Tribune office. SITUATIONS WANTED-FEMALE. Domestics.
ITUATION WANTED-BY A TOUNG ENGLISH
gir. to do second work in a first-class family; has
he best of reference. Call at 416 Wabash-av.

CITUATION WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK
In a nice private family; is a good laundress. Call
at or address 422 State-st., at store.
CITUATION WANTED—BY GIRL FOR GENERAL
Binusework; can give reference. Call for two days
at 8922 State-st., pp-stafes. SITUATION WANTED—BY WIDOW LADY WITH Smilly. Call at 806 West Polk-at.

and Morary touce.
down in prices.
-CALL AND EXAMINE OUR STOCK.
R. T. MARTIN.

A DVANCES MADE ON DIAMONDS, WATCHES, A bonds, etc., at LAUNDERS private office, 120 Randolph-st., near Clark. Room 5 and 5. Established 1854.

A. MONEY TO LOAN ON FURNITURE, MER. Chandise, etc., at 10 per cent per annum, at the storage house 2004 and 208 State-st., near Palmer House. A 1 PARTIES CAN BORROW MONEY ON HOUSE hold furniture, pianos, etc., and other good security, at less than usual rates. Addres A B R, Tribune

Dearborn-st.

CASH PAID FOR OLD GOLD AND SILVER.
Money to loan on watches, diamonds, and valuables
of every description at GOLDSMID'S Loan and Sullion
Office (licensed), 50 Fast Maftison-st. Established 1895.

HOLDERS OF ENDOWMENT POLICIES IN SOLVent life-insurance companies desiring to sell please
address D. W. SUTHERLAND, Room 5, 56 Clark-st. MONEY LOANED ON FURNITURE, PIANO, and diamonds, warehouse receipts, and any good collaterais 186 Washington at, Koom 23.

MONEY TO LOAN AT 8 PER CENT ON IMproved real estate in Chicago, and Illinois farms within 150 miles. B. L. PEASE, 142 Dearborn-st., Room 4. MOMEY TO LOAN IN SUMS TO SUIT FOR 30 TO

MOD SO days on satisfactory collaterals or prime commercial paper. L. CURRY, 5 Tribune Building. DENNIES CAN BE HAD IN EXCHANGE FOR currency at the counting-room of the Trioune.

CILVER 25 AND 50 CENT PIECES IN PACKAGES of \$10 in exchange for currency at counting-room of Tribune Company.

WANTED—A LOAN OF \$8,000 OR \$10,000 FOR Sor 5 years at 8 per cent (no commission) on yory fine brick block situated in this city. D. R. COOLEY. COOLEY.

MANTED-FOR FIVE YEARS 85,000 ON FILES?

MOTEGAGE OR house and lot in good business place
at 8 per cent. Address K 6, Tribune office.

TO LOAN-SUMS OF \$500 TO \$10,000 ON CITY
properly and farms in this vicinity at lowest currens
rates. W. M. WILLNER, 128 Lassalle-st. Room 1. O PER CENT MONEY TO LOAN ON IMPROVED farms in Ceutral and Northern Illinois. DEAN & PAYNE, General Agents Northwestern Life-Insurance Company, Randolph and Dearborn-sts., Chicago. \$50.000 and 8 per cent, on brick improved Chicago property. L. CUKRY, 5 Tribune Building.

BOARDING AND LODGING. 297 WEST JACKSON-ST.—FINELY-FURNISHED front rooms with board at low rates for gentleman with or without family.

man with or without family.

South Side

October Side

Total room, second floor; first-class board in immediate neighborhood.

Brown's Hotela.

Drooms, with board, 53, 55, 50 per week; without board, \$2 and \$2, 50; day board, \$3, 50; lodging, 50c.

Clarknee House, Nos. \$3, 53, 35, 35, AND 35, Clarknee House, board and room, per day, \$1,50 to \$2; per week; \$4, 57, and \$8. Furnished rooms to rent without board. HOTEL BRUNSWICK, WABASH-AV. CORNER for Congresst.—Three fine suites and a few single rooms: prices reduced for the summer. Everything new, and table first-class. CHAS. E. CURRIER, Man-Ser.
SHELDON-COURT HOTEL, 503 AND 205 MADISon-st.—Board with pleasant, furnished front room,
with bedroom. Terms reasonable.
WINDSOR HOUSE, 178 STATE-ST., OPPOSITE
the Palmer House—All newly furnished rooms,
with board, from \$5 to \$6 per week: day-board, \$4.

BOARD WANTED.

DOARD-AND FURNISHED ROOM, BY LADY, IN Da private family; reference given. Address, by ster to-day, Roem 101 Gardner House. HORSES AND CARRIAGES. HORSES AND CARRIAGENS
AUCTION SALE AT TWELFTH-ST. HORSE MARRet to-day at 10 a. m. of horses, buggies, etc.
EBERLE a MELLOIL, 271 West Twelfth-st.
FOR SALE-TOP AND OPEN BUIGGIES, JUMF
resta, side bar, and sil kinds of buggies, top and
open delivery wago as, Moathly paymants. Secondhand buggies of all kinds; ice, coal, lumber, suc grain
wagons, and coal-carta, second-band. Repairing,
painting, trimming, etc.; all work warrantest. C. J.
HULL, corner Archer-av, and Twenty-fourth-st.
FOR SALE-AT A BARGAIN-ONE VACTORIA.
To one set new harness (silver mounted); also, pair
black horses, the property of a gentleman; can be seen
at Morris' stables, 79 Sintesth-st.

MARGES FIT FOR ALL USE, WARRANTED MORSES FIT FOR ALL USK, WARRANTEL sound, and one were trial given; one best installed printing flowing, and one weeks trial given; one best installed in the control of the

TO EXCHANGE-A FIRST-CLASS STOCK (
livery, doing a paying business, value \$12,000, is
good farm or city property. CHARLES H. NIX,
il Washington-st.

GENTS WANTED-FOR BRADNER'S A made Coin Detector; the best in the here's money in it. For territory and partidless Challes REDVIKLD, McVicker's Th

The Tribune.

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ces may be made either by draft, expre order, or in registered letters, at our risk. terms to city subscribers, at our

divered, Sunday excepted, 25 cents per week livered, Sunday included, 50 cents per week. THE TRIBUNE COMPANY,

TRIBUNE BRANCH OFFICES.

THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE has established branch offices NEW YORK-Room 29 Tribune Building. F. T. Mo-PARIS, France-No. 16 Rue de la Grange-Bateller B. Mahler, Agent. LONDON, Eng.—American Exchange, 449 Strand BENBY F. GILLIO, Agent.

BAN FRANCISCO, Cal.—Palace Hotel.

AMUSEMENTS.

McVicker's Theatre.

Madison street, between Dearborn and State
"Uncle Tom's Cabin." Afternoon and evening.

Hooley's Theatre, and LaSalle, are Theatre Company. "The Mother's Setternoon and evening."

Haverly's Theatre. rees, corner of Dearborn. Tony Pastor's Afternoon and evening. Hershey Music Hall.

Lake Front Park.

Merchants' Bank Building. born and Madison. "The Strasbur

SATURDAY, JUNE 22, 1878.

Greenbacks at the New York Stock Ex change yesterday closed at 993.

The refusal of Anderson to testify before the Senate Committee will be generally accepted as an evidence of his fear to face STANLEY MATTHEWS and put himself on record in a way that would render him liable to prosecution for perjury. His pretense of

unwillingness to testify because not permitted to be represented by counsel is too transparent to deceive anybody, and in this refusal he has done more to vindicate Mr. MATTHEWS from the imputation of having conspired with him to perpetrate fraud than any amount of testimony from any, other source could have done.

The appointment of THEOPHILUS FRENCH as Auditor of Pacific Railroad accounts. under the provisions of the bill known as the "Thurman Sinking-Fund bill," is regarded as an eminently suitable one. Mr. FRENCH's services as expert heretofore in mpanies in the interest of the Government have familiarized him with the worl to a degree that will be of material assistance in the prosecution of his duties under the law, and there is an excellent prospect that the Companies will hereafter be compelled to render to the Government its just dues.

the English and Austrian representatives at the Berlin Congress appears to have created an unfavorable impression in St. Petersburg. In fact, the alleged understanding between these two Powers is said to clash in several important points with the Anglo-Russian ment about which so much has been said recently on account of its being surreptitionaly obtained for publication. This fact together with the daily announcements that Russia is employing every means to strengthen her hold upon Bulgaria, would indicate that the controversy is not entirely free from dangerous contingencies, and that the slightest misstep on the part of either of the three Powers might lead to consequences of the most serious nature.

In addition to the two which were furnished by Chicago, the country at large is credited with four executions yesterday Three of the six murderers who paid the death penalty were under the jurisdiction of the Governor of Illinois, to whose lasting credit it will be recorded that he steadfastly refused to interfere with the due course of the law. The hangings outside of Chicago were as follows: CHARLES alias JOHN BURNES, at Paris, Ill., for the murder, Nov. 20, 1877. ELIJAH BURDWELL, a farmer of Edgar County, who had been sworn as Deputy-Marshal to assist the pursuit and capture of Burnes, who had previously committed a burglary; Pears Bosher, at Chillicothe, O., for the robbery and murder, Oct. 26, 1877, of Mr. and Mrs. McVex; Jacob Levels, colored, at Little Rock. Ark., for the murder of another colored man; and EDWARD H. COSTLEY, at rick, Md., for the murder and robbery April 4, 1877, of his cousin, Solomo

The most significant comment upon the close of the House is the fact that about the member who was not drunk or crazy was the negro RAINEY, from South Carolina. who is a member of the Committee having charge of the enrolled bills. But for him the Sundry Civil bill would have been lost, He, the only sober man, took charge of affairs while the others swilled down whisky. He kept the inebriated clerks to work, compelled them to finish up things, and then took charge of them himself. In the midst of this crazy, drunken Pandemonium the most sober, dignified, and useful member on floor of the Democratic House was a negro! We hope that his constituents will mber it to his credit, for the country needs the services of such a man. He was one of the few who did not forget to be an; one of the few who rememb es to perform and performed them faithfully to the last minute. The colored man from South Carolina deserves a vote of thanks for being a gentleman among

mittee yesterday. Deputy-Marshal JENES, of East Felicians Parish, was on the stand, and his testimony, given in a draightforward way that defied all the efforts of the Democratic cross-examiners to break him down, was of the utmost importance as showing the utter absence of truth in many of the cesential statements made by ANDERSON before the Committee. JENES was present protest which he now declares he never to. He was urged by Anderson to im out in, repudinting the protest, the

hich was undoubtedly true. JENES denied even having seen the alleged SHERMAN letter or being aware of its existence. That part of his testimony relished least by the Democrats related to the intimidation practiced in East Feliciana. JENES was a resi dent of that parish, and his recital of the reign of terror which existed there previous to the election amply accounts for the enormous majority returned for the Democratic State and National tickets, and establishes beyond question the truthfulness of the protest which Andreson, as Supervisor, made out, and subsequently disclaimed because he 'could make more money" by that course.

The people of the District of Columbi certainly have every reason to be satisfied with the Forty-fifth Congress. It has assumed one-half the expenditures of the District, guaranteed the interest on the 3.65 debt, and donated a cool four millions to be applied to such little jobs as public buildings, pavements, street improvements, and general repairs. The jobbers of the District are so delighted that they have commenced bulldozing members of Congress who were opposed to such liberal use of the people's money, and have induced the proetariat to circulate information to prevent the re-election of such men. It strikes that the people of Washington ought to be satisfied with the new local Government given them, without seeking to menace nembers of Congress who were not in favor of extravagant expenditures. The workingmen of Washington are not wise in following the lead of such blatherskites as John Pope Hodnett, nor will they help their cause by allowing jobbers to use them or demagogues to incite them to threats against economical members of Congress.

It is announced that the Porres Committee has determined to refuse the request of Secretary Sherman to summon witnesses to estify on the subject of intimidation in Louisiana. Such a decision is in exact accordance with the spirit and purpose of the investigation, which was set on foot for the purpose of establishing Republican frauds only. Having dismally failed in this, it is natural that the Democrats of the Commit-tee should refuse to allow the tables to be turned upon them, and a condition of fraud through violence and intimidation shown that would cast into the shade all that was charged, much less proved against the Republicans. Nevertheless, the question of intimidation is an essential point in the issue, -or would be in any fair judicial inquiry,-inasmuch as the chief pilla of the Democratic case is the proof that Anderson's protest was false, and the intimidation it set forth never occurred. But the expectation of anything fair at the hands of the Porten Committee long since ceased to be entertained by anybody, and no surprise will be occasioned at the refusal of Secretary

SHERMAN'S request. THE SILVER COMMISSION. In the act remonetizing silver the President was authorized to invite the Govern ments of the European nations to join the United States in a conference "to adopt s common ratio between gold and silver, for the purpose of establishing internationally the use of a bimetallic money, and securing a fixity of relative value between these The invitation having been acmetals. cepted by a sufficient number of European nations, the President has nominated three Commissioners to represent the United States The extreme cordiality existing between at that Conference. In commenting on the siness that will come before the Confer ence, the Financial Chronicle of New York

suggests an embarrassment. It says:

The rehabilitation of depreciated silver is much less easy of accomplishment than the rectification of noundaries. In spite, therefore, of wisdom, integrity, and good intentions, it may be found impossible to do more than merely unterchange opinions. We certainly have no hone that it will establish anew the old equivalent or the American equivalent for silver. As we said hast week, we shall enter the Congress at a disadvantage. We have placed coarselves in the position of suppliants. We are the inviting party. Our purpose is well known. It certainly would have been much better for us—we should unquestionably have had a greater chance of success—if we had played our part more adroitly and taken our place as the invited party. As it is, we are on the wrong side, and our motives are liable to be suspected.

The point of difference between this suggests an embarrassment. It says:

The point of difference between this country and the countries of Europe and of Asia is that we have always placed a lower value upon silver, as compared with gold, than has been placed upon it elsewhere. The gold and silver coinage of those nations employing both metals as money is based upon 151 parts of silver to 1 part of gold, while in this country we have made 16 parts of silver equivalent to 1 part of gold. And the direct question which will be presented to the Conference is, What shall be the ratio to be maintained between the two metals? Shall it be the European of 15} to 1, or the American of 16 to 1? Commercial claims that the common ratio to be adopted must be the American. It says Our practical point will be to invite them to low retheir valuation of silver to ours (adopting the atio of 16 to 1), and make the coinage of the liveane plece unlimited, or free,—in other words acing it upon equal terms at the mint in gold he cost of reminting is a trifle; the value of the interpret would be immense. In our turn we fould stop the forced coinage of a certain num of millions of dollats, and make the coinage of silver and gold identical. Itaken by ourselves in connection in nations, and others that may be an us, would rule the valuation.

We do not agree with the Cincinnati Commercial that, if there be an agreement, it must be on the ratio in force in this country. The reasons given are that our bonds, our national debt, and all our municipal indebtdness are payable in silver in the proportion of 16 to 1, and that to change the standard would be to reduce the size of our dollar 3 per cent, which may be considered an impairment of contracts. On the other hand, it must be remembered that in all countries using both metals as money, except our own, the proportion is 15% to 1; that all the debts of all these countries, amounting to many times as much as our debt are payable in silver; and that for them to adopt 16 to 1 would necessitate the recoinage of all their silver money at a loss, besides the cost of minting, of 3 per cent, and would that much to all the debts, public and private, of all these countries. These naions have been toining silver for a very long period, and the immense amount in circulation may be estimated by that of Germany, which has proved to be fully more by one-half than was ever expected by the German Government. To adopt the American ratio would be to compel France and the other States of the Latin Union to take up the hundreds of millions of their outstanding silver coin by the substitution of a coin containing 3 per cent more silver. No agreement, such as is proposed, will be adopted unless it be general among all the nations using silver money as general legal-tender. This would necessitate that India, where silver is the universal coin, should also adopt expect that all the silver countries of the world should voluntarily decide to add 3 per cent to all their indebtedness, public and pri-

vate, and recoin all their silver money. ing thereto 3 per cent more silver, while the silver coinage of the United States is yet in its infancy and but a small volume of it in circulation,-most of it yet held by the Govforgotten that by the act of June 28, 1834, ongress reduced the weights of all our gold ins 63 per cent, and made them full legalenders,—as much so as before their reduction in weight. The present subsidiary coin of the United

States has the same value as the French and

of the other European silver States. Two silver half-dollars, or four silver quarters, have the same metal value as the five-france piece of France. To make the whole silver oinage of the United States of the same proportionate value would be a matter of easy accomplishment. The outstanding bonded indebtedness of the United States is now undergoing a change from one form of bond to another. It was said that to make silver dollars legal-tender in payment principal and interest on the public debt would so discredit the bonds that the sale of hem would be stopped; but that prophecy has failed. The greenbacks have repar; the 41 per cents have commanded remium; and the 4 per cents find a sale, There are yet \$600,000,000 of 6 per cent bonds outstanding, and a greater sum of 5 per cents. Even if the United States hall reduce the silver dollar to the rate of 15} silver to 1 of gold, the work of funding the national debt in new bonds payable in the new silver coinage would go on, and the debt now represented by 6 per cents and 5 per cents would be eventually replaced by ew bonds bearing a lower rate of interest, and payable in the new silver coin. The ountry need borrow no trouble concerning the payment of its bonds. None of those bonds will be payable for twenty-five years more, and long before they fall due the new silver coinage will have a universal value and the old bonds not purchased will be exchanged with new ones, payable in the new silver dollars, and free the contract made in 1870. advantages to be gained by the adoption of an international agreement as to the rela tive value of silver and gold can hardly be exaggerated. Much depends on it. All the dvocates of the single gold standard will oppose it. They want to force the monotallic standard. It is probable that, i they can defeat an international agreemen as to the silver, the silver-using States of Europe will be compelled to abandon it as money, because of the undervaluation of silver in the United States, and the condition of affairs will be that gold will be made the exclusive metallic money of Europe, and ilver in America. In that case, silver being deprived of such a large use as money, will se considerably in value. The adoption of an agreement such as is invited by the United States will settle for a century the defeat of onometallism, and give to silver the world

over a permanent value as money.

THE NAVAL INVESTIGATION The report of the House Committee o Naval Affairs, consequent upon the investigations of ex-Secretary Robeson's adminis tration, would not be pleasant reading even if it could be shown that the larger part of it were untrue, and that the charges of irregalarities were the offspring of Democrati prejudices. Unfortunately for the ex-Secretary, there has been for a long time a want confidence in him on the part of the publie, and a very general feeling that something was rotten in Denmark, and this report that it will tend to confirm that feeling. When people find that \$182,000,000 were expended during his administration, and many millions more of liabilities incurred beyond the limits of the appropriation, they naturally expect that the navy will show a corresponding improvement in its strength and the character of its equipment. Not finding anything to show for the vast expenditure, they naturally will conclude that there have been-to use the polite phrase-"irreg. plarities" for which Mr. Robeson and his subordinates are responsible.

The general tenor of public opinion i confirmed by the contents of this report. It makes briefly the following charges That ex-Secretary Robeson expended \$182,-000,000, besides \$40,000,000 derived from the sale of public property which should have been covered into the Treasury; that property has been bought at excessive prices without competition and disposed of in secret at ruinously low prices, and that in consequence the Government has been involved in liabilities in excess of appropriations amounting to nearly \$10,000,000; that three bureaus of the Department have made contracts amounting to over \$20,000,000 in reckless disregard of the provisions of the law and without competition; that vessels and other naval property, which had cost the Government \$26,000,000, were sold for less than \$1,000,000; that the five double-turreted monitors now in process of construction will cost \$20,000,000, and that one of them, the New Puritan, built without contract, or even plans and specifications, is already pronounced a complete failure by naval experts; that there has been an actual diminution of the stores on hand. notwithstanding the excessive quantities purchased, and that thirty new boilers, in good condition, were rated as old material and sold for old iron to favored contractors; and lastly, that provisions which were known to be merchantable have been sold to confidential contractors by the Bureau of Provisions and Clothing to supply that Bureau with money, and that all the sales of this Bureau were made without advertisement, competition, or legal contract, and often

The above comprise the general charges made in the indictment, included in which are numerous details showing the specific manner in which money has been misappro priated and squandered. It is a significant feature of the report that many of the charges are based upon data furnished by the present Secretary of the Navy and his subordinates. It cannot be urged, therefore, that partisan prejudice has inspired them. The feeling will be very general that where there is so much smoke there must be some fire, and that where the suspicions of years are confirmed by wholesale charges of waste and rottenness in every bureau of the Naval Department there must be even making allowances for partisan malice and the desire to make party capital, very grave charges remaining, and of a character so startling as to call for rigid legal scrutiny. Congress was quick to impeach ex-Secretary Belknap, who was only dabbling in a post-tradership, and whose peculations in no way affected the army in its strength or usefulness. If the charges against Robeson be true, it is through his criminal inefficiency, his corrupt relations with contractors, and his profligate waste of money that the navy has been wrecked, for

wrecked it certainly is. The life that he

led in the GRANT regime, the manner in which he fastened himself upon the Presi dent, the extravagance of his habits, and the sumptuousness of his surroundings, all play a part in this record. It is a case of inusual gravity, and one which calls action. No compromise can for stern be made. It will not do for the Republicans to attempt to whitewash him or condone his shortcomings. If the charges made against him are false, then the proofs must b forthcoming, and his innocence must be established in due form. If the charges are proved to be true, he should be severely punished. In view of all the circumstances the resolutions accompanying the report, setting forth that he and his subordinates not only deserve the censure of Congress but punishment to the full extent of the law. are not inappropriate or untimely.

THE EXECUTIONS YESTERDAY. Yesterday the penalties of the law in the two cases of conviction of murder were enforced, and SHERRY and CONNELLY Were hanged. The purpose of punishment for crime is to assert the power of society to protect its members, and that the punishment may serve as a deterrent to others contemplating crime. Of late years the adminstration of justice has been so feeble, especially in cases of personal violence, that ven the death-penalty has lost its terrors, and homicides have increased with an alarming rapidity. Deducting those hanged yesterday, there are no less than twelve persons now in iail in this county charged with mur-

The penalties provided by law lose whatever force they may have in the way of deterring others from crime because of the ancertainty which attends the execution of the law. The escape of a man guilty of murder from the legal consequences of his crime is a direct advertisement that the punishments provided by law for crime are by no means certain, and the criminal is encouraged by the hope of escaping the pendties of his crime even if convicted. The supremacy of the law can only be success fully maintained by making its execution

The wretched young men who suffered leath yesterday may have acquired some of their reckless disregard of and indifference to the law from the looseness and uncertainty which so frequently attend the punishment of crime. It was not until long after their conviction that they began to think that perhaps the penalty of the law might be inflicted in their case. They had hopes that the leniency and toleration so habitually case, and perhaps the same feeling has been intertained by all of the dozen other ho cides confined in the jail. It was time that in justice to the community and those who contemplate crime that the law should be vindicated and the fact that murder was punishable by death should be made known. There was nothing in the circumstances of this case that entitled the prisoners to any leniency. The murder was a cruel one. A respectable and inoffensive citizen was savagely and brutally killed by these men. The fact that each accused the other of using the deadly knife did not lessen the guilt of either, because both were joint participants in the killing. There was no undue feeling against these men. The character of their crime was so revolting that whatever sympathy was felt for their youth was overwhelmed by the consideration that to extend the toleration of murder to such a case as this would comes in such a strong and conclusive shape | render any subsequent execution for murder an act of discriminating persecution. If murder was ever to be punished with death,

this was a case in which it could not be The execution of these men imposes stronger necessity upon the officers of the law to administer even-handed justice in all the other cases. Those executed yes terday must not be remembered as martyrs or special victims of persecution; all others who commit the same offense must be pun ished with the same firmness, or the execu tion of the law will fall into disrepute and contempt. Those who have committee offenses similar to that for which these men have been hanged must be punished in the same way, or the execution of these men may be regarded as an act of vengeance which is not justice.

THE "AMERICAN MONETARY SYSTEM" The National Greenback party in Indiana Michigan, Missouri, and other States have agreed upon a name by which to designate their principal demand. They advocate the unlimited issue by the Government of "fiat money"-that is notes, printed on paper and delared to be money, -thus: A piece of paper bearing the legend "United States of America, Ten Dollars. A. B., Treasurer. C. D., Register." That is all. This scrip is not a promise to pay; it is to be declared to be payment. It is declared to be a legaltender in payment of all debts, public and private, and, not being redeemable, once sued is issued forever. The plan includes the payment of the whole public debt with this scrip. The National party designate this scheme as the "American Monetary System." The name is a slanderous misnomer. In the first place, the "fiat" scheme has been tried in many nations of the world and has failed, creating desolation, bankruptcy, repudiation, and ruin. It was the system in operation in this country previous to and during the time of the Revolution but it was never in force under the Constitu tion. On the contrary, one of the stronges motives for the adoption of a National Union was to prohibit any return to "flat money in the tuture. The Constitution, therefore, stablished a monetary system in which the noney of the nation was to be gold and silver coin of such denominations and weights as the Congress might establish. It provides: Congress shall have nower to coin money, regu-ate the value thereof, and of foreign coins; to bor-ow money on the credit of the United States. No state shall coin money, emit bills of credit, make mything but gold and silver a tender in payment of laber.

There is no power granted anywhere recognizing any "monetary system" except to "coin money" and to "borrow money on the cradit of the United States." Th issue of greenbacks was a loan, -a borrow. ing of money on the credit of the nation to be paid in money, ... e., gold or silver; the greenbacks all recite a promise to pay the noney thus borrowed. The power to make them a legal-tender was derived from the direct grant of authority to " provide for the common defense," and to do whatever may be "necessary" for that purpose. Congre having declared, in the presence of an aggressive rebellion threatening the national existence, that this forced loan, not otherwise obtainable, for the common deit only by a majority of one vote, held such exercise of power was constitution That "paper money" was excluded, and intentionally, by the Constitution from the "American monetary system" is shown by

the action of those who framed the Constiand by all those who have followed them. A proposition was made to include in the Constitution a power to Congress to "emit bills of credit." The Boston Journa groups a number of extracts from the debate on that question, and from debates on the subject of paper money at subsequent dates

Mr. Madison said: "I am satisfied that striking the words "emit bills of credit" would not dis out the words "emit oils of credit" would not disable the Government from the use of public note as far as they can be safe and proper, and will cut off the pretext for a paper currency."

Mr. ELISWORTH said: "It is a favorable momen to shut and bur the door against paper money. The mischief of the various experiments which have been made are now fresh in the public mind, and have excited the disgust of all the respectable par of the country. By withholding this power from the new Government, more friends of influence will be gained to it than by almost anything else Paper money can in no case be necessary. Give the Government credit and other resources will offer. The power may do no harm, never good. Mr. WILSON said: "It will have a saittary in fluence upon the credit of the United States to remove the possibility of paper money."

Subsequently, in urging the adoption of

Subsequently, in urging the adoption of the Constitution as it now reads, Madison wrote:

Wrote:

The prohibition to bills of credit must give pleasure to every citizen in proportion to his love for justice and his knowledge of the true springs of prosperity. The loss which America has sustained from the pestilent effects of paper money, on the necessary confidence in the public councils, on the industry and morals of the people, and on the character of republican government, constitutes an enormous debt against the States chargeable with this unadvised measure, which must long remain unsatisfied; or rather, it is an accumulation of guilt which can be expitated not otherwise than by uilt which can be expiated not otherwise than t

During the war between Gen. Jackson and the United States Bank, some one proposed the issue of national paper,-" flat money, -of which Mr. WEBSTER said :

—of which Mr. WEBSTER said:

By this scheme the Government is not to pay money, but to issue paper. If there is to be found, anywhere, a more plain and obvious project of paper money in all its deformity, I don't know where to look for it. Fortunately a scheme so wild, and which would be so mischievous, rests upon an assumption for which there is not the least foundation, either in reason or experience. It takes for granted that which the history of every commercial State refutes, and our own especially, on almost every page. It supposes that irredeemable Government paper can circulate in the business of society, and be kept at par. This is impossible. The honorable gentleman rejects convertible bank The honorable gentleman rejects convert notes, and adopts in their stead Governum with no promise to pay, but a promise on ceive for debts and taxes. He cherishes aper will be kept in circulation, and will be perform the great business of currency. a necessary at this day to refute ideas like t must be because the history of all countries, ou wn included, is a dead letter to us.

We think it is conclusively shown that, in framing the Constitution, especial pains were taken to prohibit any paper flat money, and that the only "American Monetary System" authorized or sanctioned by the Constitution s that of the coining of gold and silver money. The issue of greenbacks was a forced oan on public credit, and on its face promsing to pay. But the searcher after author ity to issue scrip containing no promise to pay, and therefore not a loan but a confis cation, will vainly read the Constitution for such a grant of power. It remains for the arrant demagogues, Voorhees and Kelley, EWING and BEN BUTLER, to propose to over ride the Constitution and its express prohibitions, and to resort to a scheme whose history wherever tried has been the record of commercial ruin and destruction, and this history to these modern statesmen is, as Mr. WEBSTER said, a "dead letter."

Tammany Hall has issued the "invites" for its grand annual shakebag American E agle tournament on the Fourious Glorth. It incidentally holds up to the objurgation of mer and tax-eaters the fact that the Legislature of New York, "controlled by Republican ma-jorities, has for three successive years refused which requires a reapportionment of legislative representation. The only motive of this disbedience of law was to retain political control without regard to the rights or will of the maity." This is all very true. An honest mar can no more defend or excuse the Repub lican refusal to give New York a just reapportionment, as the Constitution peremptorily rders shall be given after the decennial census, than he can defend or excuse the Democratic gerrymander of Ohio. But Tammany's alliance the CONKLING Republicans is th only thing which renders this possipublicans of New York have threatened, if they can in no other wav shatter the CONKeine oligarchy, they will do as honest Republicans opposed to the MITCHELL oligarchy have just done in Oregon, and give away the Legisla ure. Boss KELLY's intention to give CONK LING Republicans seats in Tammany districts so as to secure the Senator's re-election is an nounced. This alliance of prig and prigger is at the bottom of all the corruption and mis government of New York, and for one party to charge the local responsibility upon the other is an insult to common sense. The vulgarest thief that takes bribes in the Custom-House, and the most illiterate boor that devours taxes at the City-Hall, know that KELLY and CONK-

EUGENE BEEBE, an enthusiastic but conspicuously unknown New Yorker, wants the Aldermen of the metropolis to give JAMES GOR DON BENNETT a public reception when he re-turns from Europe, by way of testifying to the opular appreciation of the Herald's enterprise having fourteen-column cable specials of bogus interviews with French statesmen sent by mail, and five-column steals from old French books passed off as letters by a "Roman Preate." What is EUGENE's little game? Has he a lot of polo ponies to dispose of? Or does he write the "Personal Lack of Intelligence," and fear that when James returns-

Congressman Lynne, of the Milwaukee dis trict, has a better excuse for supporting Proc-TOR KNOTT's amendment probibiting the Pres ident from using the regular army as a poss omitatus than most of his Bourbon col eagues. During the late unpleasantness with the South, draft riots occurred in every one of the counties that now compose Lynde's dis trict, and in each case the militia had to be called out to quell the disturbance and protec the officers. LYNDE is looking after the security of his constituents. They had his sympathies then as they have his protection now.

Now that there is a first-class Indian scar up in Wisconsin, Gens. W. P. LYNDE, E. S. BRAGG, and GABE BOUCK, Bourbon members Congress from that State, are at home just in time to illustrate the wisdom of their vote in reducing the regular army. Volunteers are so veterans of the army in squelching insurred tions and in preventing massacres by the noble red man, that LYNDE, BRAGG, and BOUCK will each raise a regiment and extinguish the hostile Chippewas in the most summary manner.

Our New York namesake tells an interesting tory about an exhibition in the fish-market of sword-fish thirteen feet long, on the broad been found in a lot of shrimps just received from Florids. Says the Tribune: "The prawn, it is said, is of unusual size, but it prese striking contrast with the immense fish on which it was placed," It must have been a singular contrast-something like that between Horacs

GREELBY and WHITELAW REID. Oshkosh and Fond du Lac are rival cities in Wisconsin, both claiming to be the second city in the State, and consequently every effort is made on the part of both to increase the population and augment the census lists. Last week a servant-girl in Fond du Lac added a fine boy to the population, but was not exactly clear as to the child's father,—she being unmarried, but she hinted that its probable originator was a party in Oshkosh, whereupon there was the child should never be carried to the hate City of Oshkosh, to swell the census there,ather or no father,—and the putative daddy of the baby in Oshkosh came near being hung to a amp-post by a mob because he had gone back on the girls of his own city and given the despised Fond du Lackers a lift. The excitement intense, and Gen. EDWARD S. BRAGG has returned from Washington at a most critical and opportune moment to protect and defend

There are now over 9,000 Indians in Wisco sin, mostly Chippewas, that are said to be on the war-path, and a big scare is the result, articularly in Burnett County, where the ettlers are "fleeing for their lives." Gov SMITH has been appealed to, and he has appealed to Gen. SHERIDAN, who has sent an officer to Wisconsin to investigate the matter. In the meantime the Governor talks of calling out the militia, and the sale of tickets to Canada is

The Montreal Herald announces the death of age of "21 years and 18 months." We don't know precisely how many months go to a year that a good many living ladies employ a similar alendar, and are thus enabled to de out dislocating their conscience that they are only "just 23," or will be "27 next birthday."

It seems that it was part of the contract be ween TILDEN, BUTLER, and CONKLING the the POTTER Committee should investigate the causes that kept Mr. Conkling off the Electoral Commission, and now the announcement i made that the public is to be enlightened there on. Can it be that we are now to get at the bottom facts which prevented Mr. Conkling from making "the greatest effort of his life"? And the Weber Signature Is

The Scotch courts have been enriching the annals of judicature with some interesting decis ions. They have rejected as bad in law the ples of a man assessed for dog-tax that, a dog being a quadruped, his three-legged dog was exempt, or, at least, only liable to assessment for 75 per cent of the tax, and now comes the decision that a man is more nearly related to his sister than he is to his father.

An intelligent resident of London, Ont., mistook the rising of the moon for a fire, and turned out the fire brigade. As the intelligent fire men were proceeding to the scene of confingra-tion the new steam fire-engine was overturned in a ditch and badly wrecked, and two of th firemen were seriously injured. On the whole t was very much like the POTTER and GLOVER

To the Editor of The Tribune.

BLOOMINGTON, Ill., June 20.—Please inform an old soidler through your paper whether a bill has been passed by Congress giving pensioners pension from the date of discharge, and whether it is a law now, and oblige

A PENSIONER.

A bill for the purpose indicated passed the louse during the last hours of the session, but was not acted on in the Senate. It will be in order next December.

Ger. Pound, of Wisconsin, sat down rather

heavily on Bourbon EDEN, of this State, at the

close of the session, for using insolent language. The report says EDEN was completely cowed, and, sinking into his seat, he was heard mutter ing to himself: "They call that tellow Pound. but damn it, 'pears to me he weighs half a Mr. FORD, the enterprising theatre-manage

of Baltimore, has not precisely broken into the Lincoln Monument with a big bag to carry off the lamented President's body, but he seems possessed of the idea that Lincoln's remains would make a good bill-board whereon to post onneements of a forthcoming new play.

Mr. GLOVER has another session left, but the as yet unscarified members of the Democratic party have nearly six months before them wherein to put leather seats in their trousers and thus defy the eccentric casts of his investi-

an exodus of tramps from that section is the good wages and good board with plenty of Dirty-Shirt BOUCK made himself conspicuous the last night of the session by continually

arvest hands in many sections of the West, and

shouting "I object." Bouck's constituent will shout that back to him through the ballotox next November when he Mrs. D. A. Dodd, of Humboldt, Ia., has giv

en birth to twenty-two children; seven times

she made her husband the unhappy father of twins. When he heard of the arrival of Donn. Jr., XXII., he merely said, "My Dodd!" Volunteering has already commenced in Wis consin to suppress the hostile Chippewas. Dr. KAINE, of the Milwaukee Sentinel, has already

enlisted as sutler's clerk. It is thought that Congress would have renaiped in session several days longer if there had been "any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated."

PERSONALS.

Sunset Cox, on dit, is to become editor of John Kelly's morning newspaper, the New York

Bryant, it appears from an answer he we when under examination in a lawsuit, wrote Luke Pike, of Chatham, N. B., aged 86, is nid to be the last survivor on the English side of

"Solon Shingle" Owens will set out next spring on a two years' professional tour of the Queen Victoria sent a wreath of snow

white flowers to be laid on Earl Russell's tomb,

e famous Shannon-Chesapeake fight.

with the inscription, "A mark of regard fro The Supreme Court of Alabama has de cided that a pig is a hog. A Connecticut tribuna has just ruled that a turkey is not an animal

though a goose is. Christian K. Ross, father of the stolen child, has been appointed Harbor-Master of Phila-delphia, out of sympathy felt for him because of taken from him.

Dr. Le Moyne, the Pennsylvania crema ionist, has given \$20,000 to a colored school in cennessee. The family is one of the old Abolition illes, and we believe that ex-Congres

Andrew H. Dill, the Democratic candidate for Governor of Pennsylvania, is likely to make strong run, on the ground that he is the "favority of nearly all the sections of the State, having been the child of an stinerant preacher, who im in spots.

A Catholic priest at Warsaw has been sen

to Siberia for a curious offense. As was his duty, he read the Czar's declaration of war to his flock, and, not being able to speak Russian, read it in Bertha Von Hillern and some femciates have fitted up a studio near St. Johnsbury, Vt., where—the pedestrienne having, as readers of The Chicago Tribung have already been informed,

urned artist-they will spend the summer sketch ng from nature. The Pope presided at the recent ses the Commission of Christian Archwology, that being the first time for 120 years that the chair at an assembly of savans had been taken by a Poutiff. He has ordered the excavation of the Catacombs of St. Petronilla to be prosecuted at his own expense.

There have been twenty-eight attempts at assassinating European and American rulers during the last thirty years. The Duke of Parma and Prince Michael of Servia were the only Old World

HUNTED DOWN.

Anderson Is Once More Dragged Forth to the Light.

And Brought Before the Senate Investigating Committee.

By Advice of the Democrats. He Refuses to Testify.

Capt. Jenks, Before the Potter Committee, Explains Matters:

Effectually Nailing Most of Anderson's Perjured Statements.

The Alleged Anderson-Weber Agreement Recognized by Witness.

Forgery. Jenks Testifies that He Never Saw

the Much-Talked-Of Sher-

Declared to Be a

man Letter. And Believes His Wife to Bo in a State of Blissful

Ignorance.

CAPT. JENKS. IMPORTANT TESTIMONY.
Special Disposes to The Tribune.
WASHINGTON, D. C., June 21.—The Potter ommittee unexpectedly decided to go on to day with the witnesses in waiting. The Recoul-licans presented their first testimony. Mr. Jenks, who was Deputy United States Marshal n East Feliciana, and who knew Anderson an Weber well, was examined. He gave straight forward testimony, and, though every effort was made to break him down, his statements portant, and went directly to the foundation o the Democratic case, as laid by Anderson. He swore that he was present when Ander signed and swore to the protest which he nov denies; that subsequently Anderson tried to induce him to make affidavit that he (Anderson) was tight when it was signed, and that on another occasion Anderson tried to have him state that when he signed it he did not in fact swear to it. These refused. Anderson informed him that he (An

MAKE MONRY BY DENYING HIS PROTEST. Jenks also swore that he never had any nowledge of the alleged Sherman letter, an that Anderson's testimony that Weber had taken it from his pocket when Weber, Anderson, and Jenks were together in New Orleans, and given it to Jenks to read, was untrue, and that nothing of the kind ever occurr

One of the most important points of his testi-Weber's hand-writing, and, after several documents and letters as his, he swore Weber-Anderson statement was not genuine.

The Democratic members of the Committee resisted to the utmost the taking of Jenks' tesnony upon the subject of intimidation. The Republicans insisted that the Democrats either must, by a general resolution, declare that they will not accept any testimony of that sort, or that they must hear The Democrats have pursued a very wavering position with respect to the matter. In the Florida case they declined to permit the Republicans to have their witnesses summoned. To-day objection was made to pe mitting Jenks to testify, and notice was given that the request of Secretary Sherman, to ha witnesses summoned to prove intimidating in the Feliciana Parishes, would be refused. It appears that Morrison and Stenger have been designated as a sub-committee by the Democ privately in caucus to consider the question acording to Sherman's request, and Morrison to day gave notice to the Committee that on M day, when there will be a full Committee, he should move to refuse Sherman's request.

Jenks' testimony was important upon the question of intimidation in East Feliciana. It showed the extent of intimidation in East Feliciana Parish, and contradicted James E. Anderson, the notorious witness, in ential particulars. Jenks testified that he vis ted the parish preceding the election; that ntimidation was extreme there; that the Republicans did not dare to organize, register, or vote; that Republican colored leaders had been killed, instancing the case of John Gais; and that on account of intimidation he (Jenks) himself, although a resident of the parish, did not dare to vote. Jenks testified that Anderson had told him before the election of the extent of the intimidation, and that the Republicans wer not able to organize, and would not be able to rote. Jenks produced private letters from Anderson corroborating this position. COMMISSION EXPENSES.

Gen. Hawley makes the following statement n regard to one matter charged to the Louisima Commission: "It was also wrongly erted that Judge Harlan's son's expenses were paid out of the fund, the truth being that Judi Harlan paid his son's traveling expenses to and from New Orleans, but while in the city the son was employed in a clerical capacity by the Comnission, and while engaged his hotel bills were

HE APPEARS BEFORE THE POTTER COMMITTEE To the Western Associated Press.
Washington, D. C., June 21.—The Potter Inestigating Committee met to-day, Mr. Mc

rison presiding in the absence of Mr. Potter. Capt. Thomas A. Jenks, of New Orleans, was examined by Representative Reed. He testified that in 1876 his residence was in East Felicians Parish, La. He beld the position of States Deputy-Marshal; was appointed by Marshal Pitkin. The Republicans in the paris had told the witness that they were afraid to register their names on account of intimidation.

Mr. McMahon interrupted the testimony, and sked Mr. Reed whether this witness had been called in Secretary Sherman's interest.

MR. M'MAHON OBJECTED o any testimony being given on the part of Sherman until that gentleman admitted that he had written the letter to Anderson. As he had denied writing that letter, he had no interest in showing what had been the condition of affairs ly preceding the last election.

Mr. Reed complained of the course of the majority of the Committee in ruling out testimony offered by the minority, and also as to the disleculty of getting the scope of the examination fixed definition.

arty of getting the book and the key a single mr. McMahon challenged him to give a single mr. McMahon challenged him to give a single instance in which any testimony offered on the part of the minority had been excluded. The charge had been made publicly, and he, therefore, wanted the matter to be

DEPINITELY SETTLED.

nd again challenged him to stance of the kind. Mr. Reed referred to the o Mr. Reed referred to the o adde in executive session as Fiorids, and which offer had burned to the man and the man

witnesses be subpænaed by the who are to visit Louisiana which have not yet been form which have not yet been form testify with reference to the existed, and that it is his (Mor at the proper time, to ask refuse to hear the restaten refuse to hear the restates regarding the INTIMIDATION IN THE Mr. McMahon finally without The witness retold the stouchen Mr. McMahom again when Mr. McMahom again

when Mr. McMahom again other discussion ensued.

At the suggestion of Mr. was allowed to proceed, wit, ing that a future meeting the testimony relating to be epited or stricken out.

The witness produced a James E. Anderson, request to Anderson the original is ness to Gen. Augur, of nine mitted in East Feliciana Par Anderson told the witne tacked by the Democrats, an thought that his clerk, P. Quing to the suggestion of the witne to do with it.

thought that his ciera, I. c.
ting to do with it.

ANDERSON EXI
Witness testified to the sign to by Anderson of the prote said he had not sworn to. I son had come up in his care and asked him to accomps Pitkin's office, where that de wanted to consult with hwent, and read over the psentence, and he then ad sign it, as he saw nothing in not sign. They discussed in the protest, and finally A to sign it, and did sign it.

J. Campbell, and J. Campbell, and Anderson requested the waffidavit that he (Anderso when he signed that paper, fused. He was perfect months afterwards Anderso months afterwards Anderso

fused. He was perfect months afterwards Anderson ess and wanted him to make effect that he (Anderson a protest, and had a docume self to that effect.

Anderson told the witness had offered him several the position if he would go back. The witness was asked with the first he knew about the She the 6th of January last, who was a letter written by Mr. about the election of 1876.

Witness was shown sever ness identified as being in D. A. Weber, and them signature of Weber to the A tract, and was asked wheth be genuine. He replied he pub NoT THIN that Weber always signed if hand; that he had never sepaper was signed; that it signature, but it was not He bad never seen that 'A never before. He also textile. He bad never seen that A tract before. He also testing tract before. He also testing desire that Anderson she Feliciana and discharge Supervisor, and that the Gohim \$50 out of his own furpenses. He denied Anders L. B. Jenks (not a cousin oness) being gotten drunk as to the facts of the cossiould be no election in Edrawn out of him. That pwhich mentioned the fact Col. Patten, Chairman of Committee, was true, but a guarantee for

a guarantee for
ANDERSON'S PROTECTION
Witness testified about the
received in Baton Rouke, a
draft drawn on the Dem
District Judge by the Cha
cratic State Committee in
intimated, however, by
draft in question was sig
and indorsed by the
Hahn. elicited that Jenks was

elicited that Jenks was Feliciana in 1800 and 18 claimed that there \$10,000 in his accound his deputy, who got off the findiation. L. B. Jet the Republican ticket in lof West Feliciana.

Witness didn't know Orleans in whose behalf Judge Shellabarger told Washington that it wiside. Have met the Juditalked over Louisiana in wife, on arrival, first ca and then called for with office, who first told her the other side.

Witness after his con Pitkin informed his wife asked if he had any know letter, and that he told HE HA Don't think she said an

that time and his wife is she went once to see matter, and afterwards tion of James E. Ander of Pitkins' mentioning s of Pitkins' mentioning s being in the possession wife laughed about It tioned the letter, and we seeing Mrs. Weber she ever having heard of su Witness, in reply to direct evidence that he 6th of January of Sh with any letter or suspected from any tween his wife and his such a letter. Being as tween his wife and his such a letter. Being as business brought his wington, and being press in response to letters frand, inquiring whether or documents which we the fight for the New Senatorship. He wild Senatorship. He di wife had preserved t Kellogg and Packard, she had, and that she Anderson had been

HAD IMPORT. he chose, and the object tain whether she knew such documents.

By Mr. McMahon: your wife bring with Washington, or what I don't think she el had any to take. We piled to our Represe place in the New Orlea did not come here for previously been here some time been emole ments (the Treasury

Gen. Spinner was in of Q.—Don't you know Sherman became So. A.—No, sir; I don't. because Spinner was in A PARTIGULAN Q.—How did you Gen. Spinner? A.—I Q.—Had you aby No, sir; no business a Q.—Had you any a No, sir; no business a Q.—How did you on the continuation of the cont don't remember about it, more tha gard to the matter.
Q.—What did she
long time ago, and I
long time ago, and I
member what she die
Q.—Did she say sh
She did not.
Q.—Or that she
lever said so to me.

claimed to have a claimed to have a cot:
IN HIS LA
Q.—Did she ever
with Sherman in re
Not that I know of,
of it whatever.
Q.—You and Jame
mate. A.—Yes, sir,
Q.—Did your intin
he left New Orieans
a little coolness aft
back on that affiday.
The original Ande
shown to witness, w
the paper, and the

of the Democrats. Refuses to Testify.

s, Before the Potmmittee, Exns Matters;

ly Nailing Most of erson's Perjured Statements.

ged Anderson-Weber ment Recognized by Witness.

Veber Signature Is lared to Be a Forgery.

ifies that He Never Saw Much-Talked-Of Sherman Letter.

lieves His Wife to Be State of Blissful

Ignorance. CAPT. JENKS.

MPORTANT TESTIMONY.
Sai Hapaich to The Tribune.
ON. D. C., June 21.—The Potter spectedly decided to go on to-nesses in waiting. The Repubnted their first testimony. Mr. in, and who knew Anderson and was examined. He gave straight-limony, and, though every effort break him down his statements n. His testimony was very in went directly to the foundation of he was present when Auderson subsequently Anderson tried him to make affidavit that was tight when it was signed, her occasion Anderson tried to te that when he signed it he did swear to it. These requests Jenks

of the alleged Sherman letter, and m his pocket when Weber, Andernks were together in New Orleans,
to Jenks to read, was untrue, and of the kind ever occurred.

writing, and, after identifying nt was not ge UNWILLING LISTENERS.

ocratic members of the Committee the utmost the taking of Jenks' tes-

pholisted that the Democrats either general resolution, declare that they account any testimony of that that they must hear Democrats have pursued a ring position with respect to the material position with respect to the material resolution and the perspection was made to persons to testify, and notice was given quest of Secretary Sherman, to have summoned to prove intimidating in dummoned to prove intimidating in a Parishes, would be refused. It at Morrison and Stenger have been as a sub-committee by the Democrats is a sub-committee by the Democrats is caucus to consider the question ac-Sherman's request, and Morrison to-otice to the Committee that on Mon-there will be a full Committee, he to refuse Sherman's request.

INTIMIDATION: estimony was important upon the intimidation in East Feliciana. It e extent of intimidation in East erish, and contradicted James E. the notorious witness, in many es-culars. Jenks testified that he vis-arish preceding the election; that a was extreme there; that the Red not dare to organize, register, or Republican colored leaders had been ancing the case of John Gais; and ount of intimidation he (Jenks) himtion, and that the Republicans were

tion, and that the Republicans were organize, and would not be able to a produced private letters from Application of the produced private letters from Applications of the produced private letters from Applications of the produced private letters from the produced private letters one matter charged to the Louisission: "It was also wrongly assuage flarlan's son's expenses were find the truth being that Judge his son's travelling expenses to and his son's traveling expenses to and rleans, but while in the city the son d in a clerical capacity by the Com-while engaged his hotel bills were

BEFORE THE POTTER COMMITTEE. ON, D. C., June 21.—The Potter Inog in the absence of Mr. Potter. nas A. Jenks, of New Orleans, was Representative Reed. He testified his residence was in East Feliciana He beld the position of United ty-Marshal; was appointed by in. The Republicans in the parish witness that they were afraid to names on account of intimidation. on interrupted the testimony, and sed whether this witness had been etary Sherman's interest.

I don't think she efther took any with her or had any to take. When she was here she applied to our Representatives to secure me a place in the New Orleans Custom-House, but she did not come here for that purpose. She had previously been here several times, and had for some time been emoloyed in one of the Departments (the Treasury Department, I think) when Gen. Spinner was in office.

Q.—Don't you know that it was after John Sherman became Secretary of the Treasury!

A.—No, sir; I don't. I know it was before that, because Spinner was here and was

Q.—How did you become acquainted with Gen. Spinner? A.—I called at the Department.

Q.—Had you any business with him? A.—No, sir; no business at all.

Q.—How did you 'know at the time Gen. Spinner was in office that you was in the Department! By her telling you? A.—Yes, sir.

Q.—Can you tell whether it was under Grant or Hayes? A.—It must have been under Grant.

Q.—When your wife came back ho.ne, what did she say about the Sherman letter? A.—I don't remember she said anything particular about it, more than we had already talked in regard to the matter.

Q.—When than the say about it? A.—It's a etary Sherman's interest.

plied in the affirmative.

R. M'MAHON OBJECTED agond in, more than we and aircany cance in regard to the matter.

Q.—What did she say about it? A.—It's a long time ago, and I don't remember; she said a good many things about it. I really can't remember what she did say.

Q.—Did she say she had seen the letter? A.—She did not. ony being given on the part of i that gentleman admitted that he ac letter to Anderson. As he had that letter, he had no interest in find been the condition of affairs

She did not.

Q.—Or that she had seen a copy? A.—She never said so to me. She said that Anderson claimed to have a copy of it, and that it was IN HIS LAWYER'S HANDS.

Q.—Did she ever have any correspondence with Sherman in regard to that letter? A.—Not that I know of. If she had I know nothing of it makes and the said that Anderson claimed to have a copy of it makes and the said that Anderson claimed to have a copy of it, and that it was of East Feliciana at or immediatethe last election.
Implained of the course of the macommittee in ruling out testimony.
Implained of the course of the dislminority, and also as to the dislminority, and also as to the dislminority.

Not that I know of. In sheater above been intiof it whatever.

Q.—You and James Anderson have been intimate. A.—Yes, sir, pretty intimate.
Q.—Did your mitimacy extend up to the time
he left New Orleans? A.—No, sir; there was
a little coolness after he requested me to go
back on that affldavit.

The original Anderson-Weber agreement was
shown to witness, who recognized the body of
the paper, and the aignature of Anderson as

Anderson's writing, but failed to recognize other signatures, of Weber or other of the Without concluding the cross-examination

ANDERSON.

at again challenged him to refer to a single stance of the kind.

Mr. Reed referred to the offer of testimony ade in executive session as to the inquiry in florida, and which offer had been refused.

Mr. McMahon repeated that the gentleman (Reed) had made a charge against the Committee which he must either prove or admit that the charge was false.

Mr. Reed said he intended to prove it.

Mr. McMahon repeated his challenge to Reed.

A LONG DISCUSSION ENSUED, the Republicans taking the ground that they had been endeavoring since the organization of the Committee to ascertain the proposed scope of investigation, during which Mr. Morrison stated that Mr. Sherman had requested that 100 winesees be subpensed by the Sub-Committee sho are to visit Louisiana, the members of which have not yet been formally announced, to testify with reference to the intimidation that tested, and that it is his (Morrison's) intention, HE IS DRAGGED FORTH.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 21.—Anderson after trying in all ways to avoid the Matthew Committee of the Senate, was brought here in charge of as officer and refused to testify on the ground that the Committee denied his request to have counsel. This is mere subterfuge. The real reason is supposed to be his fear that if he was subjected to examination by a Republican committee he would soon be in a place where he would be proceeded against for perjury and forgery. When the Committee first wanted him he fied the city under circumstances that st the process statements of witnesses regarding the programments of minesses regarding the minesses resold the story of intimidation. The witness retold the story of intimidation, when Mr. McMahom again objected, and another discussion ensued.

At the surgestion of Mr. Cox, the witness was allowed to proceed, with the understanding that a future meeting will decide whether the testimony relating to intimidation be accepted or stricken out.

The witness produced a letter written by James E. Anderson, requesting that he forward to Anderson the original list given by the witness to Gen. Augur, of nineteen murders committed in East Felicians Parish.

Anderson told the witness that he was attacked by the Democrats, and afterward said he thought that his clerk, P. C. Butler, had someting to do with it. gave strong ground for the belief that the Dam-ocrats of the Potter Committee were parties to his escape, and his statement to-dap was to the effect that Springer, of the Commit-tee, had advised him to his present course. Upon reaching Philadelphia he replied to a tele-graphic summons of the Senate Committee, ASKING TO BE EXCUSED

which have not yet been tormally announced, to testify with reference to the intimidation that eristed, and that it is his (Morrison's) intention, at the proper time, to ask the Committee to at the proper time, to ask the Committee to fine to hear the restatements of witnesses

ting to do with it.

ANDERSON EXPOSED.

Witness testified to the signing and swearing to by Anderson of the protest which Anderson said he had not sworn to. He said that Anderson had come up in his carriage to his house

SWOKE TO IT.

ANDERSON'S PROTECTION FROM VIOLENCE.

ANDERSON'S PROTECTION FROM VIOLENCE.
Witness testified about the \$350 which Anderson, received in Baton Rouge, and said it was paid on a draft drawn on the Democratic candidate for District Judge by the Chairman of the Democratic State Committee in New Orleans. It was inlimated, however, by McMahon that the draft in question was signed by Gov. Kellogg and indorsed by the State Supervisor, Mr. Habe.

THE CROSS-EXAMINATION
THE CROSS-EXAMINATION
TAX-Collector of East

d that Jenks was Tax-Collector of East and in 1809 and 1870; that it was since

claimed that there was a deficit of \$10,000 in his accounts, and that an indictment was found against L. B. Jenks, his deputy, who got off by pleading the statute of limitation. L. B. Jenkswas a candidate on the Republican ticket in 1875 for Parish Judge

of limitation. L. B. Jenkswas a candidate on the Republican ticket in 1875 for Parish Judge of West Feliciana.

Witness didn't know when he left New Orleans in whose behalf he was subpensed. Judge Shellabarger told him on his arrival in Washington that it was on the Republican side. Have met the Judge several times, and talked over Louisiana matters generally. My wife, on arrival, first called on Gov. Kellogg and then called for witness at Shellabarger's office, who first told her he was subpensed on the other side.

HAD IMPORTANT DOCUMENTS by which he could defeat or seat Kellogg, just as he chose, and the object of the letter was to ascer-tain whether she knew of the existence of any

By Mr. McMahon: Q.—What documents did your wife bring with her when she came to Washington, or what documents had she? A.—I don't think she either took any with her or had any to take. When she was here she applied to our Representatives to secure me a

for a day. This was granted. When the time was up, he paid no attention to a second subpeens by telegraph. After waiting a reasonable time for his appearance an officer was sent after him, and he was brought here in his charge. The whole thing appears to be a device to de lay his appearance till Congress had adjourned so that the Committee would be power less to compel him to testify or com-mit him in default. The refusal to testify is an indictable offense, but no action can be taken against him until the Senate meets. Then, upon his refusal being reported, the Vice-President must certify the fact to the District-Attorney, and the latter must then take the matter before the Grand Jury. It is the opinion of members of the Committee that

son had come up in his carriage to his house and asked him to accompany him to Marshal Pikin's office, where that document was, as he wanted to consult with him about it. They went, and read over the protest sentence by sentence, and he then advised Anderson to sign it, as he saw nothing in it which he could not sign. They discussed some of the points in the protest, and finally Anderson concluded to sign it, and did sign it before Judge Hugh J. Campbell, and NOTHING PURTHER WILL BE DONE at present, as the basis of its inquiry must be Anderson's testimony. It would not do to accept that he gave before the Potter Committee since much of that has already been proven

Senator Matthews was ready to be examined but the Committee did not think it best to

proceed.

To the Western Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 21.—The Matthews Senste Committee was in private session for two hours and a half to-day. When the loors were opened, James E. Anderson was sworn, but being refused counsel, he said that answer. The Committee went into private ses-

Anderson requested the witness to make an affidavit that he (Anderson) was intoxicated when he signed that paper, but the witness refused. He was perfectly sober. Several months afterwards Anderson came to the witness and wanted him to make a statement to the effect that he (Anderson) had never signed a protest, and had a document written by himself to that effect.

Anderson told the witness that Maj. Burke had offered him several thousand dollars and a position if he would go back on his protest.

The witness was asked what he knew of the so-called Sherman letter, and stated that the first he knew about the Sherman letter was on the 6th of January last, when it was mentioned by Marshal Pitkin, in a conversation. He never saw a letter written by Mr. Sherman to any one about the election of 1876.

Witness was shown several letters, which witness identified as being in the handwriting of D. A. Weber, and then he was shown the signature of Weber to the Anderson-Weber contract, and was asked whether he beheved it to be genuine. He replied he

DID NOT THINK IT WAS; that Weber always signed his name in a backhand; that he had never seen him sign as this paper was signed; that it might be Weber's signature, but it was not his usual signature. He had never seen him sign as this paper was signed; that it might be Weber's elesire that Anderson-Wober contract before. He also testified to Gov. Kellogg's desire that Anderson should return to East Feliciana and discharge his duties as a Supervisor, and that the Governor had advanced him \$50 out of his own funds to pay his expense. He denied Anderson's statement as to L. B. Jenks (not a cousin or a relation of witness) being gotten drunk at witness' house, and as to the facts of the conspiracy (that there should be no election in East Feliciana) being drawn out of him. That part of the statement which mentioned the fact of his wife going to Col. Patten, Chairman of the Democratic State Committee, was true, but her object was to get'a gruarantee for ion for the third time. When the door was again opened, Anderson was informed that he should answer any ques tions that the Committee might see proper to put, and was asked his age and occupation. Anderson replied that he had no desire to throw obstacles in the way, but Senator Mathews was a lawyer, and was here looking after his interests, and Anderson did not see why he

should not have a lawyer to look after his own interests.

The questions were repeated; also, whether he had placed any papers in Matthews' posse sion, and, if so, what; but

ANDERSON DECLINED TO ANSWER. Senator Whyte—You mean simply to say that you set at defiance the will of this Committee? Anderson-You put it too strong. I simply wish to say that I decline answering. I have to propose that if Senator Matthews will go before the Potter Committee I will testify. Another consultation of the Committee fol-

When the doors were opened Anderson was informed by the Chairman that the Committee had decided that they would require his testimony before the Committee.

He then asked Anderson: "Are you now like to shower such questions as may be pro-

me tact asked Anderson: Are you now willing to answer such questions as may be propounded to you?"

Anderson replied: "I am not."

The Chairman—Theu, on refusing to answer any question pertaining to the matters of investigation, you set this Committee at defiance,

Vestigation, you set this Committee at denance.

MATHEWS' ADVICE.

Senator Allison to Matthews—You have heard what Anderson has said. Have you any suggestion to make to the Committee with reference to going on without Anderson's testimony. suggestion to make to the Committee with reference to going on without Anderson's testimony?

Mr. Matthews—I dislike very much to take the responsibility of making any suggestion to the Committee on the subject. I am ready here to-day, and shall be at any future time that the convenience of the Committee shall fix, for the purpose of assisting the Committee in any way within my power in the objects and purposes for which it was originated and authorized. The only course other than that of waiting until the Committee can have the power of the Senate to compel the answers of wiffnesses is to obtain from the Committee of the other House the statement which he has already made under oath before it, and which constituted the ground and basis on which I asked the Senate for the appointment of this Committee. In case the Committee think that sufficient for the purposes of the investigation with which they are charged, and obtain that testimony, I am ready to go on as if it had been delivered again. But whether the Committee ought to take that course, I think, is a question which the Committee ought to take that course, I think is a question which the Committee ought to decide, but I do not wish to be considered as giving any opinion or advice, or expressing any wish in regard to that matter.

NO POWER TO PUNISH.

or advice, or expressing any wish in regard to that matter.

NO POWER TO PUNISH.

Senator Whyte—In the absence of the Senate we have no power to punish for contempt, and therefore I move that this Committee new adjourn, subject to the call of the Chairman.

The motion was agreed to, and the Committee accordingly adjourned.

The motion was acreed to, and the Committee accordingly adjourned.

Anderson in private says that he made a proposition that Matthews appear before the Potter Committee, that he might ask him questions that he could not ask before the Senate Committee; and, further, that the Senate not being in session he could not be punished as a recusant withess.

PREPARING. WHAT IS BEING DONE BY THE REPUBLICAN CAMPAIGN COMMITTEE.

and then called for witness at Shellabarger's office, who first told her he was subpensed on the other side.

Witness after his conversation with Marshal Pitkin informed his wife that the Marshal had asked if he had any knowledge of a Sherman letter, and that he told him

HE HADN'T.

Don't think she said anything about it between that time and his wife coming to Washington. She went once to see Mrs. Weber about the matter, and afterwards wrote her at the solicitation of James E. Anderson. Don't remember of Pitkins' mentioning such a thing as the letter being in the possession of Mrs. Weber. My wife laughed about it as a joke when I mentioned the letter, and when she came back from seeing Mrs. Weber she said Mrs. Weber denied ever having heard of such a letter.

Witness, in reply to questions, repeated his direct evidence that he never heard until the 6th of January of Sherman being connected with any letter or document, and never aspected from anything that passed between his wife and himself to Washlagton, and being pressed said Mrs. Jenks came in response to letters from Kellogg and Packard, inquiring whether she had any information or documents which would be useful to them in the fight for the New Orleans Collectorship and Senatorship. He diddn't know whether his wife had preserved the letters received from Kellogg and Packard, though he thought likely she had, and that she would produce them. Anderson had been reporting in Washington that he Special Disputch to The Tribune. WASHINGTON, D. C., June 21 .- The Republican Campaign Committee has sent its circular asking for contributions generally over the country. A comparatively handsome sum of money has been already collected, and the Committee feel in good spirits over their success. A great many officeholders, however, to whom the circular has been sent, have taken no notice of it. A copy of a circular issued by the Collector of the Port of Boston was received here to-day, in which he informs his employes that contribu-

in which he informs his employes that contributions are strictly optional. The President, it is
said, will instruct Collectors at other important
points to similarly inform their employes.

The Committee here have had printed
A NUMBER OF CAMPAIGN DOCUMENTS,
which are being widely circulated through the
country, and they propose to issue more as
rapidly as possible. The action or non-action,
as the case may be, of the Democratic House
on various measures during the last eight
months will be availed of as affording a fruitful
text for campaign documents.

While the Republican Committee is thus hard at work, the Democratic Congressional Committee has up to this time done nothing, and one of the members states that, so far as he knows, the Committee has not yet collected a dellar.

dollar.

The Secretary of the Congressional Republican Committee denies that assessments have been knowingly made upon lady clerks in the departments. In many cases the Blue-Book shows only the initials of lady clerks, and in such cases, doubtless, circulars have been sent.

PACIFIC RAILROADS

IMPORTANT INFORMATION PROMISED.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 21.—It is probable that the public will in a short time become in-formed of the facts connected with the Pacific formed of the facts connected with the Pacific Railroads which have been sought for in vain by the Government Departments and by Committees of Congress for years past. Theophilus French, who has been appointed Auditor of Railroads, under the recent law, promises to make his examination of all the roads indebted to the Government on account of bonds or land-grants of the most searching character. Mr. French is

Mr. French is Mr. French is THOROUGHLY PAMILIAR WITH THE SUBJECT. having been investigating the several roads un-der the direction of the Treasury Department and the Attorney-General for the past two years. tie has been the expert under the At-torney-General in the suit for the 5 per cent net earnings, which will be decided by the Supreme Court at the next term, and he says he drew the bill as it lately passed Congress. Mr. French also says that he is

IN PERFECT ACCORD with the President, with the Secretary of the Interior, the Attorney-General, and the Secretary of the Treasury. He says the object of the law is to prevent the running of the soads any longer in the interests of private rings, and to eanble the Government to get what is due. He does not think he can be deceived, and says that the President of one railroad company not long ago expressed a willingness to do something for him (French), and offered to

ago expressed a wittingness to do something for him (French), and offered to ADVANCE HIS INTERESTS—
with Mr. Hayes, whom he (the Railroad President) knew very well. having often employed him as attorney of the road before he became fresident of the United States. Mr. French thinks that the Union Pacific Road is overriding the Kansas Pacific and other smaller roads, and that big holders of the Union Pacific stock are buying up the others, and may ultimately rip up the rails. The new Auditor will open his Bureau in the interior Department on the 1st of July. As soon as he gets his office organized he will visit the principal offices of the Union and Central Pacific for an inspection of their books. He will go with a clerk tirst to Sacramento, and then to the offices of the Union Pacific at Omaha and Boston.

CONGRESSIONAL WORK.

LIST OF THE MOST IMPORTANT BILLS PASSED.

Special to Cincinnati Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 20.—Following is a list of the principal measures adopted by Con-gress during the session which closed to-day: gress during the session which closed to-day:

GENERAL ACTS—APPROPRIATONS, ETC.

An act making appropriations for the support of
the army for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1878,
and for other purposes. Approved Nov. 21, 1877.

An act to provide for certain deficiencies in the
pay of the many and the pay of the Marine Corps,
and for other purposes. Approved Nov. 21, 1877.

An act for the relief of the sufferers by the wreck
of the United States steamer Huron, and for other
purposes. Approved Dec. 14, 1877.

An act to provide for deficiencies in the approprintions for the service of the Government for the
fiscal year ending June 30, 1878, and for prior
years, and for other purposes. Approved Dec. 15,
1877.

An act for the removal of obstructions from the

An act for the removal of obstructions from the Mississippi, Missouri, Arkansas, and Red Rivers, and for the preservation of public property. Ap-proved Feb. 7, 1878. aved Feb. 7, 1878.
An act amending the laws granting pensions to esoldiers and salors of the War of 1812 and elewidows, and for other purposes. Approved March 9, 1878.

An act in aid of a Polar expedition designed by James Gordon Bennett. Approved March 18, 1878.

An act to appropriate money for the purchase of a law library for the Territory of Dakota. Approved Feb. 25, 1878.

An act making appropriation for the purchase of a law library for the use of the courts and the United States officers in the Territory of Wyoming. Approved Feb. 25, 1878.

An act making appropriations for fortifications and for other works of defense and for the armament thereof for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1879, and for other purposes. Approved March 23, 1878.

March 23, 1878.

An act to provide for deficiencies in the miscellaneous fund of the Senate and House of Representatives. Approved April 2, 1878.

An act to prohibit the coinage of the 20-cent piece of silver. Approved May 2, 1878.

An act authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to employ temporary clerks, and making an approration for the same; also making appropriations for detecting trespass of public lands, and for bringing into markets public lands in certain States, and for other purposes. Approved April 30, 1878.

An act to provide for deficiencies in the appro-

for bringing into markets public lands in certain States, and for other purposes. Approved April 30, 1878.

An act to provide for deficiencies in the appropriation for the service of the Government for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1878, and for prior years, for subsistence of the army, and for other purposes. Approved April 30, 1878.

An act to provide for a deficiency in the appropriation for the puolic printing and binding for the current fiscal year. Approved April 30, 1878.

An act making appropriations for the naval service for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1879, and for other purposes. Approved May 4, 1878.

An act making an appropriation for pier lights at the entrance of the jetties in the South Pass of the Mississippi River. Approved May 8, 1878.

An act to alter and amend an act entitled "An act to aid in the construction of a railroad and telegraph line from the Missouri River to the Facific Ocean, and to secure to the Government the use of the same for postal, military, and other purposes, "approved July 1, 1862, and also to alter and amend the act of Congress approved July 2, 1864, in amendment of said first named act. Approved May 7, 1878.

An act making appropriations for the current and contingent expenses of the Indian Department, and for fulfilling treaty stipulations with various Indian tribes, for the year ending June 30, 1879, and for other purposes. Approved May 27, 1878.

An act making appropriations for the Consular and diplomatic service of the Government for the year ending June 30, 1879, and for other purposes. Approved June 4, 1878.

An act making appropriations for the Consular and diplomatic service of the Government for the year ending June 30, 1879, and for other purposes. Approved June 4, 1878.

An act making appropriations for the Consular and diplomatic service of the Government for the year ending June 30, 1879, and for other purposes. Approved June 4, 1878.

Approved June 4, 1878.

An act making further appropriations for continuing the improvements of Galveston Harbor, State of Texas. Approved June 7, 1878.

An act to amend an act entitled "An act to encourage the growth of timber on the Western prairies." Approved June 14, 1878.

An act to provide for Circuit and District Courts of the United States at Toledo, O. Approved June 8, 1878.

An act making appropriations for payment of invalid and other peusions of the United States for the year ending June 30, 1879. Approved June 14, 1878.

An act providing a permanent form of government for the District of Columbia. Approved June 11, 1878.

An act making appropriations for the support of the Military Academy for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1879, and for other purposes. Approved June 11, 1878.

An act to supply deficiencies in the appropriations for the service of the Government. Approved June 14, 1878.

An act making appropriations for the service of the Post-Cifice Department for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1879, and for other purposes. Approved June 17.

An act to authorize the Barataris Ship Canal Company to construct and operate a ship canal from New Orleans to the Gulf of Mexico through the lands and waters of the United States, and to grant te said Company the right of way for that purpose. Approved June 15, 1878.

An act regulating the appointment of Cadet Midshipmen and Cadet Engineers in the Naval Academy, and for other purposes. Approved June 17, 1878.

An act to organize the Life-Saving Service. Approved June 18, 1878.

An act to organize the Life-Saving Service. Approved June 18, 1878.

An act to organize the Life-Saving Service. Approved June 18, 1878.

An act relative to examinations for promotions in the navy. Approved June 18, 1878.

An act relative to examinations for promotions in the navy. Approved June 18, 1878.

An act to provide for the distribution of the awards made under the Convention between the United States of America and the Republic of Mexico, concluded on the 4th day of May, 1808. Approved June 18, 1878.

An act to provide for holding terms of the District and Circuit Courts of the United States at Fort Wayne, Ind. Approved June 18, 1878.

An act making appropriations for the construction, preservation, and completion of certain public works on rivers and harbors, and for other purposes. Approved June 18, 1878.

An act making appropriations for the support of the army for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1879, and for other purposes. Approved June 18, 1878.

An act to increase the Dension of certain pensioned soldiers and sailors who have lost both their hands, or both their fect, or the sight of both eyes, in the service of the country. Approved June 18, 1878.

An act to increase the Dension of certain pensioned soldiers and sailors who have lost both their hands, or both their fect, or the sight of both eyes, in the service of the country. Approved June 18, 1878.

An act to increase the Dension of Certain pensioned soldiers and sailors who have lost both their fect, or the sight of both eyes, in the service of the country. Approved June 19, 1878.

An act to provide for the election of Representatives to the Forty-sixth Congress in the State of West Virginia. Approved June 19, 1878.

An act to provide for the election of Representatives to the Forty-sixth Congress in the State of West Virginia. Approved June 19, 1878.

An act tamplementary to an act entitled 'An act to carry into effect the Convention between the United States and China, "concuded on the Sth day of November. 1858, at Shanghai, approved Mar

March 3, 1859, and to give to the Court or Claims jurisdiction in certain claims. Approved June 19, 1878.

An act to provide for a survey of the falls of the Cumberland River, in Whitley County, Kentucky. Approved June 19, 1878.

An act for the relief of owners and purchasers of lands sold for direct tuxes in insurrectionary States. Approved June 19, 1878.

An act to create an Auditor of Railroad Accounts, and for other purposes. Approved June 19, 1878. This is the bill known as the "Thurman Sinking Fund till."

JOINT RESOLUTIONS.

Joint resolution for regard to the International Industrial Exposition to be held in Paris in 1878. Approved Dec. 15, 1877.

Joint resolution relative to reservoirs to promote the navigation of the Mississippi River. Approved Dec. 15, 1877.

Joint resolution declaring that a reduction of taxes on distilled spirits is inexpedient. Approved Feb. 18, 1878.

Joint resolution to prescribe the time for the payment of the tax on distilled spirits and for other purposes.

Joint resolution providing for a place of deposit for the records and proceedings of the Commission appointed under the act entitled "An act to provide for and regulate the counting of votes for President and vice-President, and the decision of questions arising thereon, for the term commencing March 4, Anno Domin 1877," approved Jan. 29,

President and Vice-President, and the decision of questions arising thereon, for the term commencing March 4, Anno Domini 1877, approved Jan. 29, 1877. Approved April 11, 1878.

Joint resolution granting the use of artillery, tents, etc., at the National Soldiers and Sallors' Reunion to be held at Marietta, O. Approved May 14, 1878.

Joint resolution for the erection of a monument over the grave of Thomas Jefferson. Approved May 3, 1878.

Joint resolution granting the use of tents at the Soldiers' Reunion to be held at Des Moines, Ia. Approved May 31, 1878.

Joint resolution granting the use of artillery, tents, etc., at the soldiers' reunion to be held at Centreville, Is. Approved June 14, 1878.

Joint resolution anthorizing the Secretary of

War to turn over to Gov. Hubbard, of Texas, such tents, poles, and pins as he may require for the use of the volunteers of the State at their summer encampment. Approved June 8, 1878.

Joint resolution asking for investigation in the case of Edward O'M. Condon. Approved June 15, 1879.

An act granting a pension to James Shields. Approved June 18, 1878.

An act to authorize the coinage of the standard silver dollar and to restore its legal-tender character. Returned with objections Feb. 28, 1878. [This is the Silver bill. The entry on the record at the White House bears across the lines the word "Veto," heavily underscored and written in red ink.] ink.]
An act to authorize a special term of the Circuit Court of the United States for the Southern District of Mississippi, to be held at Scranton, in Jackson County. Returned with objections March 6, 1878.

NOTES AND NEWS.

THE HOT SPRINGS MUDDLE.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 21.—At the Cabinet meeting to-day there was some discussion as to the possibility of taking any action to carry into ffect the will of Congress concerning the Hol Springs reservation, which was expressed by the adoption of the Conference Committee's closing clause on that subject, although the clause was almost wholly admitted in the enrollment of almost wholly admitted in the enrollment of the Sundry Civil Appropriation bill. The general opinion was that nothing effective can be done by the executive branch of the Government in regard to the matter until Congress shall have again acted upon it; but the subject was referred to the Secretary of the Interior and Attorney-General for critical examination, to determine whether such portion or the clause as was enrolled will afford a basis for at least provisional action to protect the Government interests.

THE RAILROADS.

THE INDIANAPOLIS, DECATUR SPRINGFIELD.

Special Correspondence of The Tribune.
TUSCOLA, Ill., June 20.—The Hon. H. B. Hammond, President of the Indianapolis, Deca-tur & Springfield Railroad, who is also General Manager of the New York & Boston Air-Line, Director of the Michigan, Lake Shore & West-ern, and the Chicago & Eastern Illinois; the Hon W. H. Hayward, Senator from Colchester District of Connecticut, and Chairman of the enate Railway Committee; the Hon. S. S. Sands, a New York banker, and Director in the Indianapolis, Decatur & Springfield Railroad; Col. H. C. Moore, General Superintendent of the same; have just completed a tour of inspection of this road. The Indianapolis, Decatur & Springfield is now being completed to Bruin, where it will connect with the Logansport, Crawfordsville & Southwestern, giving it an Eastern outlet of its own. The inspecting party find the road operated ninety-five miles, laid with steel rails fifty-eight pounds to the yard, and tied with steel fish-plates, well ballasted and thoroughly pridged and ditched; rolling-stock in good condition, and operating expenses reduced to a minimum. When this connection is made at Bruin, the Indianapolis, Decatur & Springfield will have choice of two routes East,—one via the Indianapolis, Bloomington & Western, through Indianapolis, and one one via Mr. Sands, a New York banker, and Director in the the Indianapolis, Biomington & Western, through indianapolis, and one one via Mr. Joy's Ee! River Road. Mr. Hammond states that Vanderbilt has ordered the construction of the Capada Southern Railway from Fayette to Butler, O., where it will tap the Ee! River Road, making an original short-line to the East. A a large portion of the produce of this region is destined for New England, the completion of Mr. Hammond's road will give to the Ee! River a splendid traffic. For a long time the Indianapolis, Decatur. & Springfield has been poor, but now Mr. Hammond says he has plenty of money to back him, and that the original intention of completing a first-class East and West route will be speedily consummated. The visiting gentlemen expressed themselves highly pleased with their road and the outlook.

with their road and the outlook. NO STRIKE A reporter of the New York Tribune has in erviewed Mr. W. H. Vanderbilt in regard to the rumors that he had received a letter threaten ing a general strike on his railroads. He said o such document had been sent him. He the expressed his views in regard to the general condition of affairs along the lines as follows:

"From all the information I can gather," he said, "there is no fear of any uprising along the railroads which are under my charge. From both the Lake Shore and the Central the officers report that the men are working quietly and no dissatisfaction is expressed. On April I all the employes of both roads were put on full time. Prior to that they had been working on three-quarters time. Their pay, of course, was increased in proportion. It is no secret that, though the to that they had been working on threequarters time. Their pay, of course, was increased
in proportion. It is no secret that, though the
road is doing a great amount of onsiness, it is
making no money. Still this does not concern the
employes, as their pay is not affected by the gains
or losses of the road.

"Great care is taken on the Central to insure
having a good class of men as employes. We
generally get men with families, who know that
advancement depends upon good work and good
behavior. They have no incentive to strike, and
the conduct of the Company last summer has
shown them that it will keep its promises. Our
employes then stood by us manfully, and we increased their pay 5 per cent. They were naturally
pleased with this, and could draw their own inferences between the results of striking and remaining true to the road for which they worked.

"The only class, I think, from which there is
anything to be feared is the tramps. There is no
telling what these people amay do. In the large
cities they are practically powerless, but bands
roaming through the country may do infinite harm.
In Chicago the authorities have become somewhat
alarmed, and I understand have organized the
militia. With a friend who lives there I have
talked recently, and he says no difficulty is to be
apprehended from the men who work on the railroads. They are all getting as much as they can
do, and are well paid for the times. Of course it
is useless to expect that thrift will come to a country in a month. Of necessity it is a slow matter,
but I see no reason for the fears which many express of rlots and uprisings this summer. There
was a good crop last year; there is every prospect
of an equally good one this senson."

ITEMS. The new offices of the Chicago & Alton Raiload in the Honore Building will soon be in rder, and the Company intends to move into

them about the 1st of next month. There is but little freight business done just w by the roads leading east from this city. The shippers are holding back, being under the impression that another railroad war is about to be inaugurated, and that they will soon get better rates than those now being charged. As far as can be learned, no grain is being taken by any of the roads at less than 18 cents per 100 pounds from Chicago to New York.

Mr. C. B. Peck, Receiver of the Chicago & Mr. C. B. Peck, Receiver of the Chicago & Lake Huron Railroad, has presented a petition in the United States Court setting forth that it is necessary to discharge some 300 of the employes of that road; that there is a considerable sum due them as wages, some of the men not having been paid for the month of December last, when Mr. William L. Bancroft was Receiver. He asked authority to issue certificates, upon which money can be raised, to nev cates, upon which money can be raised, to pay back wages now due. The Court granted the petition and ordered the certificates to issue.

The Michigan Lake Shore Railroad was sold on the 19th, under a decree of the United States Court, to satisfy the mortgage of bondholders. Mr. Converse, of Boston, and Mr. Wade, of Cleveland, representing the bondholders, bid in the road at \$165,000. All but \$5,000 of this sum will be required to pay the Receiver's cer-tificates for rolling-stock. The purchasers rep-resent a pool of 819 bonds, out of a total of 880. It is understood that a new company will now be formed, and the line of road extended to Battle Creek, and a steamboat connection made at Grand Haven.

WISCONSIN LAWS.

Special Dispatch to The Triouns.

MADISON, Wis., June 21.—In accordance with the law requiring the Judges of the Supreme Court to appoint two persons to superintend the printing of the Revised Statutes, Messrs. William F. Vilas and J. H. Carpenter have been elected to perform that service. Both these gentlemen having been members of the Board of Revisers, and, both being able and accomplished lawyers, the superintendence of the printing will be thorough and complete. New and beautiful type has been procured for this work, and it is intended the volume, when completed, shall, in appearance, be inferior to no volume of the kind in the United States.

ST. LUKE'S. To the Editor of The Tribune.

CHICAGO, June 21.—I desire, as President of
t. Luke's Hospital, to acknowledge the receipt of \$75 from Mrs. Emery Storrs, the proceeds of the base-ball match played for the benefit of the base-ball match piayed for the benefit of the fiospital. The thanks of the Hospital are due not only to Mrs. Storrs and those who assisted her in disposing of the tickets, but also to Mr. Spalding, of the Chicago Base-Ball Asso-ciation, for the free use of the grounds and his own personal exertions to insure a success, which was much hindered by the bad weather. CLINTON LOOKE, President of St. Laure's Hospital. THE INDIANS.

Further Concerning the Chippewa Panic in Burnett Coun-

The Indians of That Region Believed to Be Utterly Inoffensive.

Probability that They Have Suffered Greater Fright than the Whites.

Marching Against the

Bannocks. Thousands of Savages Ready to Drench Stein's Mountain with

Description of the Barbaric Sun Dance of Spotted Tail's Sioux.

Blood.

CHIPPEWAS.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

MADISON, Wis., June 21.—There has been nothing received at the Executive office to-day from the reported Indian troubles in Burnet County. Gen. Bryant and Gen. Forsythe will reach Rush City, Minn., to-night, when Gov. Smith will be reliably informed as to the true From the fact that pothing has been received at the Executive office to-day, it is hoped that the Indians have not commenced hostilities the indians have not commenced noscinies. Had the Indians began an attack, no doubt the fact would have reached the Governor by this time. Several militia companies have already offered their services to the Gov ernor. Many old soldiers have signified their readiness to enlist at a moment's warning. The Governor's Guard are enlisting men to-day, and be ready to march the moment the Gov ernor calls upon them. Some 600 or 700 regular militia could be started at a moment's notice, and all the volunteers that would be necessary. Gov. Smith is prepared to deal with the Indians without gloves should they exhibit any attempt to go on the war-path. It is hoped it may

prove only an Indian scare. Becial Dispatch to The Tribune.

DETROIT, Mich., June 21.—The Twentysecond United States Infantry, stationed here,

DETROIT, MICH., June 21.—Inc I wentysecond United States Infantry, stationed here,
received orders this evening to proceed to
Wisconsin, probably in anticipation of Indian
troubles. They leave to-morrow.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.
Sr. PAUL, Minn., June 21.—It is impossible
that there can have been an outbreak of Indians in Burnett County, Wis., which a dozen
resolute men could not, put down. According
to the best information obtainable here
from whites and mixed bloods familifar with the country and acquainted with
the Indians there, the only ones
of the latter who would commit any sort of
depredations are wanderers from the Snake
River bands of Minnesots and from Lake Superfor, who are unattached to any reservation,
are few in number, and poorly armed, if armed
at all. They live on fish, berries, etc.,
in summer, and in winter usually attach themselves to lumbermen's camps.
Not over twenty Indian men and
boys, all told, are ever to be found of late years
in all Burnett County. The nearest considerable body of Indians are on Lac Court Danville
Reservation, east of Burnett County. These
are mostly laborers, and, like all reservation
Chippewas, are inoffensive people, who could
not be driven into war with the whites. The
reports sent here from Madison of a hostile
coalition between the Chippewas of Wisconsin
and Minnesota and the Sioux are absurd. The
Grantsburg scare probably originated in the
fact that a personal difficulty between one
white man and an Indian family in the white man and an Indian family in the adjoining County of Barron, caused by whisky, recently developed into a fight, in which the white man was wounded and one Indian was arrested and lodged in jail a few days ago at Eau Claire. Rumors of this affair Indian killed. On account of this affray an Indian was arrested and lodged in jail a few days ago at Eau Claire. Rumors of this affair first alarmed the scattered Indians and started them for their reservations. Next. rumors of it reached Grantsburg and vicinity, together with reports of a gathering of Indians, arising from their so moving away from their summer haunts. Such will probably be the future explanation of the Burnett County scare, and settlers will have consolation in knowing that the Indians were as badly frightened as they. Some settlers' families from Burnett County have fled to St. Croix Falls, and others to Bush City and other places along the St. Paul & Duluth Railroad. None of these personally know of any hostile action or threats on the part of the Indians. None of them have for months seen more than half-adozen Indians together. The wandering indians are undoubtedly a great nuisance in parts of Northern Wisconsin and Minnesota, and they should be placed on reservations and made to stay there, but before this can be done except by force enough to hold them still while they starve, the Government must make provision for their support, or enable them to support themselves. Dispatches from Rush City this evenly say several Scandinavian settlers becoming ashamed of their fright have returned to Grantsburg to-day, but left their families at Rush City. They had no reason to give for their fright save that they were told it would be best for them to leave. A special to-night to the Globe from Rush City represents that the Burnett County scare had its origin in reports originating some time ago with a half-breed trader on the Upper St. Croix

A special to-night to the Globe from Rush City represents that the Burnett County scare had its origin in reports originating some time ago with a half-breed trader on the Upper St. Croix, named Antoine Gordon, that the Chippewas of his vicinity had lately seen two pipes sent to the Chippewas by the Sioux, and that, from the refusal of his red friends to explain what was meant by sending these pipes, or to talk about them, he feared mischiel was brewing. Another cause was the rumors that the Indians were to gather in Burnett County in large numbers to hold a grand dance next week at Grantsburg and Brubswick. This last would indicate that the scare had been purposely worked up by interested parties for some purpose not yet apparent. The sending of the pipes by the Sioux may be explained by the fact of occasional exchanges of visits of the Chippewas of Northern Minnesota and the reservation Sioux of Sisseton and Devil's Lake Agencies in Eastern Dakota, when presents are exchanged and gifts sent. These Sioux are pipemakers, and as peacefully inclined now as they were in 1862, when other tribes of their nation committed the Minnesota massacre. At Trade Lake, eight miles acuth of Grantsburg, two settlers were reported killed. The report was traced out, and the fact found to be that two men disappeared, probably run away, as their neighbors did.

IDAHO.

SILVER CITY, June 21 .- The stage road between here and Winnemucea is clear of hostiles. Jerry Winnemucea and other friendly Piutes who have been in the hostile camp recently say the Bannocks claimed they nad then killed thir teen whites, and had three of their own Indians killed. Three white men were killed and burned in a cabin near Stein's Mountain. Recently the Melheur Reservation Indians were behaving worse than the Bannocks, slaughtering every animal that came within their reach. Gen. How ard is still at Melheur City.

Bouse City, June 21.—Parties from Fort Hall

and Lembi via Wood River and Big Camas Prairie report having seen 200 Indians on Wood River, about 200 miles east of this place, who claim to be friendly and on their way to the Fort Hall Agency. These indians stated that James A. Dempsey, a white man who had an Indian wife, and who had lived many years with the Indians, and who was with the hostiles in the Lava Beds at the commencement of the out-break, had been killed by the war party before they left the Lava Beds on their raiding tour. Small parties of Indians and traces of larger bodies are daily discovered of larger bodies are daily discovered in the country bordering the overland stage road. These Indians are no doubt seents and straggling reinforcements on their way from the east to join the main body now in the neighborhood of Stehl's Mountain. They are keeping up a regular line of communication between the Lava Bed region and the place of rendezvous, and watching the movement of the troops. Maj. Sanford, who is to-night at Canyon Croek, forty miles east of this place, will arrive here to-morrow night and go with Gen. Grover to join Gen. Howard in the Melheur country.

Gen. Howard, with about 400 men, will pro to-morrow in the direction of Stein's Mount where it is understood the Indians have con trated and decided to make a stand.

THE SUN DANCE.
YANKTON, D.T., June 21.—The young men a ty, Wis.

Spotted-Tail's camp are just concluding their annual sun dance, and the barbarous festival annual sun dance, and the barbarous festival has been one of more than ordinary success. Forty-eight candidates passed through the terrible ordeal of self-torture, and are entitled to full diplomas as warriors of unquestioned bravery. The candidate for honors cuts two longitudinal slits down each breast; one end of a lariat is passed under the strip of skin and flesh left between the incisions, and tightly tied, and the other end is made fast to the top of a high pole. The candidate then throws himself backward with his weight upon the lariat, and the dance goes on until the flesh gives way.

backward with his weight upon the iariat, and the dance goes on until the fiesh gives way. Should he fail to break loose in the manner prescribed, or should he faint during the operation, he is forever disgraced. The sun-dance just closed was held about fifteen miles back from the Missouri River, and was witnessed by about 7,000 Indians and twenty-five whites. Old Spotted Tall was master of ceremonies, and, from the manner in which he performed his incantations, and flourished his mystic wand, from which dangled the scalp of a white woman, one would not suppose him to be the civilized red man who is carried upon the Government pay-rolls. Once a year Spot has his fun.

The sun dance has closed, and Spotted Tail's Indians are now ready for the Government to move them to a new agency. Corps Commander with 400 Men

Special Disnatch to The Tribun MILWAUKEE, Wis., June 21.—The body of an unknown man was found in the woods about four miles west of this city this forenoon with a bullet-hole in his left temple. A revolver and a razor were lying beside him.

THE NURSERYMEN. ROCHESTER, N. Y., June 21.-The American

Nurserymen in session here elected J. J. Har-rison, of Painesville, O., President, and selected Cleveland as the place for holding the next an-

Mark Hopkins' Estate

Mark Hopkins' Estate.

San Francisco Call.

On the 17th of May a petition was filed in the Probate Court by Mary Frances Sherwood Hopkins for letters of administration upon the estate of her late husband, Mark Hopkins, who died in the Village of Yuma, Arlzona Territory, on the 29th of March last. The petition sets forth that the value of the property belonging to the estate, so far as is known by the applicant, consists of lands, domestic animals, household furniture, bonds and mortgages, and stocks of various railroads and other corporations, is \$16,000,000, all of which was acquired by the deceased after his marriage. The next of kin of the deceased is the petitioner, 50 years of age, residing in San Francisco; Samuel Frederick Hopkins (brother of the deceased), 75 years of age, residing at St. Ciair, Mich.: and Moses Hopkins (brother of the deceased), 60 years of age, residing in Sutter County, Cal. The matter of the application for letters came up for hearing yesterday afternoon, and considerable difficulty was experienced in reference to the amount of bonds required. Two bondsmen were required by law, who must qualify in twice the value of the estate was \$5,000,000. The difficulty of requiring such croomson bonds was obviated by depositing in the Bank of California all the bonds of the Central Pacific, Southern Pacific, and California Pacific Railroads, a receipt being taken therefor. An administratrix's bond was then executed for the remaining property, with Stanford and Crocker as sureties, each qualifying in the sum of \$10,000,000. As the deteased died without leaving a will, the widow takes three-quarters of the property, and the two brothers one-eighth each.

eighth each

BUSINESS NOTICES. Premature Loss of the Hair, Which is So common nowadays, may be entirely prevented by the use of Burnett's Cocoaine. No other compound possesses the peculiar properties which so exactly suit the various conditions of the human hair. It softens the hair when harsh and dry. It soothes the irritated scalp. It affords the richest lustre. It prevents the hair from falling off. It promotes its healthy, vigorous growth. It is not greasy nor sticky. It leaves no disagreeable odor. It kills dandruff.

Charles Heidsleck's Champagnes.—The popular Siliery and the super-excellent "Dry Medal," so highly appreciated in England, Germany, and Russia, are being constantly received by Mr. Emil Schuitze, 35 Boaver street. New York.

VEGETINE Purifies the Blood and Gives

Strength. Du Quoix, Ill., Jan. 21, 1878.

Mr. H. R. Stevens:

Dear Sir: Your "Vegetine" has been doing wonders for me. Have been having the Chills and Fever, contracted in the swamps of the South, nothing giving me relief until I began the use of your Vegetine, it giving me immediate relief, toning up my system, purifying my blood, giving strength; whereas all other medicines weakened me, and filled my system with polson; and I am satisfied that if families that live in the ague districts of the South and West would take Vegetine two or three times a week they would not be troubled with the Chills or the malignant Fevers that prevail at certain times of the year, save doctor's bills, and hive to a good old age.

Respectfully yours, J. E. MITCHELL, Agent Henderson's Looms, St. Louis, Mo.

All Diseases of the Blood.—If Vegetine will Du Quoin, Ill., Jan. 21, 1878.

ALL DISEASES OF THE BLOOD. - If Vegetine will ALL DISEASES OF THE BLOOD.—If Vegetine will relieve pain, cleanes, purify, and cure such diseases, restoring the patient to perfect health after trving different physicians, many remedies, and suffering for years, is it not conclusive proof, if you are a sufferer, you can be cured? Why is this medicine performing such great cures? It works in the blood, in the circulating fluid. It can truly be called the Great Blood Purifier. The great source of disease originates in the blood; and no medicine that does not act directly upon it to purify and removate has any just claim upon public attention.

VEGETINE Has Entirely Cured Me of Vertigo.

Mr. H. R. Stevens:

Dear Sir: I have used several bottles of "Vegetine;" it has entirely cared me of Vertigo. I have also used it for Kidney Complaint. It is the best medicine for kidney complaint. I would recommend it as a good blood purifier.

N. YOCUM.

PAIN AND DISEASE,—Can we expect to enjoy good health when bad or corrupt humors circulate with the blood, causing pain and disease; and these humors, being deposited through the entire body, produce pimples, eruptions, ulcers, indigetion, costiveness, headaches, neuralgia, rheumatism, and numerous other complaints? Remove the cause by taking Vegetine, the most reliable remedy for cleansing and purifying the blood.

VEGETINE. I Believe It to Be a Good Medicine

XENIA, O., March 1, 1877. Mr. Stevens:

Dear Sir: I wish to inform you what your Vegetine has done for me. I have been afflicted with Neuralgia, and after using three bottles of the Vegetine was entirely relieved. I also found my general health much improved. I believe it to be a good medicine.

Yours truly,

FRED HAVERSTICK. VEGETIME thoroughly eradicates every kind of humor, and restores the entire system to a healthy condition.

VEGETINE. Druggists' Report.

H. R. Stevens:

Dear Sir: We have been seiling your Vegetine for the past eighteen months, and we take pleasure in stating that in every case, to our knowledge, it has given great satisfaction. Respectfully.

BUCK & COWGILL, Druggists, Hickman, Ky.

VEGETINE SPRING MEDICINE.

> VEGETINE Prepared by

H. R. STEVENS, Boston, Mass.

Vegetine is Sold by All Druggists.

SACQUES AND POINTS. West End Dry Goods House

Madison & Peoria-sts.

GreatSlaughter LLAMA LACE Sacques & Points

We will open Saturday Morning, 100

Real Llama Lace Sacques at Less than 25c on the Dollar, Real Llama Lace Sacques at \$1.00. Real Llama Lace Sacques at \$2.00. Real Llama Lace Sacques, fine, at

\$3.00.

Real Llama Lace Sacques, choice designs, at \$4.00. 50 Extra Fine Llams Lace Sacques, rich patterns, at \$5.00, never before known to be sold at less than

\$25.00 to \$30.00 each. Real Llama Lace Points.

Real Llama Lace Points at \$1.00. Real Llama Lace Points at \$2.00. Real Llama Lace Points at \$3.00.

50 Llama Points, choice patterns, at \$4.00, \$5.00, and \$6.00. 75 Llama Points, very fine, and new and choice designs, \$8.00 to \$12.00, worth \$25.00 to \$30.00. 40 Superfine Real Llama Lace Points, rich and choice designs;

these are copied from Real Thread Lace Points, and are Dognin & Cie's Goods (the finest make known); prices from \$20.00 to \$30.00; former price \$75.00 to

CORSETS.

Chas. Gossage & Co.

Bargains in

That Will Be Appreciated! To close several lines of Fine French Corsets, we this day make

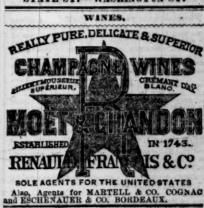
the following reductions: From \$1.50 reduced to \$1. From \$1.75 reduced to \$1.

From \$2.50 reduced to \$2. We also ask the attention of Ladies wishing a really good-fitting, serviceable, and comfortable Corset, to our complete stock of Fine French-Woven and Hand-Made Cor-

cialty." Full lines of "Madame Foy's," Dr. Warner's Summer Ventilating," and "The Health Corset," always in stock. Misses' Corsets and Children's Waists in all sizes.

sets, of which we make a "Spe-

Chas. Gossage & Co. STATE-ST .-- WASHINGTON-ST.



AREND'S

Or Milk Wine. The King of Foods. The original and only article of its kind. A delicious beverage of wonderful nutritive power, grateful to the most delicate stomach. No other food makes blood and strength so rast. It often restores health when medicines fall. Dearth of the prestores health when medicines fall. The prestore of the pr DRINK KOUMISS

Your physician will recommend our Koumias for dyspepsia, debility, etc., in preference to any other. Half dozen quarts, delivered, \$1.65; 75e a dozen refunded for bottles.

Northeast corner Wabash-av. and Jackson-st., under Matteson House. RUSSIA SALVE.

USE REDDING'S RUSSIA SALVE For Flesh Wounds, Sores, Sore Joints, Erysipeias, Salt Rhemm, and all Skin Discases. It is not equaled by any salve in the world, Price, 25c, 5cc, and \$1. REDDING a CO., 4 Charleston-st., Boston, Mass.

FIRM CHANGES. DISSOLUTION. The copartnership heretofore existing between the undersigned, Peter Smith and Lucy von Der Haar, under the firm name of Peter Smith & Co., was seed dissolved by mattnal consent. All feet of the firm name of the collected and all liabilities parts.

Chicago, June 21, 1878. LUCY VON DER HAAR.

BIRDS Imported CANARIES, Talking Parrots, and other Fancy Birds. Goldfish & Aquariums. PRED KAKEN PER, 137 Chark-st. Talldermists' Maleriels, &c.

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n challenged him to give a single dich any testimony offered on the minority had been excluded. The ren made publicly, and he, therethe matter to be

BYINITELY SETTLED.

the herepeated the charge.

m said that the charge was false.

Fire-Insurance Companies Running Behind-Trade-Dollar Coinage and Export.

The Produce Harkets Bore Active-Hogs Easier-Provisions Stronger, in Sympathy with Liverpool.

Grain Firmer, Chiefly on Ac-Weather.

FINANCIAL.

The banks were unable yesterday to report any change in the financial situation. The demand for bank accommodations is light. Outside borrowers are scarce, and when offering good collateral can command accommodations at the unusually low rate of 4 per cent on call and 5 per cent on time. Regular business-paper does not go at those rates. For the ordinary run of discounts rates range from 6@10 per cent. The currency orders are very light, and shipments are beginning to be made to New York. New York exchange was sold between banks at 50@75c per \$1,000 premium. The clearings were \$2,500,000.

EXPENSES OF FIRE-INSURANCE COMPANIES.

Missouri
Tennessee 6s, old. 384 Virginis
Tennessee 6s, new. 38
Tennessee 6s, new. 38
SAN FRANCISCO.
SAN FRANCISCO, June 21. —Following closing quotations at the Stock Board:
Alpha. 128, Hale & Norcoss.
Alta. 44, Justice.
Belcher. 134 Kentuck.
Belcher. 134 Kentuck.
Bullion. 54, Kentuck.
Bullion. 24, Mexican.
California. 128, Northern Belle.
Choliar. 254 Ophir.
Confidence. 48 Corress. EXPENSES OF FIRE-INSURANCE COMPANIES. EXPENSES OF FIRE-INSURANCE COMPANIES.

Not less than forty or fifty New York fire-insurance companies are declared to be now doing business at a cost that makes their extinction a question of only a short time. There are thirty-five companies under New York charters whose premium receipts have fallen so low or whose expenses have so increased that their condition is very evident. The Insurance Age publishes a table, which shows that nearly twenty New York fire companies have to spend 50 to 90 per cent of their premium income to keep up their organization. The minm income to keep up their organization. The following table shows the premiums received, the expenses paid, and the expense ratio of twenty-eight New York fire companies:

	The state of the s	and believe
Premiums	Expenses	ratio
recribed.	paia.	per cent.
8 63, 291	\$ 43,048	. 68
43.311	28, 596	. 68
74.732	37.503	. 50
\$8,875	25,820	66
47, 828	36. 269	76
77,518	46,799	60
43.842	30,797	70
82.540	19.917	67
49,000	26, 525	54
53.587	27, 263	51
52, 289	28, 431	54
78.853	45,010	57
41,822	30,065	72
41,502	26,1634	65
48.161	27, 194	56
82.301	33,312	64
114.608	61.500	66
62.237	40.918	54
54,644	80.924	57
40, 331	33, 830	84
36, 830	19, 348	52
32,849	25,598	80
34, 114	19, 182	57
124, 475	75, 921	61
35, 599	31,944	90
46,634	29, 143	62
51,426	31, 256	60
85,652	26, 400	70
	panies, with a single ex	cention
nave trenched on	their surpluses, which h	ave been

BRITISH EXPORT AND IMPORT OF SPECIE.
The specie imports of Great Britain were, within Inconsiderable amount, the same in 1877 as in 176,—the figures being \$185, 286, 700 in 1876, d \$185, 812, 700 in 1877,—but the exports were uch larger in the latter year. The exports of ere \$147, 320, 400, and of 1877, \$198, 990, 300. Taking the balance of this movement, we and that in 1876 Great Britain gained \$38,000, -000, and in 1877 lost \$13,000,000. The move-

Gold. Silver. \$117, 292, 900 \$ 67, 994, 100 64, 745, 700 77. 250, 700 108, 558, 000 101, 808, 800 97, 183, 700 By far the largest part of the silver imports of England were supplied by Germany. From that country Great Britain imported \$26,789,600 in 1876, and \$68,737,800 in 1877. Great Britain market for this silver mostly in British lis and China. The figures are:

TRADE DOLLARS.

The Bank of Nevada holds the largest stock in San Francisco of the trade dollars, and refuses to violate the rules of the Treasury Department against selling them for domestic circulation. Bids are constantly received from Eastern parties who wish to buy the coins at a discount to put them in wish to buy the coins at a discount to put them in circulation in the Atlantic States at par, but all such offers are refused. The supply on hand in San Francisco. most of it held by the Bank of Nevada, is estimated by the San Francisco Bulletin at about \$1,500,000. Only \$35,000 have been coined at San Francisco since Abrill 1, but in the three preceding months the San Francisco Mint turned out \$4,127,000. The export demand since Jan. 1 has been light, amounting to only \$746,700. It is probable that no more will be coined except on export orders, and the mint authorities will insist upon delivering these on shipboard, boxed and sealed for export.

MINING NOTES.

The Superintendent of the Hamburg mine, J. C. Pywell, reports good prospects in the development of that mine. On some of the levels the cree shows at improvement. It is to long of the content of the levels the cree shows at improvement. It is to long of the content of the levels the cree shows at improvement. It is to long of the content of the levels the cree shows at improvement. It is to long of the content of the levels the cree shows at improvement. It is to long of the content of the levels the cree shows at improvement. It is to long.

sealed for export.

MINING NOTES.

The Superintendent of the Hamburg mine, J. C.
Pawell, reports good prospects in the development
of that mine. On some of the levels the ore shows

Pewell, reports good prospects in the development of that mine. On some of the levels the ore shows an improvement. Up to June 9 there had been \$13, 847.60 worth of ore shipped to the furance. During the week ending June 8, 2,000 tons of ore had been shipped by the Eureka Consolidated, and reduced, furnishing 370 tons of buillion. In connection with the rumors of the exhaustion of the bonanza mines, the parties interested have hunted up and printed a quotation from Fuller's treatise on silver mines, in which he says:

Wherever in any part of the world silver mines have been worked they are worked now, unless from war, invasions of Indians, etc. We know of no silver-mining regions in the world that have given out. Mexican mines worked by the Aztecs before the conquest by Cortez are still worked with enormous profits the South American mines have constantly yielded their wealth for more than 300 years, and are as productive as ever; mines in Hungary that were worked by the Romans before the Savior's time still yield abundance of ore; the savior's time still yield abundance of ore; the savior's time still yield abundance of ore; the savior's time still yield abundance of ine, yield their steady increase. So in Norway, Sweden, and Hussia, and indeed wherever silver mines have been opened, we believe without exception, they continue to be worked at the present day, and generally are more productive than at any time in their past history.

CHICAGO MINING AND STOCK EXCHANGE.

Estella (San Juan Col.)	Estella (San Juan, Col.) 75	1.00
Nimrod (Central, Cel.) 300 1.00	Nimpod (Central Col.)	
COIN AND GREENBACKS. Coin was 100% @100% in greenbacks. Greenbacks were 90% @90% on the dollar in coin. **POREIGN EXCHANGE.** The rates current in New York and Chicago were: Sterling. 485% 487% 186% 186% 186% 186% 186% 186% 186% 186	Nimpod (Central Col.)	
Coin was 100%@100% in greenbacks. Greenbacks were 90%@90%c on the dollar in eoin. ***OREIGN EXCHANGE.** The rates current in New York and Chicago were: Suzty days. School Sc		1.00
Greenbacks were 99% @99% c on the dollar in coin.	COIN AND GREENBACKS.	
Greenbacks were 99% @99% c on the dollar in coin.	Coin was 100%@100% in greenbacks.	ALLEY TO BE
## OREIGN EXCHANGE. The rates current in New York and Chicago were: ### Staty days. Stoph. Sterling.	Greenbacks were 90% 6000 Kg on the	dollar t-
## OREIGN EXCHANGE. The rates current in New York and Chicago were: Starty days	Circentaces were on Michon le on me	TOHAL IN
## The rates current in New York and Chicago were: ## Start days. Start. ## Start days. Start. ## Start days. Start. ## Start days. Start. ## Start.		
Sterling		
Sterling	The rates current in New York and Chica	
Stering		
Reigium	Starling Starling	
Prince	Balaistan	
Switzerland	Pennan	
Germany 95 95 100 10	Switzerland	
Holland	Cormana Comment of the Comment of th	
Austria Norway Bwoden The B	Holland	
Norway 1716	Austria	
Denmark 27%	Norway	
Delimark GOVERNMENT BONDS Asked	Sweden	2736
Continue	Donmark	2714
United States 6a of '81. 10.55		2714
United States 6: 06 781. 1834 1835 1835 1835 1835 1835 1835 1835 1835		
United States 3-20 of '85. 1044 105	White de Books and the Birth.	Asked.
United States 1-20 of 67 cs. 107% 107% 107% 107% 107% 107% 107% 107%	United States 0s of 81	
United States 10-40s. 100s 100s 100s 100s 100s 100s 100s 1	Cutted States 5-208 Of 85	
United States new 4 per gent coupons 1014 1034 1034 1034 1034 1034 1034 1034	United States 5-20 of 67	
United States new 4 per cont coupons 1014 1025		
United States new 4 per cens coupons	United States 10-404	
United States new 4 per cens coupons	United States new os of 81.	10814
101%		
	Canton States as a per cent coupons1011	101%

also, that early deliveries of winter wheat have always been disappolating to the bears in the past.
It is widely believed, however, that July deliveries
will be so free this year as to make it necessary to
sell apring wheat at very low prices.

The ery-goods trade was quotee quiet—its usual
condition at this time of year. Beyond a light
order demand for the reassortment of stocks there
is no considerable increment. Prices remain steady
and firm. Geocetics, were in fair request, and
most lines were firmer than at the beginning of the
week. There is a large and increasing demand for
sugars, and prices are strong and tending higher.
There was no improvement in the situation of the
coffee market, the demand continuing small, and
prices ruling week and variable. Dried fruits
were duil, as previously quoted, apples, peaches,
and prines being weak. Dealers in fish were doing
a liberal business at the revised quotations of
Thursday. Butter was active, and about steady.
Cheese remained quiet and unchanged, the feeling BY TELEGRAPH. NEW YORK.
To the Western Associated Print.
Youk; June 21.—Gold steady a
ing rates, 14@3 and flat.

strong during the afternoon, closing at about the best figures of the day. Transactions were 133, -900 shares, of which 7,000 were Erie, 34,000 Lake

Choliar 25t Ophir Chondence 4 Overman Consolidated Virginia 13t Savage 6 Crown Point 6t Sirra Nevada Survers Consolidated 5e Skyler Hill Exchequer 3 M Union Consolidated 5e Prince 4t Vellow Jacket 1 Crown Point Consolidated 6t Curry 6t Vellow Jacket 1 Crown Prince 4t Vellow Jacket 1 Crown Prince 1 Consolidated 1 Crown Prince 1 Crown P

REAL ESTATE.

Clybourn sv. 100 ft n w of Perry st, s w 1,505 to ft. dated May 17. Fifth av. e5 ft s of Congress st, e f. 402 100 ft, proposed (Peter Goddes to James Steele),

Fifth av. 65 ft s of Congress st. ef. 40x100 ft, improved (Peter Geddes to James Steele), dated Feb. 21, 1874.

Canal st. s w cor of Fulton, st. ef. 80x150 ft, improved (George L. Matthews et al. to William F. Lessile), dated June 21.

West Huron st. n e or of Hoyhe av. sf. 23x100 ft, improved, dated June 20.

West Huron st. n e or of Hoyhe av. sf. 23x100 ft, improved, dated June 18.

Murray st. n e oor of Twenty-eighth st. w f. 213-10x12s ft. dated June 18.

213-10x12s ft. dated June 18.

Greenwood av. s cor of Morgan place, w f. und 150 ft 19x12s ft. with und 150 ft 30s ft to alley. In same block (James ft. Walls to Aaron Bliss), dated June 20.

Seyans av. 23s ft s of Forty-third st. w f. 50x15s ft. dated June 18.

WEST OF CITY LIMITS, WITHIN A RADIUS OF SE MILES OF THE COUNT-HOUSE.

West Twenty-fifth st. s w cor of Linden av. of 600x362 4-10 ft. and w f. 600x36

COMMERCIAL.

The following were the latest quotations for June delivery on the leading articles for two days past

Gold 100.624 1

Withdrawn from store during Thursday for city

consumption: 3,588 bu wheat, 521 bu corn, 1,421 bu oats.

The following grain was inspected into store in

this city yesterday morning: 1 car rejected whiter wheat, 4 cars No. 1 hard wheat, 13 cars No. 2 do, 11 cars No. 2 soft spring, 5 cars No. 3 do, 3 cars rejected (37 wheat); 69 cars and 2,100 bu high mixed corn, 7 cars new do, 11 cars new mixed, 222 cars and 17,900 bu No. 2 corn, 122 cars rejected, 13 cars new grade (444 corn).

firmness in one city while the market in the othe

remeas in one city while the marget in the other city is weak, and sice versa.

The leading produce markets were rather irregu-lar yesterday. The weather was cold and raw, being very unseasonable (for mid-summer), and this, with the fact of light receipts, caused a firm-

er feeling in grain, irrespective of the tone of ad-vices from other points. There was also a rumor to the effect that Russia had announced her posi-

tion in a way which makes less probable a peaceful

nevertheless. The news indicated that Great Britain is receiving wheat and flour so freely that strength there can scarcely be expected, unless an almost total failure of the English and Scotch

crops be experienced, but a good many people here thought that the situation has already been discounted with us a little too freely, considering the nucertainties of the case. The season is backward for corn, on the whole, and a cold, wet summer might give us a comparatively small crop; they say, also, that early deliveries of winter wheat have always hear disapposition to the house that early deliveries of winter wheat have always hear disappositions to the house of the control o

1878. | 1877. | 1878. | 1877.

welve months ago:

Friday, June 21:

broom-born, and hay were dall, and wool was less active. The offerings of green fruits were again large, and the market for native varieties easier me receipts, \$218,000. and dull, the wet weather keeping many buyers off the street. Poultry was quiet and easy. Lake freights were dull and tame at the decline carriers were unwilling to accept these figures, but more room was effered by others than was wanted. Room was taken for 35,000 bu corn. Through rates by lake and canal were dull and Coupona '68. 10% Coupons.
New Sa. 10% Coupons.
W. U. Tel. 54% C. C. C. & 1.
Quicksilver 13% New Jersey Central.
Quicksilver pfd. 33
Pacific Mail. 15% St. Faul.
Mariposa. 100 Mariposa. easy, at 6½c for corn and 7c for wheat to New York. Lake and rail rates were quoted at 8½c for corn to New York and 10c for do to Bos-

about 18c per 100 lbs for grain to New York and 15c for do to Baltimore. Through to Liverpool was quoted at 48c in specie per 100 lbs.

unted at 48c in specie per 100 los.

IN NEW YORK YESTREDAY.

June 21.—Receipts: Flour, 7,770 brls; wheat,
19,635 bu; corn, 8,100 bu; eats, 13,875 bu;
corn-meal, 650 pkgs; rye, 998 bu; malt, 6,897
bu; pork, 693 pkgs; beef, 1,490 pkgs; cut meats,
1,675 pkgs; lard, 1,765 pkgs; whisky,696 brls. Exports-Twenty-four nours-Flour, 2,000 brls;

GRAIN IN SIGHT. The following table shows the visible supply of rain on the dates named:

Wheat. | Corn. | Oats. | Barley. June 15, 1878. 6, 254, 000 8, 707, 000 2, 005, 000 1, 042, 000 June 8, 1878. 6, 344, 000 10, 358, 000 2, 208, 000 1, 104, 000 June 18, 1877. 4, 044, 691 10, 775, 026 2, 414, 833 535, 073 June 17, 1879. 10, 318, 180 7, 557, 0178, 445, 416 516, 985 June 19, 1875. 6, 271, 010 7, 440, 928 2, 3887, 933 30, 48 June 20, 1874. 7, 737, 614 7, 780, 928 1, 301, 303 34, 888 Also, 417,000 bu rye. against 521,000 bu a week MOVEMENT OF BREADSTUFFS.

The following shows the movement of flour and grain at the leading lake ports, including the receipts at Chicago, Milwaukee, Toledo, Detrott, Cleveland, and Duluth, from Aug. 1 to June 15, in 1877-'78. Flour, brls... 4,977,268 1876-'77. Bew 5s, 108; 4½s, 105½. Railroad securities—Erie, 15%; preferred, 32½. Paris, June 21.—Rentes, 112f 75c.

Wheat, bu. 63,615,631 Corn, bu. 60,371,573 Oats, bu. 17,380,988 Barley, bu. 8,327,750 Rye, bu. 2,442,673 30, 607, 943 54, 558, 354 14, 679, 262 7, 062, 807 729, 074 54, 969, 500 36, 674, 405 16, 957, 113 6, 511, 096, 1, 094, 576 Total grain, bu. 155, 147, 015 107, 637, 440 The following instruments were filed for record GOODS RECEIVED Friday, June 21:

Kramer M. 400 ft. W of Jefferson St. nf. 25x78
ft. dated Nov. 24. 1877.

Kramer M. 400 ft. W of Jefferson St. nf. 25x78
ft. dated Nov. 24. 1877.

Lincolnest. 82 ft. n of Rice st. w f. 25x125 ft.
dated April 26.

Hubbard St. 201 ft. e of Ashland av. n f. 50x150
ft. dated June 8.

Ullman st. 201 ft. s of Springer sv. w f. 24x124
ft. dated Oct. 81, 1876.

Clybourn sv. 100 ft. n w of Perry st. s w f. 50x100
ft. dated May 17.

1,000

at Chicago Customs, June 21: McCully & Miles, boxes window-glass; Franklin MacVeagn & Co., 50 cases olive oil. Collections, \$574.53.

HOG PRODUCTS-Were in good request all round, and firmer, though hogs were quoted easier, some tele-grams making them so per 100 % lower. Liverpool quoted an advance of 3d per cwt on lard, and a firmer

ork packing to date at 1,583, 177 head, against 1,137.-82 to same date last year. MESS FORK—Was in very good demand, and firm, ad-MESS FORK—Was in very good demand, and firm, advancing 12½615c per bri, and closing 10½12½c above the latest prices of Thursday. The trading was chiefly for August delivery. Sales were reported of 100 bris agot at \$9.20; 2.500 bris seller August at \$9.27½c; \$50 bris seller August at \$9.27½c; \$60.27½c; \$60.000 bris seller August at \$9.27½c; \$60.000 bris seller August at \$9.27½c; \$60.000 bris seller August at \$9.2569.55. Total, 19,600 bris, The market closed firm at \$9.2569.50 cash; \$9.2569.27½ seller July; \$9.2669.42½ seller August; and about \$9.37½c; \$60.000 bris prime mean at \$0.000. LARD—Was in fair request, and advanced 7½c; \$60.000 bris, closing 7½c; above the latest prices of Thursday. Sales were resourced of 500 tos spoin at \$6.850, \$0.000 bris, \$6.850, \$0.000,

September.

Alexans—Were rather more active and a shade firmer, in sympathy with pork and lard. There was a fair demand forexport, and domestic purchasers seemed more willing to take hold, though they did little. Sales were reported of 1.000 boxes short clears on private terms; 500 boxes long and short clears, at 5542 seller July and 5540 for August; 500,000 bis short ribs, at 55.15 seller July and 55.25 for August; 300 boxes do at \$5.356 seller July and 55.25 for August; 300 boxes do at \$5.356 seller July and 55.25 for August; 300 boxes do at \$5.356 seller July and 55.05 for August; 300 boxes do at \$5.356 seller July and 55.25 for August; 300 boxes do at \$5.356 seller July and 55.25 for August; 300 boxes do at \$5.356 seller July and 55.25 for August; 300 boxes do at \$5.356 seller July and 55.25 for August; 300 boxes do at \$5.356 seller July and 55.25 for August; 300 boxes do at \$5.356 seller July and 55.25 for August; 300 boxes do at \$5.356 seller July and 55.25 for August; 300 boxes do at \$5.356 seller July and 55.25 for August; 300 boxes do at \$5.356 seller July and 55.25 for August; 300 boxes do at \$5.356 seller July and 55.25 for August; 300 boxes do at \$5.356 seller July and 55.25 for August; 300 boxes do at \$5.356 seller July and 55.25 for August; 300 boxes do at \$5.356 seller July and 55.25 for August; 300 boxes do at \$5.356 seller July and 55.25 for August; 300 boxes do at \$5.356 seller July and 55.25 for August; 300 boxes do at \$5.356 seller July and 55.25 for August; 300 boxes do at \$5.356 seller July and 55.356 seller July an

Corn-Meal—Sale was made of 10 tons coarse at \$13.50 per ton on track.

WHEAT—Was fairly active and firmer, closing to above the latest prices of Thursday, July deliveries having sold up yie higher than the closing quotation. The British markets were reported duil and slow by public advices, with country markets easier and fine weather, but private cables were somewhat firmer, and New York was steadier, while our receipts were small, and the weather in the West was cold and raw, with indications of more storm. There was also a rumor, reported above, which tended to strengthen prices here. The result was a better demand for rutures, chelpy from the shorts, and this month advices here. The result was a better demand for rutures, chelpy from the shorts, and this month advices here. The result was a better demand for rutures, chelpy from the shorts, and this month advices here. The result was a better demand for rutures, chelpy from the shorts, and this month advices here. The result was a better demand for rutures, chelpy from the shorts, and the month advices and receded to 625sc, closing at 894c. Seller the month sold at \$86.8886c, closing at 894c. Seller the month sold at \$96.8886c, closing at 894c. Seller the month sold at \$96.8886c, closing at 894c. Seller the month sold at \$96.8886c, closing at 894c. Seller the month sold at \$96.8886c, closing at \$94c. Seller the month sold at \$96.8886c, closing at \$94c. Seller the month sold at \$96.8886c, closing at \$94c. Seller the month sold at \$96.8886c, closing at \$94c. Seller the month sold at \$96.8886c, closing at \$94c. Seller the month sold at \$96.8886c, closing at \$94c. Seller the month sold at \$96.8886c, closing at \$94c. Seller the month sold at \$96.8886c, closing at \$94c. Seller the month sold at \$96.8886c, closing at \$94c. Seller the sold at \$96.8886c, seller the seller

mixed, 222 cars and 17,900 bu No. 2 corn, 122 cars rejected, 13 cars no grade (444 corn); 1 car No. 1 oats, 20 cars No. 2 white, 30 cars and 7,000 bu No. 2 mixed, 4 cars rejected (55 oats); 7 cars No. 2 rye, Total (543 cars), 253,000 bu. Inspected out: 38,303 bu wheat, 133,339 bu corn, 15,215 bu oats, 1.319 bu barley.

Our remark yesterday about anticipation of larger receipts of wheat was intended to be understood as applying to Milwaukee. Letters indicate that the receivers of that city are expecting more to do. We are not aware that any great increase of receipts is promised to Chicago in the near future; but the effect is much the same. Unless there be a local squeeze, it is difficult to maintain firmness in one city while the market in the other bu.
WINTER WHEAT-Sales were 400 bu by sample at \$1.03 delivered, and 400 bu do at \$1.036 free on boar. Si. CG desivered, and 400 but do at \$1.034 Tree on board car.

CORN—Was active and stronger: the market advanced 1600 tree, and closed 1400 by the higher than Thursday evening. The market for next month was firmer than that for June, the demand for snot corn being only moderate at the advance. Liverpool reported a firmer feeding, while New York was quiet and casier, and our receipts were still on the increase. But the weather was cold, and that, with the firmness in wheat, called out a better demand for futures. There were more bits fear that the coming sammer willy stimulated by the fear that the coming sammer willy stimulated by the fear that the coming sammer willy stimulated by the fear that the coming sammer willy stimulated to expect a cold, wet season. Seller July opened at 376, sold at 384c, advanced to 575c, and closed at 376, old at 384c, advanced to 575c, and closed at 376, old at 384c, advanced to 575c, and closed at 376, and closed at 3

track: and 400 bu at 54c free on board. Total, 2,400 bu.

BARLEY—Was quiet and unchanged. The offerings of No. 2 were somewhat iarger, and sold readily at 47% 648c, chiefly at the outside. July was nominal at 48% 649c. What some came on the market, though it was understood that 85c was offered for it. Feed was quoted at 286228/sc. Cash sales were reported of 4,500 bu No. 2 at 47% 648c, and 400 bu fresh, previped evening, at 48%c. Total, 4,400 bu.

Wheat—Sales 270,000 bu at 186%c for June, 22%2 28%c for July, 853/89c for August, and 82%c for the year.

Corn—85,000 bu at 365/637c for July and 373/637%c for August.

continuing easy. Nothing new was developed in the leather, bagging, coal, and wood markets.

The offerings of lumber in cargo were large, the first of another fleet arriving, and the market ruled slow, the bad weather and the lateness of the week keeping buyers away. Prices were unchanged, though easy for inch-stuff and shingles, which seemed to be more plenty than other kinds of pine product. The yard market was quiet and unchanged. Seeds were quiet and nominal. Hides, proom-horn, and hay were quilt and wool was less the state of t Agust 200 to seller August at 87,00% 3 LATER. Mess pork was steady, with sales of 2,250 but at 86,25 80,37% for July and 89,32489,45 for August. Lard was quiet. Sales were made of 700 tos seller Lard was quiet. Sales were that a 50 tos sweet pickled Meats were steady. Sales 36 tos sweet pickled thoulders at 450, 50,000 lbs short ribs, seller July, at

shoulders at 45c, 50,000 lbs short ribs, seller July, at 54c.

Wheat was rather quiet and easier. July sold at 62% 8625c, and closed easy at 92%c. August sold at 83% 865c, and closed at the inside.

Corn was quies at 93% 6369 for July and 37% 637%c for August, both closing at the inside.

Oats were quiet at 23% of or July and 24%c for June.

Last CALL.

Mess pork was quiet and steady at \$9.4569.47% for August, \$9.2569.30 for July, and \$9.57%69.50 for September. Sales 1,500 bris seller August at \$9.45.

Lard was stronger, closing at \$6,9590.97% for July and \$7.05.07.77% for August, with sales of 1,250 tos at \$7.05 seller August, with sales of 1,250 tos at

GENERAL MARKETS.

BROOM-CORN-Was quiet and unchanged. We quote: Strictly green huri, 53/68c; red tipped do, 43/68c; green brush that will work itself. 545/4c; seconded, seconded, inferior, 33/6; grooked, seconded, inferior, 33/6; grooked, 364c.
BUTTER—The demand was fairly active, and prices were farm. Shippers were buying freely, and the local trade and speculators were also liberal buyers. Prices ranged the same as on the earlier days of the week. ranged the same as on the earlier days of the week. We again quote as follows: Choice to fancy creamerly, 16819c; good to choice dairy, 12914c; medium, 9931c; inferior to common, 569c.

BAGGING—Nothing new was developed in connection with the bagging market. Trade was fair for the time of year, and prices were steadily maintained at the following range: Stark, 24c; Brighton A. 23c; Leviston, 21c; Otter Creek, 19:6c; American, 19c; buriaps, 4 and 8 bu, 13915c; gunnies, single, 14915c; double, 23924c.

CHEESE—In the cheese market there was a quiet and CHESSE-In the cheese market there was a questioned seasy feeling for averything except full creams. The receipts continue excessive, and holders of skims and low grades were uneasy. We quote: Full cream, 79 786; part skim, 54,663(c; full skim, 465c; low grades, low grades were uneasy. We quote: Full cream, 79
73c; part skim, 843c; polyect rull skim, 485c; low grades,
3633c.
COAL—Prices remain as before. Only a limited business was doing at the annexed quotations: Lackawanna. large egg. \$5, 25; small egg. \$5, 50; nut.
\$5, 25; range, \$5, 75; Piedmont, \$7, 00; Slosaburg, \$6, 00;
\$6, 55, 00@5, 50; Baltimore & Ohio, \$4, 2564, 75;
Minonk, \$3, 50; Wilmington, \$3, 00; Gartsherrie, \$4, 75;
Indiana block, \$4, 50.

EGGS—Were quiet at 11@11½c. The offerings were
small, and some dealers were asking more for packages they could warrant to be fresh. The receipts were
larger.

small, and some dealers were asking more for packages they could warrant to be fresh. The receipts were larger.

**ISH-Jobbers report a continued fair demand and a steady set of prices for salt-water fish. Lake 6th continue unsettled. We quote: No. 1 whitefish, \$2.0062.10; trout, \$2.2062.30; mackerel, extra, \$\frac{1}{2}\sqrt{1}\$ br. \$13.006.

13.50; No. 1 shore, \$9.5069.75; extra mess, \$11.50; No. 1 bay, \$7.0067, 25; No. 2 bay, \$6.7567.00; large family do, new, \$5-15, \$5.006.

7.25; No. 2 bay, \$6.7567.00; large family do, new, \$5-15, \$1.006.

13.50; No. 1 shore, \$1.0061.10; George's coddsh, extra, \$4.506.

4.75; summer-cured do, \$5.00; Labrador herring, \$plit, bria, \$6.7567.00; do, round, bria, \$5.2565.50; do, \$5-16. prices nominally unchanged. We quote sho market cary, as follows:
FOREIGN-Dates, 566c; figs, layers, 98,150; London layers, \$1.50; London layers, \$2,156; 20: loose, Muscatel, \$2.05; 21; Valencia, \$685; C; Zante currants, \$605; c; citron, 166

17c.

Domestro—Alden apples, 17@20c; New York and Michigan, 45@5c; Southern, 363%c; Ohio, 35@6c; Ohio, 45@6c; Ohio, 35@6c; Ohio, 35@6c; Ohio, 35@6c; Ohio, 35@6c; Ohio, 35@6c; Ohio, 35@6c; Ohio, 36%c; Ohio, 36%c

list; Grenous wanus, natast; natast; natast pecans, rasec; River pecans, 6a604c; Virginia do. 62

1818. FRUITS—Berries and other native fruits
were abundant, slow, and lower. The rain interfered
with trade, which, however, was a little better in
the afternoon. Apples were dull and lower: Strawberries, Michigan, 65668-1.00 per case of 18 boxes;
raspberries, red. 31.50 per case of 24 boxes; do biack,
\$2.00 per haif bu; cherries, \$1.256ai-50 per haif bu;
blueberries, \$1.0028.50 per case; peaches, 8568c0 per box;
new apples, 25640c per box; oranges, \$8.0020.00 per
box; lemons, \$5.0640c per low; oranges, \$1.0020.00 per
box; lemons, \$5.0640c per low; oranges, \$1.0020.00 per
box; lemons, \$5.0640c per low; oranges, \$1.0020.00 per
box; lemons, \$1.0020.00 per
box; l The offerings were moderate. Quotations: No. 1 timothy, 8s, 5069, 00; No. 2, 87, 5068, 00; mixed, 8d, 50 67, 00; upland prairie, 8d, 5007, 00; No. 1 prairie, 85, 50.

HiDES—Were dull and easy. City tanners are taking the small arrivals. The demand from the East is very small, and the local desilers report a light business; City tanners are taking the small arrivals. The demand from the East is very small, and the local desilers report a light business; City tanners, and the local desilers report a light business; City tanners, C

TALLOW—Was easy at 6%67c for city, and 6%68%c for country.

BREADSTUFFS.

FLOUR—Was dull and unchanged. There was little demand, and that only from the local trade, but the firmness in wheat prevented weakness in flour. The firmness in wheat prevented weakness in flour. The movement into the city is only a moderate one, so that there is not much pressure to sell. The reported sales included 200 bris winters on private terms; 675 bris spring extras at \$4.7568.00; and 175 bris rye flour, partly at \$5.00. Total, 1,050 bris. We quote the market closing nominal at \$2.5068.25 for fine, \$5.5064.00; for oduble extras, with \$6.008.00 for extras, and \$4.7566.00 for duble extras, with \$6.008.00 for patents and some fancy brands.

Bran—Was in good demand on local account and firm, with sale of 60 tons at \$10.00\$10.50 per ton on track. There was no demand for shipment, and lots free on board car.

Conn—Mrat—Sale were 30 tons at \$12.50 per ton free on board car.

Conn—Mrat—Sale was made of 10 tons coarse at \$13.50 per ton on track.

WHEAT—Was fairly active and firmer, closing it above the latest prices of Thursday, July deliveries having sold up yie higher than the closing quotation. The British markets were reported dull and slow by public advices, with country markets easier and fine weather, but private cables were somewhat firmer, and New York was steadier, while our receipts were small, and new York was steadier, while our receipts were small, and medium, 20625c; the latest of consignments from the interior: washed secol, 256,930; choicest, 62,930; medium un-shed down and the color of the constraints of the co

LIVE STOCK. CHICAGO.

CARTILE.
3, 460
5, 204
4, 844
4, 052
2, 247 Hogs. Sheep. 23, 882 1, 023 15, 788 618 16, 201 1, 077 24, 557 905 23, 797 671 Friday.

Total 19,807 10,272 3
Same time last week 19,000 130,272 3
Week before last 22,016 117,000 y
Saipents 4,540 4,581
Tuesday 650 2,639
Wednesday 2,787 1,820
S,748 5,110
13,541 4, 298 3, 022 8, 771 199 831 403 13,541 1,433

he receipts comparatively were light, but they con-derably exceeded the demand.—which, owing to the ad state of trade at the East, was restricted to smaller dimensions than usual,—and holders found it impossible to clear the yards except at something off from Thursday's prices. In fact, at 5210c decilien not all the offerings were taken. Sales ranged from \$2.25@
2.50 for inferior, to \$5.25 for extra, with most of the transfers at \$2.75@3.00 for stockers and butchers stuff; at \$2.75@3.00 for Texans; and at \$3.75@4.00 for fair to choice native shiping story. fair to choice native shipping steers. The receipts were not as good as on the preceding days of the week few prime cattle being offered. We quote the following

were not as good as on the preceding days of the week, few prime cattle being offered. We quote the following as the closing Quotations.

Extra Beeyes—Graded steers, weighing 1, 400 lbs and upwards. S. 0045. 25 Choice Beeyes—Fine, fat, well-formed steers, weighing 1, 250 to 1, 400 lbs. Good Beeyes—Weil-fattened steers, weighing 1, 159 to 1, 230 lbs. Medium Grades—Steers in fair flesh, weighing 1, 159 to 1, 200 lbs. Butches Stock—Toor to common steers and steers are stock—Foot to common steers and weighing 850 to 1, 105 lbs. Butches Stock—Toor to common steers and weighing 800 to 1, 105 lbs. 106 lbs. 106 lbs. 106 lbs. 106 lbs. 106 lbs. 107 lbs. 106 lbs. 107 lbs. 106 lbs. 107 lbs. 107 lbs. 106 lbs. 107 lbs.

S 3.80

Were quiet and unchanged at \$2.50@4.25

of or poor to choice grades.

EAST LIBERTY.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune. EAST LIERENT.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

EAST LIERENT, Pa., June 21.—CATILE—Accelpts for the week ending June 20, 3,972 head of through and 1,521 head of local stock, against 2,605 through and 1,321 head of local stock, against 2,605 through and 1,381 local fast week; supply full, with a decided improvement in trade, and market ruled active at an advance of 15c to 20c over last week; more buyers than for two or three months past; everything about sold; best, 1,400 to 1,500, \$5, 2665. 40; good, 1,500 to 1,400, \$4,7565. 12; common to fair, 1,000 to 1,200, \$4,006, 125, 1011, cows, and stags, \$2,5063. 75; sales for the week, 1,473 head, against 1,200 to 1,400, \$4,7565. 12; common to fair, 1,000 to 1,200, \$4,006, 1011, cows, and stags, \$2,5063. 75; sales for the week; 1,473 head, against 12,515 last week; supply rather short of demand, especially for light grades, which have ruled firm and are higher, while Philadelphis grades are quite and a shade off, all offerings, however, disposed of and market closed firm for Philadelphis at \$3,5063.50; good forkers, \$3,5063.50; rough forkers, \$3,5063.50; rough forkers, \$1,500 head, segment 12,700 last week; supply light, but the shade against 12,700 last week; supply light, but the shade against 12,700 last week; supply light, but the shade against 12,700 last even the low prices quided here; best, 100 to 110, \$3,75 eq.50; fair to good, \$0 to 90, \$3,2563.50; lambs, \$4.00 &5.00.

NEW YORK.

sheep; a shade stronger for lambs; sales at 3546736 for lamos and 36484c for sheep; a car-load of Texas sheep at 38c.

Swinz—Receipta, 4,000 making 16,100 for four days, agains: 18,000 same time last week; market stendy at \$4.0004. 15 for live; 1 car-load at the latter figure.

Special Dispostoh to The Tribuna.

ALBANY, N. Y. June 21.—Berves—Receipta, 659 cars, last week, 763, with a failing off or natives and an increase of Cherokoes, Colorados, and Texans, most of which were foreign and local buyers, the market has been depressed; demand not equal to supply; sales 200 short of last week, even at a decline of 4c on all grades, though shipments were 488 cars; market closing tame, with yards pretty well stocked.

SHEEP AND LAMBS—Receipts, 56 cars; last week, 65; sheep ruled pretty steady, with a fair demand at last week's prices: lambs in moderate receipt and fair demand taking all offerings at 460% of or good to extra; none left over.

ST. LOUIS.

week's prices: lambs in moderate receipts and tair demand, taking all offerings at 480% of or good to extra; none left over.

St. Louis, June 21.—Cattle—All good grades firm on light receipts; demand only moderate; prime to choice native shipping steers, \$4.60%5.10; fair to good do, \$3.90%4.50; grass native, \$3.50%4.00; tair to choice butchers, \$3.25%4.00; do cows and heifers, \$2.00%3.25; do cows, \$1.75%2.65; receipts, \$20. Hous—Active, firm, and higher; Yorkers and Baltimores, \$3.60%3.80; packing, \$3.70%3.80; faner, \$3.90%3.80; house—Active, firm, and higher; Yorkers and Baltimores, \$3.60%3.80; packing, \$3.70%3.80; faner, \$3.90%3.62%; stockers, per head, \$1.00%2.00; receipts, 144; Lambs better; fair to fancy, \$2.25%8.00; receipts, 144; Lambs better; fair to fancy, \$2.25%8.00; receipts, 144; Lambs better; fair to fancy, \$2.36%8.00; receipts, 144; Lambs better; fair to fair

LUMBER. LUMBER.

The wholesale market was quiet and easy. The arrivals were large, and it rained early so that buyers were not numerous nor anxious to buy. The fleet consisted mostly of inch lumber and shingles, both of which were easy. About ten sales were made, and the cargoes leaving the docks were soon replaced, the wind bringing in loads all day. Manistee or Ludington piece stuff sold at \$3.25. Common inch was quoted at \$8.50 69.50, the medium grades at \$10.00@11.00, and choice at \$12.00@13.00. Lath were steady at \$1.23, and shingles dull at \$1.8562.10.

175.000 ft mixed at \$9.00 for inch, and \$8.25 for 2inch. Cargo barge Mary Amanda, from Spoonville,
160.000 ft 2-tnch, largely strips, at \$10.50; lath at
\$1.25, and pickets at \$6.00. Cargo schr Japan, from
Ludington, 190.000 ft piece stuff at \$8.25, mill taily.
Cargo schr Merning Star, from Ford River, 200.000 ft
arrise and boards at \$12.25. Cargo schr L. B. Coates,
from Muskezon, part cargo piece stuff at \$8.25, ballance Norway strips and boards at \$8.75, mill taily.
The vard market was rather quiet. The order trade
is light, easeclaily from the West. Prices are irregular, though some grades are held well up to quotations:
First and second clear, 1% and 2 inch. \$25.00830.00
Third clear, 14, to 2 inch. 28.00830.00
Third clear, 14, to 2 inch. 28.00830.00
Third clear, inch. 28.00
First common dressed siding. 14.50
Flooring, first common, dressed. 22.00
Flooring, second common, dressed. 22.00
Flooring, second common, dressed. 27.00
Flooring, second common, dressed. 27.00
Flooring, second common, dressed. 17.00
Flooring, second common, dressed. 17.00
Flooring, the property of the prop

C stock boards, 10 to 12 Inch.
D or common stock boards.
Fencing, 12, 14, and 16 to 20 feet.
Fencing, 10, 2
Common boards.
Colliboards.
Dimension stuff.
Dimension stuff. 20 to 30 feet.
Calls, 2 inch.
Pickets, rough and select...
Pickets, select, dressed and headed...

2.000 2.10 BY TELEGRAPH.

FOREIGN. CITIES. The following were received by the Chicago Board of The following were received by the Unicago Board of Trade:
Liverpool. June 21.—Prime mess pork—Eastern, 52s; Western, 42s. Bacon—Cumberlands, 28s; short ribs, 29s; Jong clear, 27s; short clear, 29s 6d; shoulders, 25s. Hams, 46s. Lard, 36s. Prime mess beef, 72s; India mess beef, 84s; extra India mess, 90s. Cheese, 43s 6d. Tallow, 37s.
London, June 21.—Liverpool—Wheat dull: Callfornia club, 10s 8d@fts; do white, 10s 4d@f0s 8d; spring, 8s 10d@9s 6d. Corn firm; 22s 9d. Mark Lane—Wheat quiet. Corn quiet. Cargoes off coast—Wheat slow. Cargoes on passage—Wheat in very light demand. Country markets for wheat—English generally cheaper; French quiet. Weather in England fine.

Roecial Dispatch to The Tribuns.
Liverpool. June 21—11:30 s. m.—Flour—No. 1, 24s;

LIVERPOOL. June 21-11:30 a. m. -FLOUR-No. 1, 24s;

LIVERPOOL, June 21—11:30 a. m.—FLOUR—NO. 1, 24s; No. 2, 22s.
GBAIX—Wheat—Winter, No. 1, 10s 3d; No. 2, 10s; spring, No. 1, 9s 4d; No. 2, 8s 10d; white, No. 1, 10s 6d; No. 2, 10s 6d. Corn.
No. 2, 10s 1d; club, No. 1, 11s; No. 2, 10s 6d. Corn.
No. 2, 27s 3d.
Provisions—Pork, 43s, Lard, 35s 9d.
LIVERPOOL, June 21.—COTTON—Market dull; up.
lands, 64d; Orieans, 67-16d; sales, 7,000 bales; American, 5,500; speculation and export, 2,000; receipta.
1,400, including 1,500 American; sales of the week.
43,000, of which exporters took 4,000, seculators 8,000; 1.400 including 1,300 American; sales of the week.
48,000, of which exporters took 4,000, speculators 8,000;
total stock, 8,037,000; American, 688,000; total recelpts, 29,000, American, 23,000; actual export, 7,000;
amount aflost, 217,000; American, 86,000; forwarded
from ships' side direct to spinners, 6,000; American BEEADSTUFFS-Wheat-Receipts for three days, 44,000

ors, including 33,000 American; California white wheat, lues 108 6d; do club. 108 4d; 6108 8d. Corn—New Western mixed, 223 9d;223.

Provisions—Prime mess beef, 72s. Lard—Amercan, 36s. Chresz-Fine American, 46s.

CHEER_FIRE AMERICAN, 408.

RESIN 49 90658.

LONDON, June 21.—TALLOW—388 34@38s 8d.

SPIRITS OF TURPENTINE—238 04@24s.

Yarns and fabrics at Manchester dull and tending downward.

AMERICAN CITIES. NEW YORK.
Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

NEW YORK.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

New YORK, June 21.—Grann—Wheat—Comparatively quiet; actual dealings indicating a slight improvement in prices of Maile per but, but buyers, especially on export account, were reluctant to pay the advance figures; the option business was very light; sales, 130,000 but, which about 98,000 but for prompt delivery, including 23,000 but ungraded white Western at \$1.18; 32,000 but, in Minacapta apring at \$1.11; 18,000 No. 2 Spring at \$1.034.07%; of which 7,000 bu No. 2 Milwankee at \$1.07%; Sort fairly active, chiefly in the option line, but weaker, though options for August were stronger, and closed 4% higher; asles, 545,000 but, of which 171,000 bu were for early delivery, including New York; No. 2 June 21.—Patroleum—Market opened July, 24,000 bu, at 43%cg do August, 184,000 bu at 43%cs, do August, 184,000 bu, at 43%cg, do August, 184,000 bu, at 43%cg. Rafet and firm: 12,000 bu No. 2 Western at 31.81 July at 63%c. Barley dull. Outs less sought after and lower; No. 2 Chicago sattracted much attention; sales of 22,000 bu, including 11.80 bu white Western at 31.831.46; inc. 2 Patroleum—Quiet; crude, \$1.35 at Parker's for immediate shipment; residently at 31%c. No. 2 Chicago prompt delivery at 31%c. No. 2 Milwankee quoted at 31%c.

PROBIA.

PEOBLA.

PETROLEUM.

CLEVELAND.

O. L. CTY., Ta., June 21.—Patroleum—Quiet

August, \$10.30; September, \$10.40 bld; October. November, and December, nominal; sales 1,500 bris August at \$10.25(10.30; 500 bris September at \$10.40. Bacon ruled stronger; Chicago dolivery long and short clear at \$5.30. Western steam land in good request for early delivery at higher sales; 775 tos prime at \$7.25, closing at \$7.256
7.30; for forward delivery here, Western steam in brisk request, with June option quoted at \$7.25 bld; July, \$7.25 asked; August, \$7.334 asked; September, \$7.40; October, \$7.594; December nominal; seller the year, \$7.224; sales 3,500 tos July option at \$7.174@7.25; 6.500 tos August at \$7.274@7.324; 500 tos September at \$7.40; 250 tos October at \$7.524; refined in moderate request, and for the Continent quoted for early delivery at \$7.60@7.70. BUTTER, CHRESE, AND EGGS-As before.

Tallow-Moderately sought after. or fair to good refining.

WHIREY-Fifty bris at \$1.07% cash, showing a de-

(of which 24,000 bu were corn) at 814d per 80 lbs; for London, by sail, 1,000 bris flour at 2s ed per bri; by

per bu.

Te the Western Associated Press.

New York. June 21.—Corron—Steady: uplanda, 117-16c: Orieans, 11 9-16c; futures easy; June, 11.50 911.51c; July, 11.51 911.52c; August, 11.52611.54c; September, 11.21c; October, 11.02611.03c; November, 10.85610, 60c; December, 10.85610.60c; January, 10.95 910.95c; February, 11.01611.03c; March. 11.18c; April, 11.20611.29c; May, 11.20611.30c; net receipts at all United States ports during the week, 10.000 bales; last year, 8.00c; total receipts at all United States ports, 4.196,000; exports from all United States ports, 198,000; last year, 28.000; stock at all interior towns, 15,000; last year, 28.000; stock at all interior towns, 15,000; last year, 28.000; stock at all interior towns, 15,000; last year, 28.000; stock at all interior towns, 15,000; last year, 28.000; stock of American afloat for Great Britain, 88,000; last year, 108,000 FLOUR—In fair demand; receipts, 8,000 bris; super State and Western, 83.5068,50; common to good extra, 84.0064.30; good to choice, 84.8565.75; extra Ohlo, \$5.8066.50; Minnenota patent process, 86.006

WHIBEY-31.07%.
BALTIMORE. June 21.—FLOUR—Dull and unchanged.
GRAIN—Wheat—Western, spot, scarce and firm; futures easier; No.2 Western red, spot, \$1.125 bid; June, \$1.12 bid; July. \$1.05\(\text{s}\); August, \$1.02\(\text{s}\)(0.2\(\text{s}\)(0.2\(\text{c}\)), Corn—Western dull and steady; Western mixed, spot and June, 46\(\text{s}\)(0.1\); 40\(\text{s}\)(0.1\); Western winked, spot and June, 46\(\text{s}\)(0.1\); 40\(\text{s}\)(0.1\); Western mixed, spot and June, 46\(\text{s}\)(0.1\); July, 40\(\text{s}\)(0.1\); Occasion Hixed, 30\(\text{c}\); Beens and and anomal.
HAY—Steady and unchanged.
PROVISIONS—Firm. Fork. \$10.50. Bulk-meats—Loose shoulders, 50\(\text{c}\)(0.2\(\text{s}\)(0.2\(\text{c}\)); deaded, 5\(\text{s}\)(0.2\(\text{s}\)); deaded, 5\(\text{s}\)(0.2\(\text{s}\)); deaded, 5\(\text{s}\)(0.2\(\text{s}\)); dides, 6\(\text{s}\)(0.2\(\text{s}\).
BUTTER—Dull and weak; choice Western, 10\(\text{s}\)130.
PETROLESS—Quiet: refined, 11\(\text{s}\)11\(\text{s}\)(0.2\(\text{s}\)); erude, 08\(\text{s}\)40.

No. COFFEE-Dull; Rio cargoes, 13@16%c.
WHISKY-Firm at \$1.08.
RECEIPTS-5, 200 bris flour; 25,000 bu wheat; 71,000

NEW ORLEANS, June 21. - Flour-Quiet but steady uperfine, \$3.50; XX, \$4.00; XXX, \$4.25@5.25; high superdne. \$3.50; XX, \$4.00; XXX, \$4.25@5, 25; high grades, \$5.25@5, 75. Grain-Corn-Quiet and weak at 50@58c. Onta, GRAIN—Corn—Quiet and weak at 50@55c. Oata, 31&c.
Con. MRAL—Quiet at \$2.50.
HAY—Market dull: prime, \$12.00; choice, \$14.00.
PROVISIONS—Pork firm at \$10.971&010.50. Lard steady; tierce, 70%74c. kegs, 74@73c. Bulk meats searce and firm; shoulders, 55% Bacon—bemand good and tending upward; shoulders, 55% Bacon—bemand good and tending upward; shoulders, 85%05c. Bulk meats olders, 64%05c. Hams active and tries sugar-cured, 10%05c, as in size; uncanvased, 85%05c.
WHISKY—Steady; roctified, \$1.04&1.08.
GROCRAIRS—Coffee dull and lower; Elo cargoes, ordinary to prime, 13%605c dull and lower; Elo cargoes, ordinary to prime, 13%605c dull and lower; Blo cargoes, ordinary to prime, 13%605c dull and lower; Blo cargoes, ordinary to prime, 13%605c dull and lower; Blo cargoes, ordinary to prime, 13%605c dull and seady side in gold. Sugar steady and firm; common to good common, 60605c; fair to fully fair, 65%675c; prime to choice, 75%605c; fair to fully fair, 65%675c; prime to choice, 75%605c; yellow clarined, 85%605c, Molasses quiet; common, 29@35c; fair, 25%25c. Kloe in good demand at 65%675c.
BRAN—Quiet and weak at 625c.

ned. Spaces C. Molasses quiet: common. 23620c; Iair, 25-25c. Hice in good demand at 636974c.

BRAN—Quiet and weak at 624c.

BRAN—Quiet and weak at 624c.

ST. LOUIS. June 21.—COTTON—Quiet. but steady; middling. 11c; sales. 17 bales; receipts, 45; shipments. 495; stock. 2.745.

FLOUE.—Quiet and unchanged.

GRAIN—Wheat—Options higher and cash lower; No. red fall, \$1.02b; cash; 284698c for July; 875-6873c for August; No. 4 do, 884-688c for July; 875-6873c for August; No. 4 do, 884-686 for July; 252-686d, Corn easier; No. 2 mixed, 354c cash; 355-683-59c for July; 384-66 for August. Oats inactive and lower; 255-6 cash; 256 for July; 384-686 for July; 384-856 for July; 384-86 for July

GO. 50, the madium grades at \$10.00@11.00, and choice at \$12.00@15.00. Lath were steady at \$1.25, and shingles dull at \$1.85@2.10.

**Reliable Prillable Pri

84. 50@5. 25; high grades, \$9.00@7.00.

Grain-Wheat-Market dull; red. \$1.07@1.12; amber, \$1.12@1.17; white, \$1.18. Corn-Market dull; yellow, 47c; mixed, 43%@44c. Oats firm; white Western, \$2@33c; mixed do, 31@32c. Rye-Market dull at Sec.

Provisions-Firm. Mess pork, \$10.50; India mess beef, \$17.00; hama, 10@115ec; sweet-pickled hama, \$16.90; Lard firm: butchers', 65c; city ketile, 74c.

Burrers.—Western Reserve, 11@13c.

E003-E287; Ponnsylvania, 18c; Western, 17c.

CHERSES.—Dull: Western choice, 63&67c.

WHISKT-Steady; Western, \$1.08.

RECRIFYS-Flour, 17.000 bris; wheat, 28,000 bu; corn, 128,000 bu; oats, 21.000 ba.

CINCINNATI. O., June 21.—Corron—Quiet but steady at 18dc.—Dull and unchanged.

Frace.—Dull and unchanged.

Frace.—Dull and unchanged, white, 96c July. Corn strouger: 30@41c. Oats quiet but steady at 20@29c. Rye outer 45.00 cash. No. 2 red winter, 96c July. Corn strouger: 30@41c. Oats quiet but steady at 20@29c. Rye outer 45.00 cash. No. 2 red winter, 96c July. Corn strouger: 30@41c. Oats quiet but steady at 20@29c. Rye outer 45.00 cash.

Provisions—Pork stronger; held at \$10.00. Lard quiet but firm: current make, \$6.950id; \$7.00 asked: kettle, \$7.25@7.75. Bulk meats firm; shoulders, \$5.00 asked cash: sales at \$5.25 buyer July: short ribs, \$5.45 cash: \$5.50 buyer June: \$5.65 buyer July: short ribs, \$5.45 cash: \$5.50 buyer June: \$5.65 buyer July: short ribs, \$5.45 cash: \$6.50 cash. No. 2 red but firm at \$1.04.

MILWAUKEZ.

Corn firm; high-mixed, 40c; No. 2, spot, 394c; Jüly held at 40c; 394c bid; No. 2 white, 42c; rejected, 374c; damaged, 33c. Oats firm; No. 2, 254c; do white, 28c; Michizan, 254c.
RECHIPTS—Flour, none; wheat, 8,000 bu; corn, 23, -000 ou; cota, 2,000 bu.
SHIPMENTS—Flour, none; wheat, 2,000 bu; corn, 8,000 bu; oats, none.
Toledo, O., June 21—4 p. m.—Grain—Wheat quiet; amber Michigan, spot and June, \$1.07; No. 2 red winter, June, \$1.06; July, 943c; No. 3 red, 95c. Corn quiet; high-mixed, 4c; No. 2, 894c; rejected, 374c.
LOUISVILLE, June 21.—COTTON—Quiet at 1114c.
FLOUR—Juli and unchanged.
Grain—Wheat—Market duli; red, 90c; amber and white, 95c. Corn in good demand; white, 43c; mixed, 394c.
No. Oats—Market duli; white, 23c; mixed, 394c.
Kyc duli and lower at 53c.
HAY—Quiet at \$9,00311.00.
PROVISIONS—FOR Quiet at \$9,75. Lard strong; fair demand; choice leaf tierce, 8c; do kegs, 9c. Bulk-meats strong at 5c; clear rb, 596c; clear, 53cc. Racous strong; shoulders, 35c; clear rb, 59c; clear, 636 etc.
Whissy-Market duli at \$1.94.
MANUFACTURED TOORACO—Quiet and unchanged.
INDIANAPOLIS, June 21.—HOUS—Firmer at \$3.806
3.85; receipts, 2,200,
FLOUR—Steady; Sancy S.2568.75; family, \$4.506
3.85; receipts, 2,200,
FLOUR—Steady; Sancy S.2568.75; family, \$4.506
3.85; receipts, 2,200,
FLOUR—Steady; Sancy S.2568.75; family, \$4.506
3.80; for Hann, \$6004c.

GRAIN—Wheat—Low grades red, \$1.00; July, 90c. Covu steady at 35:3536c. Oata, 25:2520c. Rye firmer at 52:c.

Provisions—Firmer; shoulders. 5c; clear rib, \$9:6c.

Lard, 73:c. Hama, \$6:90:46c.

Boston. June 21.—Boston.

Boston. June 21.—Boston.

Boston. June 21.—Boston.

Boston. St. 50:33.75; common extras. \$4, 25:44.75; Wisconia extras. \$4.50:05.25; Minnesota patent process. \$5.00:40.00; \$5.50:66.00; Minnesota patent process. \$6.00:47.00.

Grain—Corn quiet; mixed and yellow. 40:63:26; steamer, 40:46:47c. Oats frmer; No. 1 extra white, 38:33:c. No. 1 white, 33:46:34c; No. 5 white, 31:46:32:c. mixed, 30:63:35c. No. 1 white, 31:46:35c. Oswagoo.

Oswagoo. June 21.—Grain—Wheat steady; No. 1 Milwaukee club, \$1.10; red Ohio, \$1.11; white State, \$1.22. Corn irm; No. 2 Toledo, 46c; State 44c. Oats quiet; mixed State, 30c.

BUFFALO, June 21.—Grain—Wheat—Neglected and nominal. Corn—No. 2 scarce. and nominally 42c for kansas. Other grains inactive.

Canal Farionts—Shipment at 45:c for wheat and 35:c for corn to New York.

Determent Mich., June 21.—Floors—Dull.

Grain—Wheat in 45: shiper one sold.

Progra, June 21.—Hollwings—Easy at \$1.045: ho sales reported.

gross, 662; sales, 675; exports, coastwise, 126.
CHARLETON. June 21.—COTTON—Quiet; midding, 114c; stock, 78 bales; weekly net receipts, 247; sales, 4,600; exports, coastwise, 648.
Savannan, June 21.—COTTON—Nominal; unchanges; middling, 10%c; stock, 2,743 bales; weekly net receipts, 2,372; gross receipts, 2,896; sales, 470; exports, coastwise, 7,849.

DRY GOODS. DRI GOUDS.

NEW YORK, June 21.—Business continues quies in nearly all the departments: Wamsutta and New York mills ane bleached shirting reduced to 10%: brown and colored cottons quiet and steady; prints dull in first hands, but jobbing fairly at low prices; woolen goods in light and irregular demand; foreign goods dull.

HEMP. CHICAGO, June 21. - See first page. MAGNOLIA BALM.

CORIGINAL.

OR, THE

Secret of a Fair Face

An Item of Interest to Every Lady who Desires to be More Beautiful

Unfortunately not one woman in a hundred, subjected to the whims of an American climate possesses that basis and starting point of real beauty—a pure and clear complexion.

What nature has thus denied, art must be called upon to furnish.

upon to furnish.

It can be done; it is done daily. Prof. W. Z.
Hagan placed beauty within the reach of every un-blessed daughter of Eve when he discovered that surprising article known in fashionable circles as the true secret of beauty, and called

MAGNOLIA

The MAGNOLIA BALM is a sure device for pure and blooming complexion.

It conceals all natural blemishes in the most surrising and effective manner. It removes all roughness, eruptions, redness, lotches, freckles, and tan with magical power. It drives away all evidences of fatigue and ex-

It makes the plainest face beautiful. It makes the plainest face beautiful.

It gives the complexion a dazzling purity and makes the neck, face, and arms appear graceful, rotund, and plump.

It makes a matron of 35 or 40 look not more than 30 years old, and changes the rustic maiden into a cultivated city belle.

The Magnotic Balm removes all blemishes and conceals every drawback to beauty; and, while it is a harmless as water, it is no life-like in its affects that the closest observer cannot detect its use.

Ladies who want to make thermalium altraction. Ladies who want to make themselves attractive can make an absolute certainty of it by using HAGAN'S MASSOLIA BALSA, and we know of no other way. It is the chaspest preparation in the world, all things considered, and may be had at any drag store.

ADAMS ACADEMY, QUINCY, MASS. This Academy is incended to fit boys in the best manner for the best American Colleges. It success in this design during the six years of its existence under the late William R. Dimmock, has been gratifying. Its course is four years, and its tuition fee is \$150.00 and \$

dressed to William Everett, Fa. D. acting Helm Master, or to J. P. Worden, A. M. Quincy, Mass. Mr. Worden is in charge of the large Academy Boarding House, and will receive applications for rooms. The charge for room and board, including washing, is \$350 annually. Kenwood School for Young Ladies. Reorganized and to reopen Sept. 5, 1878.

This school, at Kenwood Station, corner Madison-av. and Forty-eighth-st. on apacious and beautiful grounds, will be open for the reception of boarding and day pupils as above. It will be under the direction of Alded by a full test of resident and visiting seasehers of the highest grade.

SF Prof. Richards will preside over all the departments of physical science.

Circulars with all details may be had at 71 Randelph and 18 Adams-st., or at the Seminary, where visitors will be courteously received and all information given. June 20, 1878.

A. W. HUMR, M. A., Graduate of Trinity College, Dublin, and late Head-Master of Dulwich College, Lon-don, has opened a Boarding-School at Alison Tower, Dulwich, where he will give special care to American pupils. His full circular and all details can be had from his friend. Prof. W. C. Richards, 71 Handolph-St., Chi-

PEEKSKILL (N. Y.) MILITARY ACADEMY. SEND for Bustrated Circular for 1878-79. Proposals for Stationery.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR.

Sealed proposals will be received at this Department until 12 o'clock m., Wednesday, June 28, 1878, for farishing Stationery for the Department of the Interior during the fascal year ending June 30, 1878.

Blank forms of proposals showing the items and estimated quantities required, together with circular relating thereto, will be furnished on application to the Department.

Proposals must be addressed to the Secretary of the Interior, and indorsed "Proposals for Stationery," No contract will be awarded under this advertisement until an appropriation shall have been made by Congress for the purchase of the stationery required.

C. SCHURE,

Secretary of the Interior.

Office City Workhouse, Cincinnati, June 4, 1878.

Proposals will be received at this office until 13 o'clock, noon. Tuesday, the 2d day two under daily to the labor of fifty, one hundred of the labor of fifty, one hundred was may be seen, and all information desired, on application at this office. All bids to be accompanied by two good and sufficient suretice (residents of Hamilton County, Ohio). The Directors reserve the right to reject any or all bids.

By order of Directors.

W. L. THOMPSON, Secretary. INSECT POWDER.

DEATH to Bugs, Roaches, Moths, Fleas, Lice. etc. Warranted. Arend's Insect Powder Depot, 179 E. Madison-st. MISCELLANEOUS.

PRIVATE DISPENSARY. 204 Washington St., Chicago, III. It is well known Dr. James for the past 29 years has stood at the head of the profession in the treatment of all special and chronic diseases that require immediate attention. A hour state million, applaining, who should smarry 7 Why not Conty 20 cents to prepay posings. Call or write; Dr. James has for cannot parlors; one patient never meets another. Notified programs, the most delicate attention, home and board accumulation free. Office hours 2 A. M. to 7 P. M., dunday, 3-15, Dr. James 16 69 years of acc.

Consultation free. Office hours 9 a. M. to 1 P. M., Sunday, 3-14
Dr. James 16 de years of axe.

KNOW

A new Medical Treation. The
FREERY ATION. 8 book for every
THYSELL erybody. Price. 8 sallPRESERVATION. 8 book for every
mail. 11 contain the price of the book. Gold Media award the author by
the Nati that desired Association with the author by
the Nati that desired Association beyond all comparison,
the most extraordinary work on Physiology ever published. The London Lancet says: "No nerson should
be without this valuable book. The author is a noble
benefactor." An illustrated sample sent to all on recelto of 6 cents for postage.
The author can be consulted.
Address DR. W. H. PARKER,
No. 4 Rainingh street, Boston. THYSELF
Mass. MATHEY deed for over a years with great success by the physicians of land, don, and su-don, and su-don

don, and su-others for the CAYLUS perior to an others for the CAYLUS prompt cure of all dis-cent or of ing. Prepared by CAPSULES

PRESCRIPTION FREE. For the speedy cure of Nervous Debins, want energy, etc., and the whole train of gloomy attendents. Any drugsist has the ingredients. Address Dr.

PARIS

In the Salon-Th and the An Picture

Gustave Dore in a N Sarah Bernhardt Girardin

Frederick Bridgman's Assyrian King "... " Meditatio

The Opening of the T Hall-Another Gra

Father Byacinthe at the and Civilization "---Church.

Pagis, June 5 .- As I wa through the whole of the Si cannot do better than ret as interesting a one, on the could be hit upon for disc much to see in each of the devoted to the pictures, th only give a small space to ing features of the exhibiti apology and an explanation Amongst several impor ticed in my previous artic veret's touching and vey b The fair sinner lies upon out full length. Even so quetry and grace that turn notably that of the luci Gricux, her faithful lover.

ed beside her inanimate for in the sandy soil to bury h cering of a very affecting Dameron sends us a broadly and powerfully t of the Aven Finisferre," banks, bordered with gr banks, bordered with gre deeked in their beautiful at and yellow. In a differens far off, an equally beautifu dainty "Villageoise,"—a belle. Her pretty face will Colins to her feet, I'll war Colins to her feet, I'll war sees them there, will she had not fear. You may not tragic end of poor Charles who shot himself a year a sat for M. Goupil's "Vill side when he died.

The lovers of rather low of good points in M. Gram Champs Elysees," which is ducing that splendid street oness. He has painted it is ground to and returning free to have the contracts. going to and returning from has been taken to M.

RAVISSEMENT DE I by some critics, who compearth, too earthy. I be Ceella is seated at an org with head uplifted. In light streaming through chamber in which she messenger from on ravish her forever from Eugene dirand contribut

Fayish her forever from Eugene Girand contribut Banks of the Nile," rep odalisques sunning them sunset. In the distance a peaks of the Pyramids. In the Salon is M. Edmon -a Turk, with a naked —a Turk, with a make keeping guard outside heavy Oriental drapery drawing are both well-ul Carroller's seascape, "Th the Coast of Saint Adrie least one respect; for, works, it is full of that —life, movement. The on the rocks

on the rocks in the so real that you tresh soray dashing in yo of the horizon a headlan sea, contrasting sharply sky behind.

Cabanel, as usual, sen and Madame Henriette very welcome "Grand has only one picture has Bonnat, whose portrait such a sensation at the list hand upon the featu "the Liberator." It. He is also represent "Mme. In Contesse regretted Charlies Dar scapes, and one by his to follow worthily in hvery good examples o painting. very good examples opainting.

I must not conclude the 1878 Salon withou about the more striking THE AMENIC Mr. Healy's portrait mentioned already, judged by his standard to fear it was in a bad one or two admirable wencourage us to take Frederick Bridgman's rian King? would to atone for massion and commissione of the finest pictu subject is peculiar. A with a bow and arrow, an arena, amusing bit

with a bow and arrow, an areas, amusing hit lions as nast as a slave the gate of a cage paid of the picture. One in its blood upon the just entered the areas stretched tail and save. The audacious King at the lion, and or slaves behind he spears and swords to fails to do its work, the crowd looks on at picture is closed in by ancient Assyrian pala picture as this could cartist of considerable. artist of considerabl agination alone would man must have study

man must have studie fore he sat down to tion, the coloring, and "The Pastime of a mighty CREDI and should single it o tion by the jury. Mas I dare say many pupil of Gerome, un best pupils.

I must content mys of Mr. Blashield's woods Leaving the A of Mr. Blashfield's v modus Leaving the Mr. Galdiators,"—
to Mr. Bridgman's treated. In the onetion of the struggleis over, and we nave the triumph. Mr.
U. S. A., contribut "Paternal Pride,"
Mr. Crowninshead is tion oddly entitled Maternal Kindness,"
Mr. Copeland's "In Antwerp," and of iandscape, "La Land to the sculpture in the Many visitors have to find that extraor 60s"

occupying the place sculptors, with a he has christen the truth, their any means unna admirable as Dore's suits of his labers is overpowering. The youth woundedn the figure who support hands is a broken o attitude are majest

hands is a broading attitude are majest fainting youth, "The count it as naught, the crown of glory composition is the rote in the hero. I why the wings of it should be outstretch not as those of angeagle has left off wings up till they Dore's "Glory," such trifles.

Each succeeding

ane 31. -See first page. MAGNOLIA BALM.

retofa Fair Face

unstely not one woman in a hundred, sub the whims of an American climate possessions and starting point of real beauty— clear complexes.

be done; it is done daily. Prof. W. R. baced beauty within the reach of every unlaughter of Eve when he discovered that g article known in fashionable circles as the st of beauty, and called

admonta Bann is a sure device for cree s all natural blemishes in the most su

ca city belle.

gambia Balm removes all blemishes and congradual Balm removes all blemishes and congradual to beauty; and, while it is as as senter, it is so life-like in siz effects that abserver, comoud detect its use.

who want to make themselves attractive to an absolute certainty of it by using Masmolla Balm, and we know of no other is the cheapest preparation in the world.

EDUCATIONAL.

lien is in charge of the large Academy Boarding ad will receive applications for rooms. The or room and board, including washing, is \$350

ood School for Young Ladies.

a full staff of resident and est grade.

of. Richards will preside over all the departphysical science.

raw with all details may be had at 73 Randolph
sdams-st., or at the Seminary, where visitors
our leously received and all information given.

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HUME, M. A., Graduate of Trinity College, and late Head-Master of Dulwich College, Lonopened a Boarding-School at Alison Tower, where he will give special care to American Ils full circular and all details can be had from

KILL (N. Y.) MILITARY ACADEMY. SEND liustrated Circular for 1878-79.

Proposals for Stationery.

Department of the Interior, 2

proposals will be received at this Department
for the Department of the Interior
facilities of the Department of the Interior
facilities and the American of the Interior
facilities required together with circular relation, will be furnished on application to the
state.

Secretary of the Interior.

MANUFACTURERS

Office City Workhouse, Cincinnati, June 4, 1878.

will be received at this office until 12 on, Tuesday, the 2d day of July, 1878, for a fity of the control of the ferm of the control of the control

to Bugs, Roaches, Moths, Fleas, Lice. etc. Warrant-ed. Arend's Insect Powder Depot, 179 E. Madison-st.

MISCELLANEOUS.

JAMES,

known Dr. James for the past 39 years has stood at its profession in the treatment of all special and see infart squiffer immediate attention. A book for apisining who should marry ? Why not? Only 18 27 Postage. Onlie or write Dr. James has be roome patient never meets another. Ladies requiring free. Office hours 9 A. M. to 2? M., Sunday, 40-18 569 years of are.

A new Medical Treatise, "THE SCIENCE OF LIFE, OR SALF-SCIENCE OF LIFE OF

HEY daed for over to years with great success by the physiciana of Paris, New York, and Longor to April 10 per for to the physician of the physician of the period to the

IVATE DISPENSARY.

INSECT POWDER.

PROPOSALS.

Wall-Another Grand Acoustic Failure.

Father Byacinthe at the Circus-"Christianity and Civilization " ... Voltaire and the Church.

> cial Correspondence of The Tribuna PARIS. June 5 .- As I was not able to get through the whole of the Salon in my last letter, I cannot do better than return to the subject, teresting a one, on the whole, as any that could be hit upon for discussion. There is so much to see in each of the thirty or forty rooms revoted to the pictures, that, at the best, I can only give a small space to even the most strik-ing features of the exhibition. Take this as an apology and an explanation.
>
> Amongst several important paintings unno-

PARIS.

and the American

Pictures.

Gustave Dore in a New Character-

Sarah Bernhardt's Bust of

Frederick Bridgman's "Pastime of an

Assyrian King "--- M. Noel's

" Meditation."

The Opening of the Trocadero Festival

Girardin.

tieed in my previous article is M. Dagnan-Bou-

sat for M. Goupil's "Villageoise" was at his side when he died.

The lovers of rather low art will find plenty of good points in M. Grandjean's "Avenue des Champs Elysees," which has the merit of reproducing that splendid street with great faithfulness. He has painted it in its afternoon aspect, growded with carriages and pleasure-seckers going to and returning from the Bois. Exception has been taken to M. Machard's "RAVISSEMENT DE SAINTE CECILE" by some critics, who complain that it is of the earth, too carthy. I beg to disagree. Saint Cecilia is seated at an organ in a mystic ecstasy, with noad uplifted. In the sudden flood of light streaming through the ceiling of the chamber in which she sits she sees a winged messenger from on high descending to ravish her forever from this gross world. M. Engene Girand contributes a "Terrace on the Banks of the Nile," representing a group of odalisques sunning themselves on a terrace at sunset. In the distance are the faintly-indicated peaks of the Pyramids. One of the best things it the Salon is M. Edmond Daur's "Sentine!" guiset. In the distance are the faintly-indicated peaks of the Pyramids. One of the best things in the Salon is M. Edmond Daux's "Sentine!,"

—a Turk, with a naked cimitar in his hand, keeping guard outside a doorway hung with heavy Oriental drapery. The painting and drawing are both well-nigh perfect. M. Ernest Carroller's seascape, "The Wreck of a Sloop on the Coast of Saint Adrien," is remarkable in at least one respect; for unlike too many such

Cabanel, as usual, sends a couple of portraits; and Madame Henriette Browne contributes a very welcome "Gandmother." Bouguereau has only one picture hung this year,—a portrait. Bonnat, whose portrait of M. Thiers created such a sensation at the last Salon, this year tries his hand upon the features of an old friend of "the Liberator." M. le Comte de Montalidet. He is also represented by a portrait of "Mine. Ia Comtesse de V." The late regretted Charles Danbigny's two fine landscapes, and one by his son Karl, who promises to follow worthily in his rather's footsteps, are very good examples of the French school of painting.

to follow worthily in his rather's footsteps, are very good examples of the French school of painting.

I must not conclude this hurried review of the 1878 Salon without saying a word or two about the more striking contributions of The American Paintens.

Mr. Healy's portrait of Gep. Grant has been mentioned already. If American art were judged by his standard, there would be reason to fear it was in a bad way. Happily there are one or two admirable works in the Salon, which encourage us to take a brighter view. Mr. Frederick Bridgman's "Pastime of an Assyrian King" would alone be sufficient to atone for many faults of omission and commission. It is undoubtedly one of the finest pictures in the exhibition. The subject is peculiar. An Assyrian King, armed with a bow and arrow, stands in the middle of an arena, amusing himself by shooting down lions as tast as a slave lets them issue through the gate of a cage painted at the extreme right of the picture. One noble brute lies weltering in its blood upon the ground. Another has just entered the arena, and stands, with outstretched tail and savage head, ready to spring. The audacious King is pointing a shaft at the lion, and a group of courtiers or slaves behind him are preparing their spears and awords to dispatch it if the arrow falis to do its work. Above the arena-barriers the crowd looks on at the cruel sport; and the picture is closed in by a strange background of ancient Assyrian palaces and oilars. Such a picture as this could only be oroduced by a true artist of considerable imagination. And imagination alone would not suffice. Mr. Bridgman must have studied and thought deeply before he sat down to his easel. The composition, the coloring, and the fascinating subject of "The Pastinic of an Assyrian King" are Highly CiteDryable To America.

to the and down to his easel. The composition, the and down to his easel. The composition, the and down to his easel. The composition that he have the pattern of an Assyrian King? are Pattern of an Assyrian King? are production by the jury. Mr. Frederick Bridgman is, as I dare say many of your readers know, a build of Gerome, and, I may add, one of his best pupils.

I must content myself with a mere mention of Mr. Blashfield's very fine "Emperor Commodus Learning the Amphitheatre at the Head of the Gladiators,"—a picture of a style similar to Mr. Bridgman's but somewhat differently treated. In the one case we have the reproduction of the struggle. In the other the struggle is the struggle. In the other the struggle is the struggle of the continued the struggle is the continued to the struggle of the continued to the struggle of the continued to the struggle. In the other the struggle is the struggle of the continued to the continued to the struggle of the continued to the continued to the struggle of the continued to the struggle of the continued to the con

in the Salon--The Sculpture

witnessed a steady decrease in the number of the higher class of contributions to the exhibitions of sculture in the salons, and a gradual increase in the number of busts, heads, and petty plaster chats. The study of the undo figure stands in danger of

BEING ALMOST ABANDONED SOON.

We shall perhaps see the day when busts of Mr. Prudhomme, and full-length statues of Mrs. Grundy in petitocats and spectacles, will take the place of the Venuses and Apollos of the classics, and the dancing bacchantes and allegorical groups of their modern emulators. Amidst a multitude of busts of Mr. A. and Mrs. B.,—doubtless interesting to the respectable originals, but altogether valueless to the general public.—is the bronze head of Emile de Girardin, contributed by Sarah Bernhardt, the talented artist of the Comedie-Francaise. The resemblance to the original is striking. There is no slightest attempt at flattery. The good points of the face are faithfully wrought out from the stubborn bronze; and the defects are shown no less faithfully, even to the wart on Girardin's cheek. Sarah Bernhardt has a second bust in the Salon, but it is not important enough to call for special notice.

A few gallant lovers of the "human form divine" have sent in

A few gallant lovers of the "human form divine" have sent in NUDE SUBJECTS.

Too few, alas! The most remarkable groups are, perhaps, M. Jean Paul Anbe's marble statue of Glatea,—rather spoilt by Galatea's tendency to obesity; M. Delablanche's "Music,"—a female figure, very slightly draped from the waist downwards, represented as playing a violin; and, lastly, M. Tony Noel's very beautiful nude figure, "Meditation." Had I the duty of awarding the prizes, I should give the first to M. Noel. A charming female, "In maiden meditation, fancy tree," is represented leaning with careless grace against the trunk of a tree. Her head (a lovely head, modern in character, expressive and melancholy) rests upon her clasped hands. The body inclines gently to the side. Below the repose of the attitude you can see the life, the nervousness, and the enthusiasm of that most glorious created being,—a true, feeling, modern woman. Despite the nudeness of the figure, it is as pure as the cold, bure marble itself. M. Noel's "Meditation" might as fitly have been called "Maidenhood."

The grand Festival Hall of the Trocadero, known as the

Amongst several important paintings upnoticed in my previous article is M. Dagnan-Bouveret's touching and vey beautiful provided in the provid

on Monday, when M. Coionne and his band gave a grand rehearsal of the music that is to be played at the public opening ceremony to-morrow alternoon. It is likely to prove a more lamentable failure, from a musical point of view, than even the Albert Hadi at South Keusington. To any who know that building, the condemnation of the Troendero Hall will appear severe, but it is no severer than the circumstances warrant. I went peaks of the Pyramids. One of the best things in the Salon is M. Edmond Daux's "Sentine!," — Turk, with a naked clinitar in his hand, keeping guard outside a doorway hung with heavy Oriental drapery. The painting and drawing are both well-nigh perfect. M. Eroest Carroller's seascape, "The Wreck of a Sloop on the Coast of Saint Adrien," is remarkable in at least one respect; for, unlike too many such works, it is full of that most essential quality,—life, movement. The angry waves foaming on the rocks in the foreground seems or real that you almost feel the fresh spray dashing in your face. Near the line of the horizon a headland juts far out into the sea, contrasting sharply with the rainy, yellow sky behind.

Cabanel, as usual, sends a couple of portraits; and Madame Henrette Browne contributes a very welcome "Gandinother." Bourguereau has only one picture hung this year,—a portrait. Bonnat, whose portrait of M. Thiers created such a sensation at the last Salon, this year tries his hand upon the features of an oid friend of "the Liberator." M. le Comte de Montaildet. He is also represented by a portrait of "Mine. Ia Comtesse de V." The late regretted Charles Danbigny's two fine landscapes, and one by his son Karl, who promises to follow worthily in his rather's footsteps, are very good examples of the Freach school of painting.

I must not conclude this hurried review of the content in the Catholic Church.

clings fondly, Father Hyacinthe), rose from his seat upon the platform of a Parisian circus to proclaim the necessity of a great reform in France and is the Catholic Church. All Paris flocked to hear him, as in the long-vanished days when he thundered out those marvelous sermons from the pulpit of Notre Dame,—before the witching smile of an American widow (is his enemies say), or the secret promptings of a struggling conscience, led him to throw off the Roman yoke and proclaim himself a Christian, Catholic but Liberal. That was in May last year. At the conclusion of his three lectures on "The Moral Crisis," Father Hyacinthe promised to complete his crusade by pointing out the practical and necessary solution of the difficult questions he had raised. If he had been able to solve them then, he might have effected some good. Unhapping he has waited a whole twelvemonth,—three hundred and sixty-five days,—a century to Paris. People have forgotten all about the Moral Crisis and the need for a reform. The Exhibition has turned the public thought into different channels; the war, the Salon, the Trocadero, and the debut of five live lions at the Porte St. Martin, have been fatal blows for the earnest, ambitious reformer. On Sunday, when he delivered the first of four new lectures, the hero of an hour last May found himself a hero, to Paris,

the hero of an hour last May found himself a hero, to Paris,

NO LONGER.

And yet it is difficult to understand why it should be so. French society and the Church of Kome have not been revolutionized. All the abuses shown and denounced last year are still existing; and neither the advent of a new Pope nor the triumph of the party of Progress seems to have made priests more tolerant. The men and women who hungered for a new saving truth still hunger. The indifferent are indifferent now. What has changed? Nothing but a fashion, which in Paris is everything.

MARINE NEWS.

Heavy Gale from the Northwest Shakes Up the Shipping.

Minor Mishaps, Lake Freights, and Items of Interest to Mariners.

AN UGLY NORTHEASTER. A heavy gale from the northeast blew all day yesterday, and rendered navigation on the lake very hazardous. Several vessels that left port and were well on their course down were compelled to run back, while a large fleet of lumber craft came fying into port, and made things livelier in the harbor than it has been for some time past. Fully fifty vessels arrived between daylight and dark. The sea ran heavy, and mane it difficult for craft to reach port in safety. One vessel, a fore-and-aft schooner, was compelled to let go her anchor off Hyde Fark, and remained there most of the day. Her appearance at that point gave rise to a false report,—that a vessel had gone on the reef off Hyde Park. It was learned that several schooners ran into South Chicago during the blow, and found safe refuge.

The schr George C. Finney, which left port Thursday evening and had gotten off Mitwankee, had her mainsail split, and ran back to this port to have it repaired. The canvas was nearly new.

The Mary MeVen had two jibs torn to tatters, and ran back.

The schr Alice Richards had a deck-load of dry Immber, which got so wet by the washing of the seas that it became heavy and caused the vessel to list to the port side, in which condition she arrived here.

The steam-barge Norman was also listed considflying into port, and made things livelier in the

The steam-barge Norman was also listed considerably when she came in.

A number of vessels were detained by stress of weather, among them the Selt and Lewis Day.

It was a bad day for tugs. The Prindville and the Edwards broke their wheels, the former so scriously that she was compelled to go to Miller Bros. dry-dock to have a new one put on, but the latter continued to run, one or two of the buckets having been broken off. The Martin Green bent her shaft, and was laid up for repairs. The Black Ball blew out a joint of her steam-pipe while out on the lake, and had to be towed into port. The Parker broke her tiller.

Capt. Parker, of Kenosha, arrived here yesterday and reported that a pile-driver which he used in setting bound nets had gotadrift during the gale and had been lost sight of. He believed it had drifted somewhere in this vicinity, but had not heard of its whereabouts at last accounts.

Up to last night no reports of any serious disasters bad been received at this port. The steam-barge Norman was also listed consid-

BUFFALO. Buffalo, June 21.—Lake freights dull; coal freights nominally 30c to Chicago and Milwaukee. Charters—Annie Vought, coal, Cleveland to Chi-

cago at 38c.

Clearances for twenty-four hours ending 8 p. m.: Props Badger State, merchandise, Chicago; Can-isteo, merchandise, Geen Bay; Ocean, Alpena; Mineral Rock, Bay City; India, merchandise, Mineral Rock, Bay City; India, merchandise, Duluth; W. T. Graves, Toledo; schrs G. W. Adams, Toledo; Mineral State, Zack Chandler, 1, 200 tons coal, Annie Vougat, Red, White, and Blue, F. Sigel, Marquette; wills Burt, I, 350 tons coal, Milwaukee; barges American, Grant, R. J. Carney, Bolton, Saginaw, Norway, Oscoda., Vessels passing Fort Colborne Lock for twenty-four hours ending 6 p. m., June 20—Westward-Props Milwaukee, Oglensourg to Chicago; Bromedary, Montreal to Toledo; tarks Huron, Hamilton to Ashtabula; Xary Merrit, St. Catlarines to Toledo; schr Victor, Hamilton to Cleveland.
Eastward-Props City of Toledo, Chicago to Ogdensburg; Zealand, Chicago to Montreal; barks Seberia, Bay City to Kingston; Mary Lyons, Chicago to Ogdensburg; Jennie Graham, Gratiot River to Port Metculfe; barge Fortune, Chicago to Montreal.

PORT HURON. PORT HURON, Mich., June 21.—Down—Props Lewis Gilbert, Huron City, Sprague and raft, Up—Props Wissanickon, Blanchard, St. Joseph, Benton, Arizona and tow; schrs E. C. Hutchin-son, Homer, Annie Sherwood, Regina, Guido

son, Homer, Annie Snerwood, Regina, Guldo Pfister, Gladstone.
Weather—Calm.
Pour Hunon, June 21—10 p. m.—Passed up—
Prop Quebee; sehrs J. V. R. Watson, Guido Pfister, James Couch, Horner.
Wind-bound—Frop Arizona and barges; schrs Norway, Gladstone, Volunteer.
Down—Props Empire State, Arabia, N. K. Fairbank, Mackinaw, Fletcher with consort, and S. A. Wood, N. Mills and barges, Birckhesd and barges; schrs Lillie Pratt, Jane McCeod, Mary Garrett, Jennie Rumball, Cannoia, Ontario, D. Todman, J. Walters, New Dominion, Arctic, Azov, William Hanna, E. A. Nicholson.
The tugs Sprague and Relief are aground at the Southeast bend.
Wind—Northeast, fresh.
Weather—Cloudy.

SOMETHING WRONG. Below will be found some information of a start-ling character, but at this writing we can hardly credit it:

credit it:
Durnour, June 17, 1878.—Dear Mother: Iwrite to let you know that I am well, but came near loding my life. We were wrecked last night of Point an Barques. The crew were all seved. We were picked up next morning. Lost everything except what we had on. The vessel was the C. P. Milch.

The vessel was the C. P. Minch.
From Don Tremeller,
Vernon Station, Shiawassee, Mich.
The above was written on a postal-card to Mrs.
A. Curtis, presumably of Vernon Station, and was handed to our reporter by Mr. C. F. Hanley, also of that city, but who is now in this city looking for Trembley. The Minch passed this port, bound up, on June 13, at 3:15 p. m., in tow of the tug Annie Dobbins, and must have been in that vicinity at the time mentioned.—Detroit Post and Tribune, June 21.

CLEVELAND. CLEVELAND.

CLEVELAND. O., June 21.—Coal freights for Lake Michigan ports continue firm at 35@40c.

Charters reported yesterday—Schr West Wind, four cargoes coal, Cleveland to Port Stanley, at 30c per ton; barges Wetmore and Brunette, ore, Marquette to Cleveland, on p. t.; schr-Goshawk, coal, Ashtabula to Torch Lake; ore, Lane to Ashtabula, on p. t.; schr Agnes Hope, coal, Black River to Toronto, at 85c; schr Oliver Mowat, coal, Black River to Toronto, at 85c; schr Annie Vought, coal, Cleveland to Cnicaco. on p. t.; barge D. W. Rust, schr Newcomb. schr D. K. Clint, schr L. C. Butts, barge D. W. Powers, schr H. J. Webb, all ore, Marquette to Lake Erie ports.

THE WRECKING QUESTION. The bill in Congress providing that Canadian tugs may assist Canadian vessels in distress in American raters, providing Canada will allow American tags the same privilege in Canadian waters, has passed, and, upon the signature of the President being affixed, will become a law. There are reasons why the Canadians will not reciprocate; they being mainly that most of the vessels that suffer ill-luck experience it in their waters, and many of the vessels are American bottoms, hence it would destroy nearly all the business of their tags, which can in no way compete with American wreckers. —Detroit Post and Tribune.

LAKE FREIGHTS. The vessel market was dull and easy yesterday. A large fleet is in port, but there is not much demand for room. Through rates were dull at 64c corn and 7c wheat by the all water, and 84c corn and 9%c wheat by the lake and rail route to New and 94c wheat by the lake and rail route to New York, and 10c corn and 11c wheat through to Boston. The sail rate to Buffalo was about 134c for corn and 145c for wheat. The prop Nashua was taken for corn through via Ogdensburg, and the schr Mont Blanc corn to Oswego. The capacity reported was about 35,000 un.

The schr North Cape was chartered vesterday to carry 400,000 feet of lumber from Marquette to this port, at \$2.00 per 1,000 feet. Three other vessels were taken at \$1.40 from Traverse to Chicago.

THE CANAL. BRIDGEPORT, June 21.—Arrived—Prop Imperial. Seneca, 4.500 bn corn; Harrlet, Seneca, perial. Seneca, 4.500 bn corn; Harriet, Seneca, 620 bu corn; prop Montauk, Lockport, 230 bris flour; Maple Leaf, Lockport, 5,500 bu corn; prop Peeriess, Ottawa. 4,800 bu corn. Cleared—Jackson, Peru, 102,611 ft lumber; prop Ed H. Heath, Peru, 72,687 ft lumber. BRIDGEPORT, June 21—10 p. m.—Arrived—Danube, Ottawa, 4,200 bu corn. Cleared—Dirigo, Moeris, 60,388 ft lumber; prop Montauk, Lockport, 3,408 bu wheat.

MARQUETTE. Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

MARQUETTE, Mich., June 21.—Arrived—Prop V. Swain; schrs Negaunee, William B. Ogden, A. C. Maxwell. Cleared—Props Ohio, Havana, Cormorant; schrs Vali.

Passed up—Prop Atctic.
Passed down—Prop St. Louis.
Wind—Northwest, fresh.

RIVER MISHAPS. RIVER MISHAPS.

There is a sunken log in the west draw at Twelfth street bridge, and it should be removed at once. The steam-barge Davidson broke two buckets off her wheel yesterday by striking the obstruction, and the Chauncey Huribut bent her stein-post. The sobr Evaline sost a cathead yesterday in a collision in the river.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

Milwauker, Wis., June 21. - Grain Freights Dull, and ic lower; rate on wheat to Buffalo nominal at 1ic; charters, schr Kate Winslow, 46,000 bu wheat on New York through rate.

MICHIGAN CITY, Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

MICHIGAN CITY, Ind., June 21.—Affired—Stmr Messenger, from Chicago en route for Sir ploseph. When off this port her steam-pipe became defective and she put in from the weather and for re-pairs. When entering the harbor she got on the east pier; no damage to either pier or bont. The wind is blowing a fearful gaid. The schr David Macy is expected, to-night. Her agent received notice of her departure from Spring Lake to-day at 12 o'clock.

ERIE.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

ERIE. Pa., June 21. — Arrived—Schr J. P. Marsh.
Chicago: prop Atlantic, Buffalo.
Departure—Schr Allegheny, 1, 200 tons cont.
Chicago.

NAVIGATION NOTES. About twenty vessels were at the Lumber Market st evening.
There was an awakening on the river yesterday,

The fruit trade this senson is moderate. The Goodrich steamers bring from east-shore ports from 1,500 to 3,000 packages daily. Fishing is said to be splendid at St. Joseph, Grand Haven, and other east-shore ports, and the Goodrich boats are taking a large number of Chi-To-day the Goodrich surr Muskegon takes the members of the Park Avenue Methodist Episcopa Church and their friends to Evanston. She leaves at 9 o'clock a. m. and returns at 5 p. m. A week from to-day the same steamer takes the member of the Leavitt Street Congregational Church

ELSEWHERE. The revenue cutter Perry was at Detroit Thurs aron ore for Toledo at 65c per ton.

Four thousand collars was the price paid for the Grand Haven tug Miranda by Saginaw partles. Grand Haven tag Miranda by Sagianse parties.

At Detroit a petition for card rates is being circulated, but many of the tag-men say they won't sign it. They want an association.

The Canada Southern Railway ferry stmr Transfer has been repaired at a cost of \$25,000 at Detroit, and has entered on her route again.

At Cleveland, Capt. Thomas C, Hughes, of the tag Peter Smita, has had his commission suspended for an indefinite time for running into the tag S. P. Smith.

The Buffalo Express and the Courier marine men were "sold" on the time regarding the Cosmopoli-P. Smith.

The Buffalo Express and the Courier marine menwere "sold" on the item regarding the Cosmopolitan Line of steamers, and the smart (1) young menwho so meanly and foolishly misled the reporters have been read a lesson in print that will probably last them through life.

Bewier's new steam barge, now in course of construction at R. W. Linn & Co. syards, Gibraltar, will be ready to haunch the latter part of next week or the beginning of the succeeding week. Her dimensions are: Length, 185 feet; oreadth, 34 feet; depth of hold, 18 feet. Mr. Linn denles the statements that he intended to or has sold out, and intended removing to Puget Sound, as has appeared in some papers.

The Detroit Post and Tribune says the proposition to reduce the wages of the captains, engineers, mates, and deck-hands on the steamers of the Northern Transit Line, which was originally objected to by those employes, has, it is stated, finally resulted in an almost unanimons strike; and, as a consequence, some delay has been surfered by the corporation.

The Port Colborne Tug-Association has fissned a tariff, which is the same as that of last year. First-class tugs are rated at ten shares each, second class at nine shares each, and third class at eight and a half shares each. That is, the earnings are all pooled, and, after the conf is paid-for, for every \$125 on hand first-class tugs will receive \$10 each, second class \$9.50 each.

Mesers. Still Mack, D. D. Tourtelotte, and

\$10 each, second class \$2 each, and third class \$8.50 each, and \$28.50 each, Messrs. Still Mack, D. D. Tourtelotte, and \$6 eorge A. Crawford have bought the schr H. B. Moore, now plying between Toledo and Buffalo, and Capt. Crawford will take command during the coming week. She is of 228 hons burden, and the price paid was \$8,000. Their intention is to bring her to Ch.cago this fall, and place her in the lumber trade between that port and Northern points.

lamber trade between that port and Northern points.

Ahnabee Harbor Commissioners are now taking steps for the protection of the harbor. Brush and stone are being thrown in and along the citizens' pier wherever it is found necessary for better protection. The Record says: "At one time last season we had twelve feet of water at the entrance, and could have had that now if the proper steps had been taken. 'A stitch in time saves nine'; so we are going to preserve the present depth of water, which is about six and a haif or seven feet."

PORT OF CHICAGO. The following are the arrivals and the actual sail ings at this port for the past twenty-four hour ending at 10 o'clock last night:

ending at 10 o'clock last night:

ARRIVALS.

Schr James Platt, Sturgeon Bay, lumber, Market,
Schr F. B. Stockbridge, Manistee, aumeer, Allen's,
Schr F. B. Stockbridge, Manistee, aumeer, Allen's,
Schr D. Forenson, Musskegon, lumber, Mason Silp,
Schr Mary, White Lake, lumber, Market,
Schr A. M. Peterson, Buffalo, Coal, Indiana street,
Prop Norman, Manistee, lumber, Market,
Schr Gamecock, Manistee, lumber, Market,
Schr A. J. Mowry, Hinsdele, lumber, Market,
Schr A. J. Mowry, Hinsdele, lumber, Market,
Schr Ketchum, Good Harbor, tumber, C., B. & Q.
Prop Messenger, Bentoa, studies, State street,
Schr Perry Hannah, Manistee, posts, C., B. & Q.
Stmr Chicago, Manitowoc, sundries, Rush street,
Simr Corona, St. Joe, sundries, Rush street,
Simr Alena, Muskegon, studies, Rush street,
Simr Metropolis, South Haven, sundries, Carr's street,
Schr Achenan Hawkins, lumber, Marget, Sent Athenian Hawkins, lumber, Market, Prop C. Campbell, Ludnington, lumber, Allen's Sitp, sehr itselle, Manistee, lumber, Norch Haisted, Sehr City Woodstock, Manistee, eumper, Market, Schr Julia B. Merrill, Muskegon, lumber, Sampso

Schr Julia B. Merrill, Muskegon, number, sampana Silp.
Schr Rod Wing, Buffalo, coal. Sixteenth street.
Schr Rosa Belle. Grand Haven, lumber, North Pier.
Schr Roba Belle. Grand Haven, lumber, Nampaon Silp.
Schr S. J. Holley, Luwwig's, wood, North avenue.
Schr Lyman M. Davis. Muskegon, lumber, Market.
Brig Commerce, Monominee, lumber, Sampson Silp.
Scow Carrier, Ludingson, lumber, C. B. & Q.
Scow America, Green Bay, lumber, Market.
Scow Schuyikilt, Eric. coal. Empire Silp.
Schr H. C. Alorecht, Muskegon, lumber, Mason
Silp.

Schr H. C. Albrecht, Muskegon, lumber, Mason Sip. Schr Catrich, Muskegon, lumber, Market. Schr Hattle Laylor, Manistoe, lumber, Market. Schr John R. Noyes, Oswego, coal, Madison street. Schr John R. Noyes, Oswego, coal, Madison street. Schr John E. Laylor, Market, Osh John Schr Minerva, Muskegon, lumber, Samson Silp, Schr John Miner, Mineckaunce, lumber, Mason Silp, Schr John Silp, Schr John Sir, Mineckaunce, lumber, Mason Silp, Schr John Sir, John Miner, Mineckaunce, lumber, Market. Schr J. V. Jones, Muskegon, lumber, Market. Schr Bedaitns, Muskegon, singress, Market. Schr Kate Lyons, Muskegon, lumber, Market. Schr Kate Lyons, Muskegon, lumber, Market. Schr Kate Lyons, Muskegon, lumber, Market. Schr Kate Lyons, Muskegon, singress, Market.

Schr Emeilae Bates, Manistee, rumber, Sampson Sip.
Schr S. J. Luft, Ford filver, lumber, Market.
Schr S. J. Luft, Ford filver, posts, Market.
Schr Falbinder, Cleveland, coal. Erie street:
Schr Falbinder, Cleveland, coal. Erie street:
Schr Falbinder, Meyeland, coal. Erie street:
Schr Falbinder, Market.
Schr Thomas, A. Schill, F. G. Bott, R. R.
Schr Thomas, A. Schill, R. G. Bott, R. R.
Schr Thomas, A. Schill, R. G. Bott, R. R.
Schr Paulie, Muskegon, lumber, Market.
Schr Paulie, Muskegon, lumber, Market.
Schr S. G. Andrews, Sturgeon Bay, posts, North avenue.

schr S. G. Addrews, Sturgeon Bay, posts, North avenue.
Schr Moreing Star, Depere, lumber, Market.
Schr Moses Gage, Hamlin, lumber, Allen's Silp.
Prop T. W. Snook, White Lake, lumber, State street.
Schr Kvallad, Sheboygan, lumber, Indiana street.
Schr Ottawa, Manister, lumber, Indiana street.
Schr Aliee Richards, Manistee, lumber, Market.
Schr Belle Brown, Cedar River, lumber, Arnold's
Silb.
Schr D. G. Fort, Cleveland, coal, South Branch gashouse.

Alice M. Beers, lumber, Market.
Schr Lille Fratt. Occouto, lumber, Market.
Schr L. M. Mason, Lodington, number, Mod Lake.
Schr S. Bates, Benton, wood, Market.
Schr S. Bates, Benton, wood, Market.
Schr G. D. Norris, Traverse, wood, Central wharf.
Frop J. H. Owes, Escannos, ore. North Branch roll Prop J. H. Owen, ascanner, in milities, and in milities. Schr A. J. Dewey, pig iron, South Haisted street. Prop Newberry, Ruffalo, sundries, Randolph street. Schr G. D. Douseman, Ludington, lumber, Market. Prop M. Groh, Manistee, lumber, Stetson Silp. Prop Favorite, Menominee, sundries, Rush street. Schr T. J. Brohson, Menominee, lumber. Stetson Stetson Schr T. J. Brohson, Menominee, lumber.

Prop Favorite, Mehominee, anndres, Kuab street. Schr T. J. Bronson, Menominee, iumber, Stetson Silp. Schr Uranus, Menominee, lumber, Stetson Silp. Schr Sonora, Menominee, lumber, Stetson Silp. Schr Sonora, Menominee, lumber, Stetson Silp. Schr American Union, Manistee, lumber, Market. Schr American Union, Manistee, lumber, Market. Schr Ham. Henrest, Pierport, wood, Kuab street. Schr Haufington, lumber, Rush street. Schr Haufington, lumber, Rush street. Schr Ironsides, Maskegon, lumber, Rush street. Schr Acorn, Oswego, coal, Dearborn street. Schr Schräfina, Manistee, Jumber, Market. Schr Schräfina, Manistee, Jumber, Market. Schr G. H. Johnson, Cisveland, coal, Gas-House Silp. Schr Jamies, Chariotte, coal, no ordirs. Schr Golf, Cook, Leveland, coal, east of Rush. Schr Jeseic Lind, Escanaba, ore, North Branch Mills Prop William Cripuen, Manistee, lumber, Market. Schr Schräge, Musikan Cripuen, Manistee, lumber, Market. Schr Sardinia, White Lake, lumber, Market. Schr Sardinia, White Lake, lumber, Market. Schr Sardinia, White Lake, lumber, Market. Schr Forence Lester, Manistee, light. Schr Lauric A. Burten, Manistee, light. Schr Hauric A. Burten, Manistee, light. Schr Hechum, Codar River, light.
Schr Ketchum, Cedar River, light.
Prop C. Campbell, Ludinaton, light.
Prop George Dunbar, Maskegon, light.

Steamless Locomotives,

The London papers publish an account o

what is known as the Walker substitute for coal

n the generation of steam for locomotives or marine engines. This plan, it appears, cover an arrangement by which air is converted into hydro-carbon gas of great heating power, and is then stored in a chamber subjected to considerhydro-carbon gas on great neutage power, and is then stored in a chamber subjected to considerable pressure. From this it is forced out again through a pipe to the perforated to so, from which combustion takes place in furnace and by burning hydro-carbon with the gas,—in a gaseous or much divided state, without the adjunct of external heat to gastiy or divide them. The heavy oils, in this divided or gastied state, burn over the grate in conjunction with the hydro-carbon gas. The principle, as thus explained, is regarded as of extreme simplicity, and the practical arrangements are said to be equally so, insuring a certainty of operation, and, in fact, reducing the question of preference to one of cost and convenience merely. The comparison for storage room and economy, in this case, is shown in the following data, namely: that if the calorific power of coal perpound be estimated at 8,000 calorific units, then that of liquid hydro-carbon per pound must be taken at 13,000 units, which gives an advantage, weight for weight, of 62½ in—heating power, to liquid hydro-carbon, compared with coal. Again, in the combustion of coal, as carried out in the usual construction of boilers and fire-grates, only a very small proportion of the heat theo-

retically evolved can be made use of, while by the use of burning gas and hydro-carbon in a guscous form, close home to the heating fur-naces, it is claimed that a much greater per-centage of useful evaporation is secured. EATING IS A TORTURE,

EATING IS A TORTURE, and sleep often a mere travesty of repose, to the dyspeptic. Appetite is correspondingly impaired by this most prevalent of majades, and headaches, billousness, constination, poverty of the blood, loss of flesh and of vitality, and a thousand annoying and indescribable sensations, are its concomitants. It is, moreover, the progenitor of numerous and formidable bodily disorders. Obstinate as it is, however, its complete eradication may be effected by the persistent use of Hostetter's stomach Bitters, a medicine which communicates both vigor and regularity to the organs of digestion and secretion, relaxes the bowels gently but thoroughly, curiches and purifies the blood, promotes appetite, and gives tranquility to the nervous system. Persons of weakly constitution and feeble physique who use this superb tonic infallibly derive from it the stamina of which they stand so much in need, and it is invariably successful in remedying and preventing malarial diseases.

AMUSEMENTS.

CHICAGO NATATORIUM AND INSTI-TUTE FOR PHYSICAL CULTURE.

The first and only systematic in-door Swimming-School in the City of Chicago.
Micelife An Av. Coltara OF JACKSON-ST.
The summer season of our catablishment is in full blast. Instruction given all day and evening until 8% p. m. Ladies' hours from 9% a. m. to 18% p. m. Sundays open for male swimmers, without leasons, until 12% p. m. JULY 4, 1878, Grand Prize-Swimming

OF PUPILS OF LAST AND PRESENT SEASON. Gold medals, sliver medals, and sliver cups awarded fithout entrance fee. Send for our circular. Dr. W. JANSEN, Manager.

HERSHEY MUSIC HALL.

THIS SATURDAY, THREE RECEPTIONS. 10 to 12 a. m., 2 to 4:30, and 7 to 9 p. m.

> Admission, 25 cents. MERCHANTS' BANK BUILDING.

The Famous and World-Renowned STRASBURG CLOCK Continuous Exhibition day and evening from 10 to 9:30. 2.600 visitors daily. Overwhelming patronage at all hours, and everybody delighted.

WINTER'S LINCOLN PAVILION.

This (Saturday) Evening. June 22. at 8 p.m. sharp. GRAND CONCERT

AT THE LINCOLN PAVILION, Weather permitting, by GEO. LOESCH'S CHICAGO ORCHESTRA. Consisting of 30 of Chicago's Best Musicians.

HOOLEY'S THEATRE.

Saturday Mattner and Evening, last two peri The Mother's Secret! Union Square Theatre.

A CELEBRATED CASE, HAVERLY'S THEATRE.

LAST GREAT SATURDAY MATINEE and NIGHT of TONY PASTOR.

And his Entire Troupe. Best Company in the World. Watson and Elliv. Bogers and Vickers. Miss Kitty O'Neuil, Harry kennedy, the Fontainbleaus, Miss Jennie Morgan, Harry and John Kernell. Bliv Barry, Bryant and Hoey, Kmenson and Clark, Daly Brothers, Frank Girard, and TONY PASTOR. Matlaces Wednesdays and Saturdays. Monday-Adala Richmond's Operetta Bouffe Company and Gus Williams.

MCVICKER'S THEATRE.

FOURTH WEEK of the Extraordinary Success UNCLETOM'S CABIN The Julilee Singers-Realistic Scenery-The Grand Fransformation.

Matinees-Wednesday and Saturday. STEAMER FLORA. Programme of excursions for the week ending June 23, from Clark street bridge:
Saturday, June 22—On the lake at 2:30 p. m.; to Michigan City at 8 p. m., returning Sanday, June 23, at 12:30 p. m. on board. Fare to Michigan City and return, 81; all other round trips, 30 cents.

TALKING MACHINE. EDISON'S WONDERFUL PHONOGRAPH.

It TALKS, LAUGHS, WHISTLES, and SINGS. Ex-hibited daily as Palmer House, 179 State-st. Admis-sion, 25 cents. Crowds see it daily. Open from 10 a.m. to 12:30; 1 p. m. to 5 p. m., and from 7:30 p. m. to 10 p. m. FINANCIAL.

VERMILYE & CO.,

BANKERS,

16 and 18 Nassau-st., New York. DEALERS IN GOLD AND U.S. BONDS. Buy and sell on Commission for Cash or on Margin, all securities dealt in at the New York Stock Ex-

change. Interest allowed on deposits, subject to draft at sight.

\$25. \$50. \$100. \$200. \$500. The majority of Wall street houses and men are as honest as their neighbors, and many of them have a world-wide reputation for soundness and honesty. The old house of Alex. Frothingham & Co., Brokers, 12 Wall street, New York, is entitled to absolute confidence. They state that an investment of about \$100 made recently returned over \$1,000 in less than \$00 days. Send for their circular, free.—Acc. York Tribune. MEDICAL.

NERVOUS DEBILITY WITAKNESS, etc., and all disorders brought on by indiscretions, excesses or overwork of the Brain and Nervous System, speedily and radically cured by WINCHESTER'S SPECIFIC PILL. a purely vegetable preparation, and the best and most successful remedy known. Two to Six Boxes are usually sufficient. For further information, Send for Circular. Price, 31 per Box; Six Boxes, 85, by mail, securely sealed, with full directions for use Prepared only by

WINCHESTER & CO., Chemists, 36 John St., New York. John St., New York.

MAGN ETIC PHY SICIAN, 123 State-st., Room
Part St. Uses no Medicine.
Cures all Diseases. Refers to bundreds of cured.
Send for circular.

TAMAR INDIEN (Universally prescribed by the Faculty).—A Laxative. Refreshing, and Medicated Fruit Lozenge: for the immediate rehet and effectual cure of Constipation, Headachea, Bite, Hemorrhoids, etc. Tamar (unlike pills and the usual purgatives), is agreeable to take and never produces irritation. E. GRILLON, 27 Rue Rambuteau, Paris. Sold by all chemists.

POROUS PLASTERS.

THE WORLDS' CHOICE. Competent judges representing the civilized people of the word, appointed for the knowledge of particular arts or sciences, convened at Philisdelphia for six months, to decide upon the comparative merits, of the various inventions of mankind, awarded to the manufacturers of Bonson's Capelne Pogous Plaster, the highest and only media, above all foreign and American competitors, on the ground of its great auperform to the ground of its great auperform to the properties. Birengthens and great auperform to the properties. Bernembbe when you are suffering from any acide or pain that Enson's Capeline Plaster is the best remedy ever downer. Price, 25 cents.

THE COST OF LIVING.

How the Necessaries of Life Can Be Procured for the Least Money.

The Opening of the Oriental Tea Store the Dawn of a New Era.

Which Places Groceries 'n the Hands of Retail Buyers at Wholesale Prices.

The Best Japan Tea at 50 Cents, and All other Groceries Proportionately Low.

"Poor Richard's" declaration that a "penny saved is a penny earned" never found a more appropriate application than in the purchase of the articles which sustain life. Appreciating this fact, the "Oriental Tea Company," located at the corner of Clark and Kinzie-sts., and 250 and 252 Milwaukee-av., Chicago, and at Quincy and Galesburg. Ill., have arranged so as to se Their store is thronged day and night, and they have acquired a reputation as extensive as it is deserved. Not only so, but their spirit of accommodation to customers, and the fact that they promptly attend to orders by mail, and deliver goods to any part of the city, have added to the popularity they already enjoy. Call and see them.

GRADUAL GROWTH.

Reference Being Had to the Great Holman Discovery and the Growing Demand for Ague and Liver Pads.

Doctors, Scientists, Bankers, Lawyers, and All Classes of Business Men Acknowl-

edge Its Efficacy. One Hundred Thousand Sold in This City Alone.

The growth of the demand for Holman Liver The growth of the demand for Holman Liver and Stomach Pads has been gradual but certain, and it is now estimated that over one hundred thousand have been sold in Chicago alone. The following illustrates the confidence of those who have worn them:

MR. B. SCHERNERHORN,
a gentieman well known in Chicago business-circles, says: "I have long known and advocated the use of Holman's Liver Pad. When any of our men reported to me with the chills and fever I would invariably urge him to purchase a Stomach Pad, in every case guaranteeing to pay

fever I would invariably urge him to purchase a Stomach Pad, in every case guaranteeing to pay him double the cost price should it full to produce the desired results. My reason for so strongly recommending its use is that it has proven its efficacy by permanently curing every case of fever and ague, torpic liver, billiousness, and constipation that came within the observation of either myself or friends. I, myself, have one of the pads, and cheerfully recommend its use to suffering humanity in general."

The General Western Offices of the Company, located at No. 134 Madfison-st., corner Clark, and presided over by Messrs, Bates and Hanley, have become a popular resort. Their Ladies' Department is especially attractive, and is presided over by a lady who is thoroughly conversant with the nature and requirements of the Pad.

NEW PUBLICATIONS. APPLETONS

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History, Literary, and Society Monographs. The later developments of literary tasts with Ameri-can readers indicate two things: First, a preference for compact and luidt outlines of historic periods, and for stories which, while within the compass of a single for storfes which, while within the compass of a single reading, shall have all the symmetry, the artistic treatment, the careful character-drawing, and the freshness of incident, which mark the lengthier but scarcely more ambitious novel; second, a demand for literature in a form so convenient and handy that the volume may always be carried in the pocket, ready for use on the train, on the steambost, in the horse-car, at moments snatched at whight or bedtime, while sitting on the sca-shore, or ramoling in the woods,—at all periods of rost or leisure, whether in town or country.

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St. Louis, Springdeid & Pexas | 9:50 a. m. | 7:53 Mobile & New Orleans & E. | 9:50 a. m. | 7:53 St. Louis, Springfield & Texas | 9:00 b. m. | 7:53 St. Louis, Springfield & Texas | 9:00 b. m. | 7:50 Chicaco & Padqoah It. 6 Ex. | 9:00 b. m. | 7:50 Chicaco & Padqoah It. 6 Ex. | 9:00 b. m. | 7:50 Streator, Lacoa, Wash ton Ex | 12:50 p. m. | 3:25 Streator, Lacoa, Wash ton Ex | 12:50 p. m. | 3:25 Streator, Lacoa, Wash ton Ex | 12:50 p. m. | 3:25 Streator, Lacoa, Wash ton Ex | 12:50 p. m. | 3:25 Streator, Lacoa, Wash ton Ex | 12:50 p. m. | 3:25 Streator, Lacoa, Wash ton Ex | 12:50 p. m. | 3:25 Streator, Lacoa, Wash ton Ex | 12:50 p. m. | 3:25 Streator, Lacoa, Wash ton Ex | 12:50 p. m. | 3:25 Streator, Lacoa, Wash ton Ex | 12:50 p. m. | 3:25 Streator, Lacoa, Wash ton Ex | 12:50 p. m. | 3:25 Streator, Lacoa, Wash ton Ex | 12:50 p. m. | 3:25 Streator, Lacoa, Wash ton Ex | 12:50 p. m. | 3:25 Streator, Lacoa, Wash ton Ex | 12:50 p. m. | 3:25 Streator, Lacoa, Wash ton Ex | 12:50 p. m. | 3:25 Streator, Lacoa, Wash ton Ex | 12:50 p. m. | 3:25 Streator, Lacoa, Wash ton Ex | 12:50 p. m. | 3:25 Streator, Lacoa, Wash ton Ex | 12:50 p. m. | 3:25 Streator, Lacoa, Wash ton Ex | 12:50 p. m. | 3:25 Streator, Lacoa, Wash ton Ex | 12:50 p. m. | 3:25 Streator, Lacoa, Wash ton Ex | 12:50 p. m. | 3:25 Streator, Lacoa, Wash ton Ex | 12:50 p. m. | 3:25 Streator, Lacoa, Wash ton Ex | 12:50 p. m. | 3:25 Streator, Lacoa, Wash ton Ex | 12:50 p. m. | 3:25 Streator, Lacoa, Wash ton Ex | 12:50 p. m. | 3:25 Streator, Lacoa, Wash ton Ex | 12:50 p. m. | 3:25 Streator, Lacoa, Wash ton Ex | 12:50 p. m. | 3:25 Streator, Lacoa, Wash ton Ex | 12:50 p. m. | 3:25 Streator, Lacoa, CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE & ST. PAUL RAILWAY.
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Depot, foot of Lake-st., and foot of Twenty-ascond-st.

Ticket Office, 67 Clark-st. southeast corner of Ran
dolph, Grand Pacific Hotel, and at Palmer House. Mail (via Main and Air Line)... 7:00a. m. 96:55 p. m. 10:30 p. m. 7:40 p. m. 10:30 a. m. 10:30 p. m. 10:30 a. m. 10:30 p. m. 10:30 a. m. 10:30 p. m. 1

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Nashvil is sed Fiorida Express 7 7:30 p. m. \$ 7:15 a. m.

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SCRIPTION FREE.

Judge T. Lyle Dickey has returned from

Mount Vernon, where he has been sitting upon he Supreme Bench, and he may be found at the grand Pacific Hotel. He has written about fifty roner Dietzsch yesterday held an inquest Theodore Engelbach, at No. 753 Wells The jury found that death was caused by szy, the result of jumping into the cold lake, the body was warm.

The temperature yesterday, as observed y Manasse, optician, 88 Madison street (Triburs utilding), was, at 8 a. m., 55 deg.; 10 a. m., 54; 2 m., 55; 3 p. m., 60; 8 p. m., 56. Barometer 8 a. m., 29.74; 8 p. m., 29.82. The State's Attorney was given notice yes-erday that Monday Obendorf & Co., manufac-urers of the Bridgeport stinks, would come into court and move for a change of venue on account of the prejudice of the Judges. The notice was eccived, and will be met when presented in form.

The Socialistic Publishing Society met at 80 7 Clark street last evening, and agreed to purhase the Arbeiter Zeitung and the Verbote. The price to be paid is 31, 800, and the papers are to be sublished as usual, except that they are to assume Socialistic character.

Jacob Nobis, who was badly injured May 7 by a collision of railroad locomotives near the orner of Lumber street and Stewart avenue, died this residence. No. 79 Meagher street, at 3:30 esterday afternoon. Dr. Lee, who attended, request of give a certificate, and the Coroner will be alled more to investigate.

It appears that THE TRIBUNE was misin-ormed the other day when it stated that the Hon.

H. Mather, a member of the Board of Trustees f Wheaton College, had desired to withdraw his esignation, but that the Board declined to allow into do that. The facts were just the reverse, and Mr. Mather was retained on the Board.

At 4:30 yesterday afternoon Thomas urke, a coal-wheeler in Hedstrom's yard, at the term of Sixteenth street. Was knocked off a platform some twenty feet high by the giving way of one rigging, and was almost instantly killed, is remains were taken to his home, No. 143 rown street, where the Coroner will hold an invest to-day.

Wednesday afternoon Eddie L. Simmons, years of age, residing at the corner of Indiana venue and Forty-second street, while playing ith some boys who had a cartridge-pistol loaded ith a shingle-nail, was accidentally shot in the ick. Drs. Lewis and Hurst probed for the nail, at falled to find it. The wound is considered after a dangerous one.

The following dispatch was received last evening from Mr. James D. Brown, Superintendent of the Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railroad "Vintra, June 21.—Two special excursion train left Denison, Tex., via M., K. & T. Ky., midnight, June 20; one for Chicago, with 500 people

The Class of '72 of the Chicago High The Class of 72 of the Chicago High theoloheld its annual social reunical last night at a home of Miss Ella Crumbauch, No. 848 Wash avenue. Among the pleasant things of the rening were a reading by Mrs. Green; the class story read and written by Mrs. Julia Shaw owler, the Class Historian; music by Miss Hart, isa Crumbangh, and Mr. D. J. Kennedy; an oraby Mr. J. C. Vaughan; and supper followed dancing. The attendance was large.

In the scrip and revenue warrant appeal ases, the Supreme Court has not given an opinion a to their validity. The reason of this lies in the act that a motion for a rehearing has been made n the Law case, so the whole matter has been left ill the session at Ottawa in September, when all he questions involved will be passed upon. The elay is only of short duration, and the Supreme out thinks that no damage can result from it, lither to the municipality or its creditors.

It was noted in yesterday morning's Tribura that a judgment had been entered up against Newell & Mosher, of 188 West Madison street, by the Home National Bank. The bank entered up the judgment on a secured note, for which they hold ample collateral. The firm of Newell & Mosher, real estate agents, 188 West Madison street, was dissolved some time ago, and Mr. D. P. Newell now carries on the business. The firm has suffered from the same causes as many others—the depreciation in property values. The members are interested in the Cole estate in the West Division, which includes the Cole Block, corner of Madison and Halsted streets, with 125 feet front

The following is a comparative statement and St. Louis, as shown by the number of pounds, pieces, and amount of postage collected on second and third class mail-matter, for a period of fifteen days, from June 5 to 19, both inclusive: Chicago, second-class matter, 174, 738 pounds, upon which 33, 776, 62 in postage was paid; third-class matter, 272, 659, consisting of 781, 838 pieces, upon which \$11, 905, 28 was paid for postage. St. Louis shows up as follows: Second-class mail matter, 94, 202 pounds; postage on the same, \$1, 945, 95; third-class matter, 22, 372 pounds, consisting of 236, 122 pieces; postage on the same, \$3, 871, 72. All of which goes to show that the city on the other side of the big bridge needs a new post-office directory to be run through the mails.

The clasing exercises of Prof. Louth's Free

The closing exercises of Prof. Lauth's English and German Select, School, No. 361 North Clark street, took place yesterday afternoon. The parents and friends of the scholars were present in full force, the main room of the school being filled. The exercises consisted of English and German recitations, essays, and compositions, which were very satisfactory and entertaining to the patrons of the school. Rewards of merit in the form of handsome prizes were awarded as follows: For general excellence, first prizes to Miss Lena Mueiller, Henry Schoelkopf, Fannie Well. Elsa Fuchs, Frank Hinsdale, W. Ullrich, and F. Schuster; second prizes to Miss Ida Weick, Johanna Becker, Matilda Knecht, Frank Tempel, Theodore Fleming, and others; third prizes to Henry Gesterleld, Fred Hinsdale, Frieda Huck, and Jamie H. Walker. The scholars presented many pretty bouquets to Prof. Lauth and wished him a bon vovage to Europe, whence he ueparts to-day to return next September.

return next September.

Brand threw open his art galleries, at No. 210 and 212 Wabash avenue, last evening to show his patrons what he has accomplished during the past season. Of course the photographs were the main attraction to the visitors. Among the choicest noticed were those of Miss Josic Kellogg, daughter of A. N. Kellogg, a three-quarter full-length crayon; a charcoal buss of a little child of Judge E. A. Miller, of Washington; a crayon bust of a little child of Judge E. A. Miller, of Washington; a crayon bust of a little child of Judge E. A. Miller, of Washington; a crayon bust of a little child of Judge E. A. Miller, of Washington; a crayon bust of acrayon bust of Miss Bertha Cobb, daughter of S. B. Cobb; a three-quarter life-size crayon bust of Miss Bertha Cobb, daughter of S. B. Cobb; a three-quarter life-size crayon bust of Mr. Henry Crawford. There was also a crayon bust of George Buck, the druggist. There were, of course, many others, but these may be termed the principal ones. Among those present were Mrs. A. N. Kellogg, the Misses Kellogg, Josie and Mille. Miss. M. D. Lewis, Mrs. Frank Leonard, Mr. and Mrs. Kennedy, Dr. Wickersham, Mr. Godine, Mrs. Arthur Soper of St. Louis, Mr. J. J. Wardwell, Mrs. Campbell, Mr. and Mrs. Thompson, Mrs. Long, Mr. Wood, Miss McCoy, Mrs. Noble. Mrs. Higgens, Mr. and Mrs. E. Addy, Mr. Wentsholz, Mr. J. Beach, Mrs. A. Grow, Mr. David Mair, Miss May Sheridan, Mr. Robert Greig, Mr. W. S. Thurber, Miss M. Helen Ward, Mr. Will Harper, Mr. Bandenburg, Miss M. McCracken, Mrs. G. McCracken, Mr. and Mrs. Clifford. The reception will be continued this afternoon and evening.

WHISKY AND TOBACCO.

The Sub-Treasurer disbursed \$36,000 yes

The receipts from the tax on spirits amounted to \$12,063 yesterday.

Fifty-five thousand dollars of the new 4 per cent bonds were received at the Sub-Treasury

toelle, Junker & Co. case will come up this morning before Judge Harlan.

Dickenson, Abel & Co., and other second

Dickenson, Abel & Co., and other second atch whiskyites have retained Emery A. Storrs to their pleading for them on the question of immunity. Some of the party claim that they were if the first batch, and so are exempt under the uling of Judge Blodgett.

Fred Homminghaus, an Archer avenue saloon-keeper, was before Commissioner Hoyne resterday, and gave \$500 bail for appearance at court. Hemminghaus tried to get the best of Uncle Sam by selling whisky sue tobacco without first having paid for a license.

Since the bill reducing the tax on tobacco falled to pass in both Houses of Congress, the dealers in the weed have been coming up manfully to pay their taxes. There was \$6,000 received from this source yesterday, and \$1,200 from cigars. The manufacture of cigars is largely on the increase here, and upwards of 200,000 a day are now manufactured in Chicago. Some of these are of a very fair quality, but the larger proportion manufactured are retailed for five and ten cents, and can be termed cheap cigars. However, the demand for good Western-made cigars is rapidly increasing, and nefore long a large quantity of really fine cigars will be made here from imported tobacco.

H. H. Shufeldt & Co. have on exhibition in the Paris Exposition the process of whisky and alcohol manufacture in all its stages, commencing with the pure grain, and showing all the different

processes of fermentation. The Director of the Exposition has written to the firm for full particulars as to the cost of manufacture here, and also desires a full explanation as to the amount of tax required by this Government for export spirits, the general French opinion being that America cannot compete with her in making alcohol, owing to cost of manufacture, transportation, etc. The contrary is the case, however, since a large portion of Chicago-made alcohol is now shipped to both Germany and France, and returned here in the shape of brandies colornes, perfumes, etc.

The assertion has been made by some of the distillers in this district that their packages are overganged by the Government, and that the rules laid down to govern the Gangers in their measurements are too strict, and that the rod system is not always correct. In order to test the matter, Collector Harvey has had a number of experiments made, both with the combination gauge-rod and with the sealed measures. Measrs. Somerville and Springer, Denuty Collectors, carried on the work, which proved that only strictly honest gauging was being done in this district. It should be understood that all packages, so called, are barrels, which hold from forty-four to forty-eight gallons of liquor. Five packages at the United States Distillery showed a total difference of one quart between the rod and sealed-measure measurement. Ten packages of Shufelt & Co. 'goods, tested at the rectifying house of LaParie & Funk, showed a difference of only three pints. Ten packages tested at the Garden City Distillery showed a like difference. Other tests have been made, and it has been found that the distillers are fairly treated, and that the gauging is correctly and honestly done.

THE CITY-HALL.

The firemen will receive their May paper

About \$4,000 in scrip was paid out The Treasurer's receipts were: Water Office, \$2, 148; Comptroller, \$111; Collector, \$240; total, \$2,469. He paid out \$600. The Syndicate have so far cashed \$110,000

of scrip at 92,—only about one-fourth of that The granite for the first course of the City. Hall is expected next week, and when it is in posi-tion the new building will be fairly under way. The only building-permit of any consequence issued was one to James McLean for

three-story and basement stone-front store and dwelling, at No. 161 North Clark street, to cost \$6,000. It is said to be the intention of the police authorities to enforce the ordinances prohibiting the sale of fire-works and the setting them off in the streets. Hence dealers and small boys should keep both eyes open if they do not want to be put in the jug.

The license receipts were \$150. The saloon licenses, which will be adorned this year with a cut of the new Court-House, are due July I, and the clerks in the Collector's office expect to have something to do. They are having a pretty easy time this month.

easy time this month.

The Corporation Counsel has about finished his opinion in the stone matter. He holds, as was intimated in yesterday's TRIBUNE, that the Building Committee were not limited in their powers by the resolution of 1875. The ordinance of March, 1878, authorized them to let the contracts, and by this the Council clearly intended that the Committee should select the material, and rescinded the reservation made in 1875 that the stone was to be designated by a majority of all the Aldermen.

CRIMINAL.

Justice Scully yesterday fined James Connelly, a "con" man, \$100 and costs for vagrancy. The case of the young man Sumner, who was charged by Lieut. C. Gardner, U. S. A., with attempted blackmail, was continued, yesterday by Justice Meech to Tuesday at 3 o'clock, owing to

A warrant is out for the arrest of Maurice A. Schwab, who is already under bail to the Criminal Court, charging him with the larceny of a watch and chain from Addie Latimer, a member of a thestrical company organized and 'busted" by the said Schwab.

Hugh Cooper, the Post-Office thief, was up before Commissioner Hoyne yesterday. He having waived an examination, was held in \$1,000 bail for court. The old gentleman, though 70 years of age, is quite brisk in his gait, and tries to appear youthful by wearing a dark wig. A warrant is out for the arrest of George

A warrant is out for the arrest of George Coulter, keeper of a saloon at the corner of Thirty-fifth street and Forest avenue. It is said that he is crazy, and is deluging the house with water, in order to clean away polson scattered there by his wife; also, that he goes armed, and is dangerous. The complainant is a Mr. Powers, owher of the

The highway robberies in the West Divis-The highway robberies in the West Division still continue, notwithstanding the terrific warning held forth to such thurs in the death of the highwayman, Mike Brady. At about 9:30 last evening, R. Meinung, a druggist doing business at No. 875 Milwaukee avenne, was held up and obbed of a \$36 gold chain on the Kinzie street track between Green and Peoris streets. He had lost his way, and asked one of three men whom he met, to point out Halsted street. They took him in the wrong direction, and, arriving at a secluded point, knocked him down and snatched the chain. His resistance and cries for help prevented them from securing a gold watch and quite a roll of money.

Last Saturday night a young man from Cleveland named H. P. Clancy fell into a negro den kept by George Brown on Fourth avenue. Thomas Hutchinson, the regro now under bail for biting chunks out of Bill Fane. was planning to rob the young man, when Michael, alias "Friday." Kelley and Gus, Barry, driver of Hack No. 172, stole the victim away. They drove him in a hack to some point unwards of five miles northwest of the city, and, after plundering him of about \$75 or \$80, they "shell-roaded him,"—that is, they left him and compeiled him to walk back into town. Kelley was arrested a few days ago, and Barry was captured early yesterday morning. They were held in \$600 each to the Criminal Court, and Hutchinson was allowed \$500 pail to the 24th.

Last Tuesday night Thomas D. Parker,

was allowed \$500 pail to the 24th.

Last Tuesday night Thomas D. Parker, foreman of Ottaway & Colbert's printing-office, and residing at No. 230 Lafin street, was held up and robbed of \$25 and a watch and chain near the corner of Loomis and Van Buren streets. At an early hour yesterday morning Officer M. D. Ringrose, of the West Lake Street Station, arrested, near the same corner, three suspicious looking fellows. They resisted at first, but he covered them with a revolver, and marched them to the Twelfth-Street Station, which was the nearest. They proved to be John O'Brien, alias Harrington, John Malloy, and William McCarthy, alias Dwyer, whom it is said is the fellow who kicked to death a young boy at the Weils-street viaduct in the last Presidential election. All three were positively identified by Mr. Parker, and at the time of their arrest by Officer Ringrose were doubtless waiting for their victim.

James Orawford, Walter Crawford, and

James Crawford, Walter Crawford, and James Crawford, Walter Crawford, and John Clifford, three rather rapid young men of the North Division, were before Justice Wilson yesterday charged with maitreating a woman, the occupant of a house of ill-fane. Mr. D. W. Manchester, the counsel for the defense, but in a plea of lack of jurisdiction on the part of the Court, because the case was a change of venue from the Police Court, and should have gone to Justice Hammill, a Justice nearer the Police Court than was Justice Wilson. The Court sustained the plea, and discharged the young men. It is said that Justice Kaufmann refuses to send the changes of venue to Justice Hammill because of the latter official's excessive tenderness of heart in discharging offenders. Some persons have held that a Police Justice had authority to change the venue to any Justice whom he chose to select. It would seem that Judge wilson does not agree in that construction of the statute.

LOCAL POLITICS.

The Republican primary meetings will be held

The Republican primary meetings will be held from 4 to 7 p. m. to-day to elect delegates to the Convention to be held at Farwell Hall Monday to select delegates to the Convention to be held at Farwell Hall Monday to select delegates to the Convention which is to meet in Springfield Wednesday to nominice a State Treasurer, Superintendent of Instruction, Clerk of the Supreme Court of the Southern Grand Division, and Appellate Court Clerks. The Convention will be an unusually large one.

Following are the voting-places:

First Ward, corner of Dearborn and Monroe streets; Second Ward, No. 537 State street; Third Ward, Howland's stable. Twenty-second and Sinte streets; Fourth Ward, corner of Thirty-third street and South Park avenue; Fifth Ward, No. 146 Archer avenue; Sixth Ward, No. 772 South Halsted street; Seventh Ward, corner of Hastings street and Blue Island avenue; Eighth Ward, No. 146 West Harrison street; Ninth Ward, No. 146 West Harrison street; Ninth Ward, No. 147 West Madison street; Tenth Ward, No. 258 West Lake street; Eleventh Ward, Brown's stable, Madison and Elizabeth streets; Twelfth Ward, No. 811 West Madison street; Thirteenth Ward, Benz's Hall, Robey and Lake streets; Fourteenth Ward, No. 617 Milwankee avenue; Fifteenth Ward, Foiz's Hall, corner of North avenue and Larrabee street; Sixteenth Ward, No. 301 Sedwick street; Seventeenth Ward, Turney's store; Eighteenth Ward, Turney Hall, North Clark street.

the result to THE TRIBUNE office this evening.

REDUCED RATES.

The following raliroads will sell tickets at reduced rates to delegates attending the Republican State Convention at Springfield, June 26: The Chicago & Alton, the Illinois Central, the Rockford, Rock Island & SF. Louis branch of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy, and Springfield & Northwestern, round-trip tickets for a fare and affifth; the Wabsan Raliway, round-trip tickets from 20 to 25 per cent below regular rates; the Ohio & Missispip Railroad, round-trip tickets at one and one-third fare; the St. Louis & Southeastern Railroad, full fare going and one-fith returning from East St. Louis, on certificate of the Secretary.

Secretary Republican State Central Committee.

ELEVENTH WARD.

The Republican Club of the Eleventh Ward met in Martine's Ads streat Hall last senging

sumably for the purpose of nominating delegates to the County Convention, the same to be voted for at the primaries to-day. Mr. T. N. Bond occupied the chair. When the meeting came to order there was some discussion as to its object. In order to settle the matter, Mr. F. A. Riddle moved to leave the selection of delegates entirely to the primaries to-day. This motion was carried, Mr. Carter was opposed to this move, and so expressed himself in a short speech. A member here moved to adjourn, but, before the question could be put, Park-Commissioner Woodard obtained the floor and protested against such action, stating that it was the result of the machinations of certain men in the Club, who had held a private caucus and nominated a ticket. At the close of his remarks the motion to adjourn was voted down. Speeches were then made by Prosecuting-Attorney Linscott, Ald. Cook, and others, in which the claims of Mr. Lewis R. Dyer, of the Eleventh Ward-who is a candidate for the Clerkship of the Appellate Court, were urged. On motion, Mr. Riddle's motion was rescinded, and Messrs. Thomas Parker, Jr., D. W. Munn, and John McArthur, Jr., were appointed a Committee to select delegates. During the absence from the room of the Committee, the Hon. Thomas W. Riddway, candidate for State Treasurer, came forward and urged united action on the part of Republicans. The Committee on Delegates then reported the following list of names, which was adopted: Smith Storer, Charles Heper, Clark Lipe, F. A. Riddle, A. B. Cook, James Valentine, J. B. Briggs, E. C. Cole, George B. Swift, M. E. Cole, J. A. Hair. The meeting then adjourned subject to the call of the President.

THE TRIBE OF MAKSAWBA. THEIR ANNUAL HUNT. Before Chicago was, Maksawba, Chief of the he Kankakee River than Blue-Jeans Williams has ever been able to acquire since that time. He used to go hunting, and that is what no modern Governor of Indiana has been able to successfully do. Some of the young braves of Chicago, hearing of Maksawba and his famous hunting-ground, have been in the habit of following in his footsteps after the duck and fish, for which they have invented more kinds of names than the old Chief over dreamt of. For some years many of the hunters of the city have taken their pleasure on these marshes, and have generally made good bags of birds and strings of fish. So remarkable has been their luck in this regard that a few gentlemen who have a taste for sport determined some months ago to buy Maksawba's hunting-

months ago to buy Maksawba's hunting-ground, especially since the old man didn't care for it himself any longer. Negotiations were entered into with the owners of an elegible tract with frontage on the marshes, and when terms had been agreed on Messrs. Garnsey, Haskell, Taylor, and a few others set themselves to work to associate with themselves a party of gentlemen sportsmen who should form a mutually agreeable party. The meetings of these gentlemen were duly reported from time to, time, and at length, in February last, an organization was effected and the purchase of the property was proceeded with. The tract is called the Davis Farm, and is situated in Davis Township, Stark County, Ind., sixty-four miles from this city. It contains 250 acres, of which only a small portion is arable land. The rest is marsh and wood land, which, though they may eatch the fancy of the

County, Ind., sixty-four miles from this city. It tontains 250 acres, of which only a small portion is arable land. The rest is marsh and wood land, which, though they may catch she fancy of the hunter, cannot be said to enhance the value in the eyes of the Assessor. After acquiring possession the owners proceeded to organize as the Maksawba Club, and obtained a charter under that name. The general features of the charter are that the number of shares shall not exceed fifty, for which the owners have paid \$50 each. The by-laws and rules are the same as in all similar institutions of the kind, except that the dues are fixed at \$5 per year and there is to be no shooting on Sunday.

WHEN THE CLUB TOOK POSSESSION

of the farm there was on it nothing more than a long rambling one-story house and a log barn. They proceeded to erect a commodious club-house on the highest point in the property. They put up a plain two-story frame erection. 32x40 feet on the ground. On the first floor it has a club-room parlor, and two bed-rooms; above four more bed-rooms. The family house, only a short distance off, has the dining-room and plenty of accommodation for the keeper of the club-house and his family. The fahing branch of the club-house and his family. The fahing branch of the river. This house is 20x32, and has accommodation for fitty boats. A plank sidewalk leads down from it to the launching place. In this house the Club has a soout thirty coats of its own, which would seem to be enough for the membership of fifty. The "neighbors" of the new club are of the satisfactory description. Directly across the Kankakee, to the west of the club-house, is the stablishment of the Pittsonr Club, one of the finest club, one of the finest club-stations in the country. Then house is not particularly excellent, but it is fairly satisfactory, and the membership is fine in character. Northeast of the Maksawba, and near the railroad track is the house of the Fort Wayne Club, which has a membership of respected and gentlemanly sportsmen who a

Yesterday the Club had its

Testerday the Club had its

OFENING DAY,
and was favored with most infamous weather therefor. A special train had been advertised to leave the Fort Wayne depot at 7:30, but the rain of the night, and the cold, cheerless morning, restricted the attendance very greatly, and left it in doubt until almost the last moment whether the trip would not be put off. Despite the discouragements, however, the three cars were pretty well filled before the city limits were passed, and the count showed 150 present when the side-track cailed Davis was reached. The party which was present at the club-house comprised the following members of the Association: W. A. Barton, W. H. Haskell, C. W. Willard, W. C. Dyer, L. R. Brown, J. D. Kendall, C. E. Willard, J. B. Wiggins, F. E. Willard, J. B. Wiggins, F. E. Willard, J. B. Wiggins, F. E. Willard, James Thompson, J. W. C. Haskell, George O. Garnsey, G. G. Newbury, W. E. Chamberlin, C. E. Felton, L. D. Cleveland, A. Cook, A. B. Cook, J. J. Gore, G. N. Lydston, A. H. Foskett, F. C. Wilson, C. H. Mears, R. W. Hyman, Jr., A. E. Dyer, R. B. Organ, D. Bean, F. T. Croxon, W. E. Williams, I. W. Sprague, J. W. Gregg, H. C. Buechner, M. Benner, J. A. Kinney, and J. M. Oliver.

Besides these there were about 100 invited guests of various grades. Among them were F. A. Howe, President of the Tolleston Club; J. F. Bonfield, Corporation Counsel; Dr. N. Rowe, of the Field; Shaw Stewart, champion quoit player of the country; Alvin Hulbert, of the Sherman House; Secretary Cleveland, of the Mayor's office; ex-Ald, D. W. Clark, J. G. Evenden, G. G. Felton, M. Sherwood, and others of equal importance.

ON ARRIVING AT THE STATION

House; Secretary Cleveland, of the Mayor's office; ex-Ald. D. W. Clark, J. G. Evenden, G. G. Felton, M. Sherwood, and others of equal importance.

ON ARRIVING AT THE STATION one of the members was found present with a donkey about three feet tall, which he insisted was "transportation for the President." Mr. Felton accordingly mounted the animal and led the procession to the club-house, about a quarter of a milé distant. The majesty of his appearance was, however, somewhat marred by the fact that the donkey dismounted him in a muddy place.

Shortly after arriving at the club-house the party were cailed on to be present at the raising of the pole and unfuriing of the flag of the Club. President Felton called the Tribe of Maksawba to some sort of order, and the pole was erected safely, after which Orator Bonfield and a rather rickety chair were brought in connection, and a short but enjoyable and witty speech was evolved, and its conclusion was greeted with three cheers and a stanza of the "Star-Spangled Banner." The flag was, of course, of the national colors, embroidered with the name Maksawba.

After the formal ceremonies the party divided and enjoyed themselves most heartily. Rather more than a half put in their time in pigeon-popping, while another party went out on the riverfishing. The latter assortment had the most entertainment, judging from the fact that every once and again a faherman would come rushing up to the house dripping from every thread, while a comrade indorsed upon the register. "Fell in the river." That was the way the boss hotel-keeper made indorsed upon the register. "Fell in the river." That was the way the boss hotel-keeper made sins record. The day was showery, cloudy, lowery, and unpleasant, and but few fish were caught. Quoits were provided, and Secretary Cleveland lamed himself after the approved fashion. Only one base-ball was on the ground, and therefore not more than a coupie of windows were broken by the unskillful throwers.

The shooting at trapped birds was, of course, the mai

SOCIAL SCIENCE.

SOCIAL SCIENCE.

THE ILLINOIS SOCIAL SCIENCE ASSOCIATION met at the Tremont House yesterday morning. There were present Mesdames Mitchell, Alling, Seymour, Beck, Tisdale, Richards, Handy, Perry, Babbitt, Miller, Davis, Smith, Messenger.

The following ladies were proposed for, and elected to, membership: Mrs. L. E. Leonard, Pekin; Mrs. S. P. Farrington, Geneva Lake, Wis.; Mrs. C. E. Durand, Chicago; Mrs. R. A. Brown, Toulon, Ill.; Mrs. J. A. Jackman and Mrs. J. A. Vard, Bioomington; Mrs. V. Bown, Racine; Mrs. J. Jones, Chicago; Mrs. Mary A. Adams, Dubuque; Mrs. V. J. Newton, Sparta, Wis.; Mrs. W. J. Lemon, Mattoon; Mrs. S. P. Giobs, Chicago; Miss Newberry, Glencoe: Mrs. Julia A. Darling, Chicago; Mrs. W. A. Lloyd, Ravenswood; Miss Belle J. Easton, Southampton, Ill.; Miss Alice H. Stocker, Ellsworth, Nev. Mrs. Babbit then read the following paper:

Among the unpleasant changes resulting from the forward swing of Times' pendulum, the total want of reverence now everywhere shown is most striking. Some apprehensions are entertained that in the next generation no such organ as that cailed Veneration by the phreno'orists will exist. Time was when the founger members of a family offered their elders the best seats and listened in courtous silence to the femaric made by their supriors. In these is oft of date, and days apparently the word "apperior" is get of date, and days apparently the word "apperior" are expected to listen respectfully, recollection that all the children in country towns made obessance to the pascersby. I can recall standing in a long line of school children on the edge of a hill ready to drop the inevitable curtisey as the boys bowed when a "hansome kerridge" should reach the point below that we deemed most central. This was a fair specimen of the manners of the times. Do not hanging that I wish to see the pendulum

supreme law-giver. For the first time in my life I long for a stronger Government, and wouldalmost welcome a monarchy if it would protect us from such criminals of the intellect. We often hear the remark that hause ling is too good for some offenders. I could, in the some offenders, I could, in the some offenders, I could, in the some offenders without purchable by years of imprisonment without purchable by years of imprisonment without purchable by years and a strict mental diet rikidity enforced,—all parodies to be suppressed, and parodiets compelled to turn their talents to better account. I think it would be well if the Rev. H. W. B. would retire to his cave of gloom and meditate upon that infinitable poem until he can discern in it something higher and nobler that "the sweetest paran song that was ever sung." "Sustained and southed in an unfaltering trust." In what? Every soul that recognizes Our Father must give for a reply His love and care.

It provoked general discussion, all agreeing with the ideas advanced by the writer.

Mrs. Tiedale then gave an interesting account of the plan of work which was being pursued by herself and others toward the organization of an auxiliary branch of the State Industrial School for Girls. The first meeting of the Auxiliary Society was held a short time ago at Mrs. Logan's residence. The various count of the surface of the State Industrial School for Cirls. The first meeting of the Auxiliary Society was held a short time ago at Mrs. Logan's residence.

warmery trance or the State Industrial School for Was held a short time ago at Mrs. Logan's residence. The various churches of the South Side are to be represented, it is expected, by three ladies each. Success had thus far attended all their efforts, and she hoped for great results.

Other ladies present reported upon the condition of the Association in the towns which they represented. sented.

The meeting then adjourned, and the ladies present occupied themselves for some time in general

ARMY HEADQUARTERS.

MEXICO. A report from Gen. Ord, received at headquarters yesterday, gives some intelligence, through the mediumship of Manuel Cadena, who addresses the resident of Muzquiz, Mexico, informing the latter of a fight between Mexican soldiers and a ban of Lipan Indians. The soldiers surrounded the lians about daybreak on the 9th, and succeeded in killing sight men and capturing seven women and two boys. The officer who records the skirmish says there should be commenced an active and vigorous pursuit of the Mescalleas and Lipans, who should be either subdued or exterminated. To attain this ead there is needed a permanent force accustomed to that kind of warfare; and it is further suggested in the report that the blunder seized from the Lipans be assigned to those who took part in the expedition.

Capt. Cunningham, commanding the United States forces at Laredo, Tex., writes to head-quarters that he has just seen Gen. Soto on the other side of the Rio Grande. Soto says that all the revolutionary parties are broken up or disbanded for the present, with the exception of Escobedo, who has a small force near Amale, about sixty miles above that point. Capt. Cunningham has sent a force to the place, and expects Escobedo to cross the Rio Grande to this side. According to Soto, the number killed in the fight of the 9th was seventeen Revolutionists and twenty-three wounded and contract of the Governeent from the state of the second of the se in killing eight men and capturing seven women Revolutionists and twenty-three wounded and captured. Of the Government troops one was killed and seven wonnded. The whole number engaged was 130 Revolutionists and 105 Government troops.

It is stated that Gen. Salinas and Garcia Ayala It is stated that Gen. Salinas and Garcia Ayala are making vigorous efforts to reorganizo.

MISCELLANZOUS.

It having been decided to discontinue Fort Larned, Kansas, as a military post, the public property and stores belonging to that station are to be transferred to Fort Dodge. Company D, Nineteenth Infantry, has been ordered to march to Fort Hays, Kansas, to relieve Company G, Sixteenth Infantry, which will proceed to Fort Wallace.

A report from Fort Stockton, Texas, dated the 13th, says that a fresh trail of twenty-favo or thirty Indians had crossed the road between Flat Rock and Tweive-Mile Hill, on their way westward.

Gen. Sheridan had heard nothing further last evening in regard to the threatened combination and raid of the Chippewas and Sloux in Northwestern Wisconsin.

A death, under the most distressing circumstan ces, occurred at Geneva, Ill., Thursday, -that of Miss Nellie Wilson, eldest daughter of Judge Isaac mother some four or five months ago, and a note found upon her person gave evidence of this fact. Her mother had been an invalid for a long time, and Nellie devoted her entire time and attention to ner, administering to her wants, and giving her the benefit of her companionsilp, to the neglect of all her own interests. After her mother's death, the young lady was observed to be afflicted with a deep melancholy, which settled itself upon her spirits until sne became morbid, and it was feared by many friends that she would do herself an injury, though these fears were not participated in by her family. She was a most exemplary young lady, a dutiful daughter to her father, and a kind sister. Her many friends attest her beauty of character, and a large circle mourn her loss.

1 On the 1st of last May Judge Wilson rented his house in this city, and removed to Geneya, his old other some four or five months ago, and a n On the 1st of last May Judge Wilson rented his house in this city, and removed to Geneya, his old home, to remain through the summer months. The fotal occurrence took place at the residence of Charles Patten, Esa., an uncle, who, with his wife, had gone to latend the deathbed of Maj. W. N. Davis, who owns and resides upon a large farm near Oswego, Ill. She went over to make a short visit, but, while there, her feelings became insupportable, and she yielded to her all-absorbing mania.

portable, and she yielded to her all-absorbing mania.

Judge Wilson was immediately telegraphed to at his office in this city, and ne took the first trian out, the had written a letter to Frank, his son, who was absent on business in St. Paul, stating that Neilie was getting worse, and requesting him to come home and take her to a water-cure establishment in the East. In response to this message Frank came back immediately, and started out to Oswego Thursday night to see his uncle for the last time, when a telegram intercented him at Aurora, notifying him of the sad event, and he took the Fox River Road across to Geheva, arriving in time to see his sister still slive but unconscious. took the Fox River Road across to Geneva, arriving in time to see his sister still alive but unconscious. If was the intention of the young man to start with his sister for Elmira, N. Y., last evening, and from there to go to Yale College to attend the graduation of their brother Wednesday. His feelings upon seeing his beloved sister and companion in such a state may be better imagined than described. The father is heartbroken.

THE WEST PARKS.

No. 1. The West Park Board composed of Holden, Muus, Lipe, and Miliard held a meeting at the corner of Washington and Halsted streets yesterday afternoon, Commissioner Lipe in the chair. day afternoon, Commissioner Lipe in the chair.

The first business was the adoption of the following resolution, presented by Commissioner Muns:

Resolved, That the question whether a vacancy has occurred in the membership of this Board by reason of the non-attendance of any of the members be referred to the Committee on Qualifications and Vacancies, with instructions to report at an adjourned meeting to be held saturday, June 22, 1878, at 3 o'clock.

This resolution is designed to put in operation. held saturday, June 22, 1878, at 30 clock.

This resolution is designed to put in operation a clause in the Board's charter which provides that the absence for three months of a member shall render his place vacant. The game aimed at consists of Messrs. Bennett, McCrea, and Woodard, none of them having attended a meeting since the 5th of last March. The Line party think that this clause will effectually settle their claims to office.

As soon as the above resolution had been adopted, Mr. Holden submitted the following, which was carried without a dissenting voice: WHEREAS, Douglas, Humboldt, and Central Panks, having been thrown open to the public as public having been thrown open to the public as public as and
WHERBAS, Humboidt Park has a line of horse-cars
running to it, thus affording communication for those
who desire to visit is, and Central and Douglas Parks
have no such facilities; and
WHERBAS, The line of horse-railway now on Ogden
avenue runs to within three-quarters of a mile of the
saine, and the line of horse-railway on Madison and
Lake streets runs to within one mile and one-eighth of
a mile of Central Park, and these parks having been
improved at great expense by the taxpayers of the West
Division, and as ample facilities should be afforded the
public to visit the same at a low rate of fare; therefore
be it

Division, and as ample facilities should be afforded the public to visit the same at a low rate of fare; therefore be it Resolved. That the Common Council be requested to take the necessary steps to cause the West Division fallway company to extend their lines of railway on Ogden avenue to Douglas Park, and on Madison and Lake streets to Central Park, at the earliest possible day, so that our people may have easy stoess at a low rate of that read, Douglas, and Humboldt Parks.

The Board then adjourned until to-day.

No. 2.

The other Board, consisting of Messra McCrea, Woodard, Bennett, and Brenock, met in an upper room of the same building at 5 o'clock, Mr. Woodard in the chair.

The Committee appointed to consider the existing difficulties between the Boards asked for further time, which was granted.

Mr. McCrea inquired as to the status of what are known as 'the removal cases," and was informed that they would come before the Supteme Court at Ottawa next september. In rogard to the proceedings begun against Holden by Mr. Wallace, it was stated that his position was the same as that taken by the McCrea party of the Commission, and that he was not influenced by the Board or it-attorneys. The case will come up in the Criminal Court Monday.

The question of the Assistant Secretary, the two

day.

The question of the Assistant Secretary, the two policemen, and the Treasurer, who are being kept in power by the Lipe crowd, was introduced by Mr. Woodard, who stated that they were merely kept to garrison the office. Mr. Bennett thought

SUBURBAN. The Board of Education of District No. 2 held a special meeting at the Centennial School Building resterday afternoon, and elected the teachers for

ENGLEWOOD. The body of George Kappler, who committed suicide Thursday, was claimed about 9 o'clock suicide Thursday, was claimed about \$\mathcal{D}\$ o'clock Thursday evening by his grown-up son and son-in-law, who took him to his late residence on Butterfield street, near Thirty-fifth. He left his home Thursday morning, apparently in good spirits, saying he would go and look for work. There was no apparent reason for his act, as his family were not in immediate want. He was in good circumstances before the big fire, but the brooding over his loss and being out of work must have affected his mind. He leaves a wife and several grown-up sons and daughters.

LINCOLN'S ASSASSINATION.

Points of Manager Ford's Statement.

Apropos of the recent article concerning the ssassination of President Lincoln, from the Baltimore Gazette, the Boston Globe of Monday

says:

As Col. Thomas E. Richardson, the well-known and popular dramatic agent of this city, and John Wilkes Booth were on terms of the utmost intimacy, a Globe reporter was dispatched to interview him, and the following collective answer: patched to interview him, and the ionowing colloquy ensued:
"In your opinion, Col. Richardson, was John Wilkes Booth trained from earliest infancy to regard Brutus as a god and assassination as an act of justice under circumstances similar to those recorded by Shakspeare in 'Julius Constitutions'

Cæsar'?"
"No, most emphatically no. The very idea is preposterous. His training from earliest infancy was such as to inspire in him the kindlies' sentiments and the loftiest motives. A man of his intellect, inherited genius, and acquired abilities would never put such an interpretation upon the work of the prince of dramatists."

"In this connection how long had you known Wilkes Booth previous to the assassination?"
"I had known him for six years. I met him first in St. Louis. Previous to this I had met his brother, Edwin, when he was playing an engagement there."
"Do you think the South had anything to do
with inciting him to assassinate President Lin-

with inciting him to assassinate Fresheeft Lincoln ?"

"No, I do not."

"Did Wilkes Booth ever intimate to you that he was in sympathy with the South!"

"He never did. I was with him in Washington for three months previous to the assassination, and conversed with him on all topics, but I never heard him lisp a word in that respect. I always supposed he was in sympathy with Mr. Lincoln, by whom he was very much liked, and he spoke very highly of Mr. Lincoln as a good man. Some three weeks previous to the assassination, when Gov. Morton, of Indianapolis, received the flags that were captured in the Shenandoah Valley by the Indiana troops, Wilkes Booth was present, and as Mr. Lincoln drove down Pennsylvanis avenue there was an Wilkes Booth was present, and as Mr. Lincoln drove down Pennsylvanis avenue there was an immense crowd gathered in front of the National Hotel, where the reception was to take place. When Mr. Lincoln's carriage drove up to the ladies' entrance the officers divided the crowd so that the President could pass, and thence through the parlor to the veranda, where soeeches were to be made by Gov. Morton, President Lincoln, and others. As the surging crowd pressed back, I noticed that Wilkes Booth tried with the most determined and frantic efforts to force his way to the President's carriage, but so great was the pressure that he was unable to reach the vehicle. With a look of disappointment: o'ershading his handsome face, he fell back into the crowded ranks of curious gazers.

curious gazers.

s," While this action of his was transpiring I was standing about thirty or forty feet away, leaning on a lamp-post, where I could hear the speeches. Wilkes Booth, or 'Jack,' as ne was called by his familiar friends, gradually worked his way up to where I was standing, placed his hand upon the post against which I was leaning, and, after the usual courtesies, I inquired: 'Jack, have you come to hear the great Lincoln speak?' 'Yes,' he replied. 'Cap we hear well from here?' I told him I thought it was the best place, not only to hear the speakers but to ces, occurred at Geneva, Ill., Thursday,—that of Miss Nellie Wilson, eldest daughter of Judge Isaac G. Wilson, of the law firm of Wilson & Perry, in this city. She took her life in her own hands and committed suicide by firing two pistol-shets into her temple. The shots were fired at 4 o'clock p. m., and she lingered (most of the time in an unconscious state) until midnight, when she breathed her last. The cause of this rash act was a deep-seated melancholy on account of the death of her mother some four or five months ago, and a note of the death of her some four or five months ago, and a note of the death of her last. The cause of this rash act was a deep-seated melancholy on account of the death of her last. The cause of this rash act was a deep-seated melancholy on account of the death of her last. The cause of this rash act was a deep-seated melancholy on account of the death of her last. The cause of this rash act was a deep-seated melancholy on account of the death of her last. The cause of this rash act was a deep-seated melancholy on account of the death of her last. The cause of this rash act was a deep-seater with the made no answer, but appeared to be much excited. His pale and pallid face was whiter than usual, while the nervous twitching of his facial muscles and the strange, wild gleam in his eyes bespoke that some more than ordinary circumstance was harassing his mind. While he was standing by the post a lady of medium height and dignified carriage, clothed in dark rainent and wearing a jockey last of the strange. clothed in dark raiment and wearing a jockey hat graced with a blue veil which completely covered it and concealed her features, came up and said something to him, but I was unable to catch just what she said. With a quick, nervous, deprecatory motion of his hands he waved her off, saying, 'No! no! not now! Be quiet. I will see you shortly. Go away now, go away! I will let you know, I will let you know, Whereupon the woman left. Of course I knew not what this strange conduct meant, and before I had time to arrive at any satisfactory conclusiou as to his strange actions Mr. lothed in dark rai

I knew not what this strange conduct meant, and before I had time to arrive at any satisfactory conclusion as to his strange actions Mr. Lincoln stepped upon the veranda, the crowd cheered, and my thoughts were for the time being distracted from the subject. I remarked to Mr. Booth, 'There is the great and good man,' and he rejoined, 'Yes, I nope he will make us a good speech.' 'Don't you think Mr. Lincoln looks paie, and haggard, and much worn?' I queried. 'Yes, he does,' replied Booth.

"I noticed, after that remark, that Booth looked at the President with a fixed, intense gaze, and with one of the most demoniacal expressions I have ever seen on the face of mortal on or off the stage. Why, his face was the very embodiment of tragedy, every feature being distorted with devilish malignity. He stood there with that fearful and horrible expression on his countenance for some five minutes, the spectators near by gazing with wonder upon the man. I thought he was merely trying to impress upon I thought he was merely trying to impress upon the crowd the fact that he was an actor, and the crowd the fact that he was an actor, and was merely giving a free exhibition of the ease with which he could transform his beautiful face into that of a demon. Alarmed at this surprising manifestation, I accosted him once or twice, but he did not seem to hear me and did not answer me. I stepped aside for a short time, and, on returning, found him still leaning against the lamp-post in a tragic attitude, and with the same tragic expression on his face. Shortly after, the flags were delivered, the speeches ended, and Mr. Lincoln came down to his carriage, the police again separating the face. Shortly after, the flags were delivered, the speeches ended, and Mr. Lincoln came down to his carriage, the police again separating the crowd and Booth trying to follow the carriage, but falling in his attempt. I think this was the day on which the abduction of the President was to have been made; but the conspirators' plans were foiled. The next day I met Booth and chatted with him, as was the case every day up to the time of the assassination. I was then in the Pennsylvania Central Railroad, under the National Hotel, and Booth used to drop in there every day. I also met him outside of the office with Mr. A. R. Cazauran, an author, a journalist, and linguist, who was then attached to Col. Forney's paper, afterward on the Brooklyn Engle, and now a translator of the foreign plays produced at the Union Square Theatre in New York. At that time Mr. Cazauran was trying to get Booth to take part in a play he had written, based on events in the War; but Booth said he had gone into the oil business and did not intend to go on the stage again, as he expected to realize a fortune in his new venture.

"He Historic Night."

"On the night of the assassination Mr. Cazauran and myself were standing in front of the Metropolitan Hotel at about 8 o'clock, when Mr. Booth came along, and Mr. Cazauran again urged him to take part in his play. 'Cazauran, dearloy,' said Mr. Booth, 'I wouldn't touch theatricals again with a forty-foot pole. I am now in the oil business.' He then asked Mr.

dear boy,' said Mr. Booth, 'I wouldn't touch theatricais again with a forty-foot pole. I am now in the oil business.' He then asked Mr. Cazauran and myself to accompany him to Ford's Theatre to see Laura Keene play. I told him I didn't care to go. 'Oh,' said he 'you had better go. President Lincoln, Secretary Seward, Geo. Grant, and, in fact, all of the Cabinet are to be there to-night.' I still refused, and afterward learned that Mr. Cazauran went with him to the theatre. Mr. Cazauran was the first. afterward learned that Mr. Cazauran went with him to the theatre. Mr. Cazauran was the first person in the theatre who exclaimed, 'John Wilkes Booth has shot the President!' That is the last time I ever saw Wilkes Booth. Had I gone to the theatre with him, it is very likely that I would have been arressed as one of the conspirators, for I was with him every day."

"Do you think," inquired the interviewer, "that Wilkes Booth ever gave the details of the plot to assassinate the President to any person, or that any other persons were privy to his plans before he had fully conceived the idea of assassination!"

before he had fully conceived the idea of assassination?"

"No, I don't believe he gave the details of his plans to any person except Payne, who seems to have been his right-hand man. The idea that any of the Booth family had anything to do with the arrangements for the assassination is simply preposterous."

"What cause do you assign, Col. Richardson, for Mr. Booth's assassinating the President?"

"I think it was some sudden freak of his mind, which must have been in a disordered condition at the time of the murder."

"And, now, what, in your opinion, as a theatrical manner, is the 'true inwardness' of the interview with Manager Ford!"

"It is simply an advertising dodge, gotten up to prepare the public for the production of a play written by some lady or gentleman, the

I think the statement of Manager Ford very in-timed and injudicious, and that these sad events of the past should be left in the grave in which they have been buried."

events of the past submit of which they have been buried."

Dispute to Cincinnati Enquirer.

LOUISVILLE, June 20.—Mr. John T. Ford. LOUISVILLE, June 20.—Mr. John T. Ford, in his statement of the assassination of President Lincoln, does not tell the whole story. The package containing the statement of John Wilkes Booth was delivered to John F. Coyle, then editor of the National Intelligencer, but it was never opened, but was destroyed in the presence of a very distinguished company.

An eye-witness relates that on the night of the assassination of Mr. Lincoln a private dinner-party was in progress in a back-room at Wormley's restaurant in Washington, at which were present Gen. Baird, Robert Johnson, the Hon. Samuel Randall, John Morrissey, John F. Coyle (editor of the National Intelligencer), and one other gentleman.

During the progress of the dinner, a waiter, who had been out on the street, returned and stated that the President had been shot at Ford's Theatre.

stated that the President had been shot at Ford's Theatre.

The news created great consternation in the party, who at first thought the waiter was drunk or crazy. Later on, when they were assured that it was a fact, and that John Wilkes Booth was accused of the crime, John F. Coyle, with blanched features and trembling lips, said:

"My God, gentlemen, this very day I met John Wilkes Booth in the market space. He was on a bay mare, and rode up to me and handed me a sealed envelope, saying, as he did so: 'If you hear of me in twenty-four hours publish this. If you do not hear of me in that time destroy this,' and rode away. Here is the package." said Mr. Coyle, producing a large envelope from his pocket. "What must I do with it?"

"Destroy it at once," said Sam Randall; "they will hang anybody who knows anything about the assassination, no matter how innocently they have come by their knowledge. Don't open it; burn it up just as it is."

"Yes," said Morrissey, "burn it up, by G—d, at once."

The doors were carefully locked, a fire made in the grate, and the mysterious envelope and tse contents were carefully burned. Even the

in the grate, and the mysterious covelope and its contents were carefully burned. Even the ashes were carefully collected and placed in a dish, and water poure upon them, and the two mixed into a paste, which was afterward put into the fire and burned again.

LOUISIANA.

edly Prosperous.

New ORLEANS, La., June 21.—In reply to in quiries from New York bankers, Auditor Jumel has written that the July and January interests on the State consols will be provided for. The collections of taxes for the past five months are unprecedented, being aimost double the amount collected during the same period in former years. The Auditor's books show collections of taxes from the 1st of January to May 31 in the Parish of Orleans, exclusive of licenses, of \$760,971; same time last year, \$221,696; gross settlements for collections of taxes and licenses in the Parish of Orleans, as per Auditor's orders, from the 1st of January to June, \$890,853; from other parishes, \$316,443; total, \$1,197,296; total settlements for account of the interest fund, from January to June 1, \$365,929. All collections of taxes and licenses in fifty-six parishes outside of Orleans for the months of April, May, and June, and all collections in the Parish of Orleans for the month of June, will be settled for from the 1st to the 5th of July. It is estimated by the officers of the State Government that the settlements will approximate \$400,000, making the gross settlements for collections during the half year ending July 1, about \$1,600,000. collections of taxes for the past five months are

OBTAINED HER CHILDREN.

Special Dispatch to The Tribuna.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., June 21.—Considerable oon by the decision of a case, which has been efore Commissioner Hunter, giving the cus tody of two children, by a writ of habeas corpus, into the hands of one Krs. Schmitz, of Chicago. The lady in question was divorced from her husband some time ago, and, as no provision was made for the children, the father took the children under his protection. After the divorce both parties married, but unfortunately the gentleman did not long survive. The second wife again married, this time to one William Young, and the children have been cared for by them. Mrs. Schmitz visited the city a week ago, and learned of the death of her first husband, and the whereabouts of the children, and under the writ made claim to them. After the decision the children were given into the custody of the mother, but, knowing nothing of her circumstances, they cried frantically for the step-parents. Mrs. Schmitz secured a cab and was driven to the depot, where she took the ody of two children, by a writ of habeas corpus and was driven to the depot, where she took the train for Chicago. The girls are 8 and 10 years of age respectively. Mrs. Schmitz claimed that her husband has signified his willingness to take care of them.

APPELLATE COURT CLERKSHIP. APPELIAIE COURT CLERKSHIP.

From the Illinois Staats-Zaitung of June 6.

The best information of an employe's ability is usually to be obtained from his superiors. Acting on this theory, our reporter yesterday sought the Judges of the Appellate Court to get their opinion on the ability and the work of Mr. Ell Smith.

Chief-Justice Murphy was the first of the three
to be found. Having been made acquainted with
the reporter's errand, the Judge declared emphatically that he did not desire to mix in Cook County

the reporter's errand, the Judge declared emphatically that he did not desire to mix in Cook County politics, nor did he wish to incur the suspicion of wanting to tell the people of Cook County whom they should elect. However, he was willing to answer questions about Mr. Smith.

Reporter—You are satisfied with Mr. Smith as far as the discharge of his official duties is concerned?

Chief-Justice Murphy—I am not only satisfied, but I consider him one of the best court clerks in the State. He is industrious, conscientious, and of very pleasant manners, and has vained the friendship and the esteem of the entire Bench and Bar, as of every one who comes into official contact with him.

Reporter—is there any reason, outside of his fitness, why it would appear desirable to have Mr. Smith re-elected?

Chief-Justice Murphy—I am inclined to believe that the public interests would be best served if Mr. Smith could be retained in his office. Our court is a new institution, lacking all traditions which might serve as a guide, and its entire system has to be created. Mr. Smith has made a splendid beginning, and I, for my part, should exceedingly regret to see him prevented from minishing the work once begun.

Reporter—You would then, probably, were the choice left to you, prefer Mr. Smith to any of his competitors?

Chief Justice—Most decidedly, for I do not be-

choice left to you, prefer Mr. Smith to any of his competitors?

Chief Justice—Most decidedly, for I do not believe we can get a better man for the position than Mr. Eli Smith.

Justice Pleasants, in a short conversation, expressed himself in a likewise unmistakably favorable manner on Mr. Smith, still he did not desire to influence the voters of Cook County. He should be very glad to see Mr. Smith re-elected, since he hardly believed that a better man could be procured; besides, he did not think the organization of the Court progressed far enough to warrant a change in the person of the chief of its officers.

Justice Bailey could only say favorable things of Mr. Smith, whom he had learned to know as an official as courteous as he was efficient. He boped Mr. Smith would be left in the possession of an office he was conducting in such a generally satisfactory manner.

BRAND'S ART RECEPTION.

The popularity of the social and art receptions of the leading photographer of Chicago was exidenced last evening by the large attendance of cultivated people to examine the choice work recently completed in his galleries. The fine pictures were admirably set off by the harmonious coloring of the walls and the deep friezes and dadoes in rare good taste. The rooms have been newly decorated with the expense usually bestowed only on a lady's bondoir, and were beautiful with rich floral exotics. The skillful hanging of the pictures might give a hint to the managers of public institutions, especially as portraits of similar quality were arranged with reference to tone. All the evening guests were coming and going, admiring the quality of interesting work, and enthusiastic over the progress of art in Chicago. Those who were prevanted from attendance last evening will find the galleries thrown open this afternoon from 2 to 5, and this evening from 8 to 11 p. m., and the opportunity of rambiling through the whole of Brand's artistic rooms should be fall to recovery. . BRAND'S ART RECEPTION. portunity of rambling through the whole of Brand's artistic rooms should be fully enjoyed. The beautiful suburb of Kenwood was for years

The beautiful suburb of Kenwood was for years provided with a school for young ladies, which closed last winter. Its re-opening under new and admirable auspices is announced in our advertising columns to-day. Mrs. W. C. Richards, the wife of the well-known scientist, Prof. Richards, will preside over it, and will have her husband's aid and that of a full staff of accouplished teachers. Mrs. Richards was Principal of the Mount Vernon School in Boston, established by Jacob Abbott, and has had large and varied experience in the educational field. "Kenwood Hall" is undergoing improvements for the new regime of the school.

LOST AND FOUND. No. 221 SOUTH ROBET, CLTY OF CHICAGO, June 21, 1878.—There are men of sterling integrity even these hard times whom money cannot swerre or turn from the path of honor and rectitude, and as name of A. M. Patnam, conductor on the aftermoon passenger train of the lilinois Central Railroad, whom this morning returned to me my
pocketbook containing \$700 in currency that I lost
on his train resterday afternoon on my way to Chicago, and would like also to thank the honest man
who first discovered the pocketbook and handed it
to the conductor.

JOEL H. GRAHAY. me of A. M. Putnam.

WHAT MOSHER SAYS ABOUT PHOTOS. Having been in the photograph business over twenty-eight years, I can safely say that never in all that time have I made such artistic photographs as now, and at the low price of \$8 per dozen for cabinets and \$3 per dozen for cards. C.D. Moshar, 125 State street, northeast corner State.

HEALTH AND BEAUTY. The question of health and nearty transcends all others. Diseased teeth extracted without parn. The most beautiful set of teeth, \$8. Also, the

inest and best filling at one-third the usual rates Drs. McChesney, Clark and Randolph str One dash of the "Mars" cologne makes all other perfume flat, stale, and unprofitable.

MARRIAGES.

GRAHAM-CHASE-At the residence 173 Ashlanday... Thursday, June 20, by the Rev. T. N. Morrison, Jr., William A. Graham, of Sandusky, O... and Clara M. Chase, daughter of George N. Chase, Esq., of this WILSON-WILLIAMS—At the Tremont House, Chicago, Mr. W. J. Wilson and Mrs. M. C. Williams, late of Detroit, by the Rev. R. D. Russell.

— Detroit papers please copy.

DEATHS. MANDEVILLE—In Natchez, Miss., on the 19th inst., Henry D. Mandeville, aged 91 years, father of Mrs. George H. Rozet. ANDERSON—Of scarlet fever, Agnes M., only daughter of John R. and Agnes Anderson. Funcral at No. 377 West Fourteenth-st., June 22, at years.

HITCHCOCK—Died June 21, Mrs. A. M. Hitchcock aged 88 years. Funeral from the residence of her son A. B. Hitchcock, 586 Michigan-av., Sunday, 1:30 p.m.

ANNOUNCEMENTS. LATHERS, ATTENTION—AN EXTRA MEETING of the Lathers Union will be held at No. 7 South Clark-st. on Sunday, June 23, at 10 o'clock a. m. By order of the Committee. J. P. CROWLEY, Vice-President. THE RT. REV. C. E. CHENEY CONDUCTS THE Sunday-school teachers' meeting to-day in Farwell Sunday-school teachers' meeting to-day in Farwell Hall. Subject: Chronicles, xxxvil., 32, 33.

THERE WILL BE A MEETING OF CITIZENS OF Ithe Sixteenth Ward at 8 o'clock this evening, at the engine-house on the co-ner of Wells and Gragger streets, to take measures f r the redemption of the city scrip paid by the city to the teachers, fremen, and policemen doing duty in the Sixteenth Ward.

AUCTION SALES. W. A. BUTTERS, LONG & CO. REGULAR SATURDAY SALE. Furniture, Housekeeping Goods, Carpets, and General Merchandise, SATURDAY, June 22, at 9:30 o'clock a. m. W. A. BUTTERS, LONG & CO. Auctioneers.

ELECTRIC PEN AND PRESS AT AUCTION,

SATURDAY MORNING, June 22, at 11 o'clock, at 173 and 175 East Randolph-st. W. A. BUTTERS, LONG & CO., Auctioneers, BANKRUPT SALE. FIVE SAFES AT AUCTION

SATURDAY MORNING. June 22, at 11 o'clock, at 179 and 175 East Randolph-st.,

5 FIRE PROOF SAFES,

1 FIRE AND BURGLAR-PROOF SAPE,

1 HOUSE SAFE.

By order of R. E. JENKINS, Assignee,

W. A. BUTTERS, LONG & CO., Auctioners.

AUCTION SALE OF Theological and Miscellaneous Books, TUESDAY AFTERNOON, June 25, at 2 o'clock, at 173 and 173 East Hanoolph-si.

W. A. BUTTERS, LONG & CO., Auctioneers. Thursday, June 27. at 9% o'clock a. m.,

Sale of Dry Goods, Clothing, Hats, Straw

Goods, Boots and Shoes, At 173 and 175 East Randolph-st.
W. A. BUTTERS, LONG & CO., Auctioneers. By GEO. P. GORE & CO.,

SATURDAY. June 22, at 9:30 a. H FURNITURE AT AUCTION, A general assortment of Household Goods, &c. GEO. P. GORE & CO., Auctioneers. REGULAR TRADE SALE

DRY GOODS,

Tuesday, June 25, 9:30 a.m. 999999999 We shall close several Important Consignments of Seasonable Goods. The attention of both Country and City Trade is directed to this sale.

GEO. P. GORE & CO., Auctioneers.

1.300 CASES FINE, WELL-ASSORTED Boots, Shoes & Slippers

AT AUCTION, Wednesday, June 26 at 9:30 a. m. prompt. GEO. P. GORE & CO., 68 & 70 Wabash-av.

By D. D. STARKE & CO., 84 and 86 Randolph-st.

REGULAR WEEKLY SALE This Morning at 9:30 o'clock, a large stock of HOUSEHOLD GOODS, Queensware, Glassware, Plated Ware, Bedding, Chromos, Pictures, &c., &c., New and Second-hand Fursiture, Chamber Sets, Parior Sutts, Tables, Lourget, Sofas, Easy Chairs, Bureaus, Commodes, Rockers, Wardrobes, Hail Trees, Extension Tables, Chairs, &c. & large variety of Velvet, Brussels, and Ingrain Carlett, The contents of a 10-room House of all kinds of Household Goods, Carpets, &c. At 10 o'clock precisely, two Buggles.

One Battery of Four 6-Pound Smooth-Bore English Steel Gans,

Vell mounted and in splendid order—NEW. One gui COMPLETE OUTFIT. Gun Carriages, Limber, Ammunition Chest, &c., D. D. STARKE & CO., Auctioneers.

By WM. MOOREHOUSE & CO.,

We will sell to-day, commencing at half-past 9, a full nd desirable line of Housekeeping Goods, Elegant Parior Seta. Marble-Top Chamber Seta, Brussela, Three-Ply. and Ingrain Carpeta. Oil Paintings, Easy Chairs. Marble-Top Dressing Cases. Marble-Top Centre Tables. Lounges, etc. One Fine Plano and one Organ, a good line of Crockery, and a good Range and several No. 1 Cooking Stoyes.

WM. MOOREHOUSE, Auctioneer.

HAIR GOODS. My Pat. SARATOGA WAYE of natural curly hair improves woman's looks wonderfully. You will have none other after seeing it. Sent C. O. D. Other waves, \$3. 210 Wabashaye. Winderaic and Retail. Send to Fire list. Goods sent C. O. D. anywhere. Sole agent for the "MULTIFORM." Wigs made to order and warranted. P. BURNIAM, 202 W. Madison St., CHICAGO.

PALMER HOUSE HATE STORE.
The best place in Chicago for Har Goods, wholesaid or retail. Improved Goasamer Waves a specialty. 40 Monroe. or 270 W. Madison-st. Catalogues free. MRS. HATTIE M. HULL.

EVERYTHING Something new; very chean LAWN FOUNTAIN (to attact to hose), complete, \$1.25. Sent by mail on receipt of price. Philadelphila Lawn Mowers repaired. Extras for repairs kept in stock. Vass. its for the price is to the price its. H. G. SAVAGE & CO.

VASES Chairs, Rustle Stands, Control Research Control Res

LITERA

Miss Emma St raphy of

Cushr A Poor Record of a True St

Private

The New Abride cydides--- "In eases " --

Bism Review of Recen ary Notes --at At

Francis Galton on and House-

LITER CHARLOTTI The Life of Chi by Miss Stebbins and p Osgood & Co., is in mas faultless biography if i notice of Miss Cush But professional expension of the life of such a work It is possible to write doing justice to her lived largely outside saying, therefore, that would have been alr with faint praise. Miss Cushman inh

mimicry from her ma

seems an amusing, a version of the old Pt play-acting, but so wan irresistible manner. Was "a good singer, at the best reader in the set reader in the set reader in the set reader in the set of the tongue, and she got English society in enough to meet her great admiration fo pecially for Italian-were among her ch a dinner to Ristori visit to London in tainment in its way

visit to London in tainment in its way sime as far as the permit—cooks, wal cook turned himsel ure of looking at rated with the Ita the hostess also dis bright."

Afterwards, when Miss Cushman some came there, and the percedity on the Pand Miss Cushman in Italian. Ristori "Brava! brava!" in describing this swhat I said, but I tpell-mell, and she does."

We would hard

does."

We would hard of capacity for so ous a bit of actin she preferred Reven depreciated good judges hav world—in her en Mies Stebbins say can only be born man on this subj. Her enjoymens and appreciative. Paris without fin a genuine sensati Paris without an a genuine sensatin novelty. Her catholic in her everywhere and Francais was alw legitimate drams subtleties and e stage. [Miss Cu convinced she had ber usual zest, thoroughness, fown special attreturned to Paris was becoming coaffected; the nagreach the opper

affected; the nareach the opposite as to movement, en the artificialit that at first it was phere and breathis peculiar impostment to the that on those wingth, it produces nees accustom acting of the Its far from true or But there we mire, and, am

The scruple George Sand Invitation to tainment she described in a unfortunately Miss Stebb character of resolution, serosity of the again exhibit

MOSHER SAYS ABOUT PHOTOS. cen in the photograph business over t years, I can safely say that never in a have I made such artistic photographs I at the low price of \$6 per dozen for 1\$3 per dozen for cards. C. D. Mosher, reet, northeast corner State.

HEALTH AND BEAUTY. MEALIH AND BEAUTY.

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Diseased teeth extracted without pain,
seaptiful set of teeth, 38. Also, the
si filling at one-third the usual rates.

ney, Clark and Randolph streets. of the "Mars" cologne makes all other

MARRIAGES. WILLIAMS—At the Tremont House, Chi.
J. Wilson and Mrs. M. C. Williams, late
the Rev. R. D. Russell.

At Geneva, Ill., on the 20th fast, Nellig daugnter of Judge Isaac Wilson, aged 2 OK-Died June 21, Mrs. A. M. Hitchcock, S. Funeral from the residence of her son, cock, 500 Michigan-av., Sunday, 1:30 p.m.

DEATHS.

ANNOUNCEMENTS. ATTENTION—AN EXTRA MEETING athers Union will be held at No. 7 South Sanday, June 23, at 10 o'clock a.m. hy committee. J. P. CROWLEY, Vice-REV. C. E. CHENEY CONDUCTS THE school teachers' meeting to-day in Farwell ect: Chronicles, xxivii., 32, 33. TILL BE A MEETING OF CITIZENS OF second ward at 8 o'clock this evening, at house on the coner of wells and Granger take measures f r the receivers, firemen, and oning duty in the Sixteenth ward.

AUCTION SALES. BUTTERS, LONG & CO. BULAR SATURDAY SALE. re, Housekeeping Goods, Carpets, and General Merchandise, JRDAY, June 22, at 9:30 o'clock a. m. A. BUTTERS, LONG & CO.. Auctioneers. TRIC PEN AND PRESS

AT AUCTION, Y MORNING, June 22, at 11 o'clock, at 173 and 175 East Kandolph-at. A BUTTERS, LONG & CO., Anctioneers, ANKRUPT SALE. SAFES AT AUCTION.

Y MORNING, June 22, at 11 o'clock, at 173 IRE PROOF SAFES.
IRE AND BURGLAR-PROOF SAPE,
OUSE SAFE.
of it. E. JENKINS, Assignee.
A. BUTTERS, LONG & CO., Auctioneers. AUCTION SALE OF rical and Miscellaneous Books.

AFTERNOON, June 25, at 2 o'clock, at BUTTERS, LONG & CO., Auctioneers. day, June 27. at 9% o'clock a. m., Dry Goods, Clothing, Hats, Straw Goods, Boots and Shoes, 175 East Randolph-st.
A. BUTTERS, LONG & CO., Auctioneers.

GEO. P. GORE & CO., RNITURE N. A general assortment of Househo GEO. P. GORE & CO., Auctioneers. ULAR TRADE SALE

RY GOODS, day, June 25, 9:30 a.m.

hall close several Important Con-ts of Seasonable Goods. The at-of both Country and City Trade is to this sale. GEO. P. GORE & CO.. Auctioneers. 300 CASES

s, Shoes & Slippers AT AUCTION, ay, June 26 at 9:30 a. m. prompt.

D. D. STARKE & CO... LAR WEEKLY SALE forning at 9:300'clock, a large stock of

SEHOLD GOODS. Glassware, Plated Ware, Bedding, Chross, &c., &c. New and Second hand Furniers Sets, Farlor Suits, Tabas, Lorente Sees, Farlor Suits, Tabas, Lockers, W. Stares, Burcaus, Commodes, Bockers, W. Stares, Burcaus, Chambles, Charles, &c. A of Velvet, Brussels, and Ingrain Carbets, Goa 10-room House of all Kinds of House-Carpets, &c. At 10 o'clock precisely, two clock sharp, Saturday, June 22,

ery of Four 6-Pound Smooth-re English Steel Guns, d and in splendid order—NEW. One a privilege. APLETE OUTFIT.

ekeeping Goods.

seta. Marble-Top Chamber Seta, Brus-ir, and Ingrain Carpeta. Oil Painthus, Marble-Top Dressing Cases. Marble-Top Lounges, etc. One Fine Plano and one lounges, etc. One Fine Plano and one discover, and a good Range and looking Stoves.

My Fat. SARATOGA WAYE of natural curly half improves woman's looks wonderfully. You will have non-other after seeing it. THOMPSON. MRS. THOMPSON. Other waves, \$3. Wholesale and Retail, Send to price list. Goods sent C. O. D. anywhere. Sole agent for the "MULTIPORM."
Wigs made to order and warranted, E. BURNHAM. 202 W. Madison St., CHICAGO.

TRUNKS.

Our new State-Room Trunk. No European tourist can afford to take an odean trip without it. Tourists outfits a specialty. CHARLES T. Wit. T. 144 State-L.

Miss Emma Stebbins' Biography of Charlotte -Cushman.

LITERATURE

A Poor Record of Her Acting, but a True Story of Her Private Life.

The New Abridgment of Thucydides --- "Infectious Diseases " -- Prince Bismarck.

Review of Recent Novels --- Literary Notes --- The Plague at Athens.

Francis Galton on Composite Portraits and House-Construction---Science Notes.

LITERATURE.

CHARLOTTE CUSHMAN. The Life of Charlotte Cushman, written by Miss Stebbins and published by Houghton, Osgood & Co., is in many respects a remarkable work. We should call it a specimen of almost faultless biography if it contained an adequate notice of Miss Cushman's professional labors. But professional experience is far from being all of the life of such a woman as Charlotte Cushman. It is possible to write well about her without doing justice to her profession, because she lived largely outside of that profession. In saying, therefore, that Miss Stebbins' biography would have been almost faultiess but for the

with faint praise.

Miss Cushman inherited a strong faculty of mimicry from her maternal grandmother. It yersion of the old Puritan bent to turn it into play-acting, but so we are assured it turned in an irresistible manner. Charlotte's mother, also, was "agood singer, a good scholar, and reported the best reader in that region." From her Miss Cushman inherited the marvelous voice which early in life secured her a position in an operatic and concert troupe. The subsequent failure of her voice, and her determination to embrace the dramatic profession, are well-known facts in her history. It is not so well known that she made her dramatic debut as Lady Macbeth, and was at once successful. After this sudden exaltation she found her true level near the bottom of her profession in New York, and gradually worked her way up. There is no part of Miss Cushman's life more interesting than that in which she was winning success, but Miss Stebbins passes over it lightly. The record of the first London engagement is fuller, but even this is not satisfactory. It tells nothing of the motives which induced her to undertake each character, nor of the manner of producing them which she adopted, nor of the success which attended them.

The delightful parts of the blography are those

Cushman was right in this respect, as she certainly was in refusing to give her services on all occasions for charitable benefits. Her pithy characterization of "the cent-per-cent contract of so much money for so much amusement, and the poor thrown in," hit the injustice of the arrangement, by which the actor gave everything and the public nothing, in its weak spot. It is a pity that she did not leave some equally pungent statement of her reasons for neglecting to remember her profession and the public in her will. There was as little reason why she should give away the money she had honestly earned in one direction as in the other. If the truth were known, she was never popular with her profession, and only half liked the rank and file. Miss Stebbins dwells with noticeable pleasure upon the presentation of a small ename! ring to Miss Cushman by the members of McVicker's Theatre company in 1873; but the fact that this is the only case of the kind she has to record, and that the presentation was a small one, is more significant perhaps than she intended it should be. Macready had many such presentations, and Forrest was overwhelmed with them. But hiss Cushman held herself aloof from the profession, but was distrusted or envied by a large majority of her professional brethren and sisters. Miss Stebbins almost natively reveals one reason for this feeling when she remarks the studious separation of Miss Cushman from the stage in all that pertained to private life. She was not, like Macready, ashamed of her profession, but she was sahamed of many of the members of it. The only staye-friends she seems to have had in America were Mr. John Gilbert, the veteran actor, now in New York; and Mr. Eurorence Barrett, while her friends in other walks of life were legion. We find her, for instance, passing two summers pleasantly with Mr. William B. Ogden and family in the Catskills, and she had among many other warm friends in Philadelphia Mr. Gibson Peacock, editor of the Buildin. She had also many friends among the Unitarian

basses over it lightly. The record of the first London engagement is fuller, but even this is not satisfactory. It tells nothing of the motives which induced her to undertake each character, nor of the manner of producing them which she adopted, nor of the success which attended them.

The delightful parts of the biography are those which reveal Miss Cushman's home-life. It becomes evident early in the narrative that, as the author felicitously says, "the activity of Miss Cushman's life was amazing, both in the direction of work and piay." With her, "work always follows play as an inevitable and natural sequence." We have brief records of tours in to the most lovely parts of England, almost always undertaken with one or two friends. Soliton first met her, and as the two ladies soon became inseparable companions, and for many years lived in the same apartments, the pictures of home-life from this point became full and entertaining. Miss Cushman rented a content of the sensons passed by her life. She never mastered fully any foreign tongue, and she got along well without any, the English society in Rome being more than enough to meet her modest wants. She had a great admiration for all things Italian, and except admiration for all things Italian and except and provided the second and the seasons are set as a first and practice as wice an investore in revealed religion.

Miss Cushman had in practice as wide a chartering appropriate services. There is another phase of Miss Cushman this book, which we would like to enlarge on it t tife. She never mastered fully any foreign tongue, and she rot along well without any, the English society in Rome being more than enough to meet her modest wants. She had a great admiration for all things Italian, and especially for Italian acting. Salvini and Ristori were among her cherished friends. She gave a dinner to Ristori on the occasion of her first wisit to London in 1856. It was a unique entertainment in its way. Everything was Halianissime as far as the resources of London would permit—cooks, waiters, and dishes. The chief cook turned himself into a waiter for the pleasure of looking at Ristori. The table was decorated with the Italian colors, and the dress of the hostess also displayed the "mystical tricolor bright."

Afterwards, when residence in Rome had given Miss Cushman some knowledge of Italian, Ristori came there, and their meeting took place unexpectedity on the Pincian. Ristori was walking, and Miss Cushman descended from her carriage and ran to meet her, pouring forth a warm greeting in Italian. Ristori held up her hands, exclaiming "Brava! brava!" with enthusiasm, and then both united in a hearty laugh. Charlotte Cushman sid. in describing this scene to a friend. "I don't know what I said, but I threw all the Italian I had at her pell-mell, and she understood me. as she always does."

We would hardly suspect Charlotte Cushman of capacity for so unconventional and spontane of capacity for

"threat heavy" in the statustams, and these both smited in a heavy laugh Carlotic Chalmand, and she understood me, as she also the performance of the statustage of the statustage of capacity for so unconventional and sonatory. We would hardly suspect Charlotte Customatory of the statustage of the statustage of the statustage of capacity for so unconventional and sonatory of the subject:

We would hardly suspect Charlotte Customatory of the statustage of the

been in the original form an excellent "campaign document." The book is handsomely bound, contains a number of inferior woodengravings, and has a preface expressly written for it by Bayard Taylor. It is sold only by subscription, and published by the American Book Company of New York.

SOME RECENT NOVELS. "How She Came into Her Kingdom," pub-lished by Jansen, McClurg & Co., is constructed after the model set by Bulwer in "A Strange Story," or perhaps out of the thaumaturgic material of Jules Verne. The heroine accidentally learns of the existence of a mysterious box possessing magical properties; she filches it at a favorable time, and is shipwrecked with the box and the owner of it, whom she eventually marries, though she loves another. The box con tains a peculiar instrument which produces thunder and gives the holder dom many things. We omitted to say, in the proper place, that the shipwrecked persons are east on an island which contains a spring of perpetual youth, in which the heroine bathes. A priest i wrecked along with the principal characters to make things smooth at the proper time.

"Watch and Ward," one of Henry James' novels which appeared first in the Ajiantie Monthly six or seven years ago, has been republished by Houghton, Osgood & Co. It is the old story of a ward's aversion to her honorable but aged guardian, her love for a worthless scoundrel, and her subsequent disillusionment. Though not equal to Mr. James' later efforts, it exhibits much of his felicity of thought and expression, and will, we think, repay a perusal.

"Bluffton" is the first effort in fiction of the Rev. M. J. Savage, a Unitarian ciergyman, formerly of Chicago, now of Boston. The hero is a Unitarian clergyman, who holds long and somewhat heavy discussions with his parishioners on theological topics. The book is didactic, but may interest those who care for dogma in summer. We are glad to notice, for Mr. Savage's sake, that it has passed to a second edition. Lee & Shepard are the publishers.

"Peccavi," published by Carleton, occupies in fiction as high a place as the spage of the Sweet. old story of a ward's aversion to her honorable On the whole, she had gained by the war. It was the foolbardiness born of success which induced the citizens to undertake the task of conquering Sicily. Few of the Athenians, as their historians admit, knew much about the extent and resources of the Island, or were aware "that they were undertaking a war of hardly less proportions than that against the Pelponnesians." But one man in Athens at least had a true conception of the magnitude of the risk. This was Nicias, appointed to the command, we are told, "against his will." He spoke strongly against the enterprise, and used all the arguments, naturally suggested by the circumstances to dissuade his countrymen from undertaking this expedition. He was overborne by Alcibiades, who was associated with him and

at Pylos; but she had still an armament unim-paired, and prestige of success to draw upon. On the whole, she had gained by the war. It

gone over this old story will gladly acknowledge their indebtedness to Mr. Collins for presenting it to them again in so attractive a shape.

INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

LIFE OF PRINCE BISMARCK.

A life of Prince Bismarck by a German au-thor, translated in England and there enlarged,

is now presented to the American public in its completed form. It is an ambitious undertak-

ing, embracing seven books. The first book, devoted to the Bismarcks of olden time, was furnished by the English translator. Book the

second treats of the youth of Bismarck; book the the third, of "Learning the business"; book the fourth, of "The Voyage of Life"; book the fifth, of "The Minister-President and Count";

Dr. C. A. Logan, of Chicago, has attempted,

ishers.

"Peccavi." published by Carleton, occupies in fiction as high a place as the spings of the Sweet Singer of Michigan do in poetry. It is interspersed with profound reflections and curious French. A single sentence will serve as a specimen of the style: "Yet after again tasting of the seductive sweetness, comparing that pastoral verse with the passionate, hilarious poem, commingting recites, an odor of the terrible monotony should all this be denied crossed his senses while he lightly whirled, though tightly clasped Latona's queenly form, not without compunctuous feeling either, when Naomi's pensive, childlike face comes between him and the auggestive ruby lips that whisper mots sparkling as the Clicquot in the crystal glasses. Why pause to marvel or condemn this preference!" Why, indeed? The story is, in the language of Lord Dimdreary, "a widdle."

"A Year Worth Living," by W. M. Baker, was written for a religious newspaper, and has been published in book form by Lee & Shepard. It is a pure and healthy story, well sustained in interest, and with a strong moral purpose.

"The Godson of a Marquis" is the ninth number of Appletons' collection of foreign authors. It is from the French of Andre Theuriet, and well worthy the place it has obtained. It is clear, terse, and vigorous. The story is that of the illegitimate son of a Marquis, adopted by his father in the days of his repentance. The father's affection is wrapped about the boy, and when the latter is disapointed in love because of his illegitimate waters are arranged by the marriage of the noble father to the lowborn mother,—a triumph of paternal love.

"Friendship," the last of Ounda's novels (published by Lippincott), contains an extravagant and impossible American, and various laudatory notices of Worth, the dressmaker, which, we hope, were not given without a consideration in hand. The tene of the book is corrupt and corrupting.

"Justine's Lovers" belongs to the new

circumstances to dissuade his countrymen from undertaking this expedition. He was overborne by Alcibiades, who was associated with him and Lamachus in the command. The story is, of course, familiar enough; but it has seldom been so well and concisely told as in this abridgment of Thucydides. The armada set forth with high hopes, "the most splendidly-equipped force that ever went out of a Greek city." There were 100 three-banked war galleys, 5,000 heavy infadity, and light troops in proportion. The cause and consequences of Alcibiades' recall, the efficient assistance thereafter rendered by him to the enemy, the gradual exhaustion of the Athenian forces, and the final disaster that befell it, are all described in a luminous manner. When the Athenians forces, and the final disaster that befell it, are all described in a luminous manner. When the Athenians forces, and the final disaster that befell abandoned the siege of Syracuse and attempted a retreat into the interior they numbered 40,000 men. All these surrendered to the Syracusans and their allies. The result was the weakening of Athens to such a degree that the city could no longer hold out against the Pelopennesians, and its reduction, though it required time, was easily accomplished. Most readers who have not recently gone over this old story will gladly acknowledge corrupt and corrupting.
"Justine's Lovers" belongs to the new "Justine's Lovers" belongs to the new library of American fiction undertaken by the Harpers. It starts well, with a tone of clever satire and an acidulated humor which resemble qualities in the style of the author of "Irene Magillicudy," but the vein loes not hold out of the same richness to the etd. Justine's principal lover is a mercenary lawyer, who throws her over when she loses her money. Another lover is an invalid, and conveniently dies in time to leave her a large fortune. In first lover then returns, but his droffves are suspected and he is rejected with becoming scori.

"Footprints in the Snow "contains a murder, delirium tremens, and a railipad accident which saves the heroic lover in the nick of time. The heroine marries the muderer to save her lover, who is suspected of the murder. When she discovers her missake she runs away to London. She is there subjected to various trials and temptations, which she overcomes. Her husband kills nimself with drink and she marries the old lover. Lippincott is the publisher. library of American fiction un in a modest treatise of some 200 pages, to advance a new theory of the origin of the infeclous diseases. The author was for some time resident of Chiti, and there had occasion to study certain physical and hygienic peculiarities of the Pacific States of South America. He found that all the Pacific States in which earthquakes are frequent are, for the most part, free from in-

for the most part, free from infectious diseases. Earthquakes he believes to
be caused by disturbances in the electrical condition of the atmosphere. His theory is that
electricity can and frequently does decompose
the infectious molecule by chemical rearrangement or by breaking up its atoms. He rejects
altogether the hypothesis of the living germ as
the origin of infectious diseases, and accepts that
of the infectious molecule. He believes that all
of the infectious diseases, possessa an original lisher.

"Kate Weathers; or, Scattered by the Tempest," is another of Lippicott's publications. It is a nautical narrative, and abounds instorms, oaths, and perilous adventures by land and sea. All of these novels are for sale by Jansen, McClurg & Co.

BRIEF NOTICES. "Dancing at Home and Abroad" is the title of a manual by C. H. Clevland, Jr., published by Oliver Ditson & Co., of Boston. "Clarke's Reed-Organ Melodies" is from the same publisher.

Parts 21, 22, 23, and 24of Farran's Life of Christ (Issued by subscripton and beautifully illustrated) have been recived. Cassell, Petter & Galpin, of 596 Brodway, are the pub-Harroun & Bierstadt, of the Photo-Plate

the origin of infectious clesses, and accepts that of the infectious molecule. He believes that all of the infectious diseases possess an original habitat, where it is probable they are now as always capable of spontaneous origin in their primitive form; that the diseases are caused by a positive entity too minute in character to have been recognized yet; that they are transported first by means of the original virus or its progeny, and, second, by the transfer of its representative results in the system; that a pus-corpuscule is a molecule altered in its atomic structure, and that the stomic constitution of the molecule disposes it to alter, in conformity with its own energic character, any other molecule brought within its influence. It may be roughly likened, Or. Logan goes on to say, to a magnet, which polarizes all masses of iron in its vicinity in accordance with its own polarity. If these premises be admitted, it is easy to recognize, as a result of the morbid movement involved in the separate infectious diseases, the birth of an infectious molecule which shall be iscrupulously representative in its atomic arrangement of the parent movement which evolved it.

We have not the space to trace out fully Dr. Logan's reasoning, which brings him to the concuision that electrical energy destroys the infectious molecule. It is sufficient to say that he endeavors honestly to examine and eliminate every other conceivable cause of the comparative exemption of the Pacific States of South America from diseases of this nature. He asserts that atmospheric aridity to the extent existing upon the South Pacific coast does not destroy phyto-germ life, nor decompose animal or vegetable germs, but is rather preservative of them, and brings forward some reason in support of his position. This proposition, which is fundamental, is likely to provoke serious criticism on the part of those who have the best reason to speak with authority on such a subject. There is some possible objection also to be made to Dr. Logan's theory of t Printing Company, 58 and 80 Reade street, New York, have published an ecclient likeness of William Culien Bryant doe by the Albertype Charles Reade's letter on "The Coming

Man," who, he endeavors to have us believe, will be able to use his left and as well as his right, have been republished by Harper Brothers in their Half-Hour Seris. James Regan, First-Lieutaant Ninth Infantry, James Regan, First-Lieuteant Ninth Infantry, has written, and Beresford, J. Washington, has printed, a "Judge Advocas's and Recorder's Guide," intended to be a muual of proceedings usual in the holding of cous-martial.

Robert Wilson, of Montiouth, puolishes a temperance song-book, appoved by leaders of the Red, White, and Blue Ibbon Leagues. All the music and words are oginal in their connection. J. B. Herbert anche Rev. H. Taylor are the authors.

nection. J. B. Herbert anathe Rev. H. Taylor are the authors.

J. B. Lippincott & Co. has sent us "Reports and Awards" of the Intenational Exhibition for 1876, edited by Frans A. Walker, for Groups XXV. and XXVIII.o XXXVI., inclusive; also the awards on Mional, State, and other collective exhibits, international Rifle Matches, International Rwing Regatta, and International Yacht Regatt. This completes the series.

South American Pacific States to produce the phenomena he has noted. But whatever may be thought of the merits of the discussion, there will be no cavil at the motives which suggested it, or the spirit in which it is conducted. The treatise is every way creditable to the author. It is cautious, dignified, and plain, and shows abundant research in all the related fields of science which the author is compelled to explore for confirmation of his theories. Jansen, McClurg & Co. are the sole publishers of the book. LITERARY VOTES. Jansen, McClurg & Co. ive for sale the life of Charlotte Cushman, elsehere noticed. The Academy chronicles te arrival of Joaquin

Miller in London, and sayshat he will not stay there long.

In the last number o the Contemporary Canon Farrar's "Eternal bpe" is criticised by hree writers, and he replieto his critics. The most noticeable artie in the June num ber of the Nineteenth Cenry is "The Past, Present, and Future of urkey," by Midhat Pasha, who may certainly bpresumed to know

The Library Journal for by has a number of nteresting articles, especial one by Mr. W. F. interesting articles, especial one by Mr. W. F. Poole, of Chicago, on the pn of his new Index to Periodical Literature. M Poole says also, in a communication, that for ladies are among the forty-two co-operating brarians who have undertaken this work in Atrica.

"Ouida" devotes three set to her critics, in the form of a prefaced her last novel, "Friendship." She entitleshe preface "Apropos." Here it is:

A frog that dweit in a ditchpat at a worm that bore a lamp.
"Why do you do that?" sathe glow-worm.
"Why do you shine?" saide frog.

"Why do you do that?" sathe glow-worm.
"Why do you shine?" sathe frog.

An eventful occasion washe last monthly meeting of the Papyrus Cit of Boston. Mr. Longfellow, the poet, was the principal guest of the evening. For the seed time in a long series of years he departedom his usual rule of absolute silence, and offed a tribute to the Club in four lines of yer celebrating the Papyrus. A genuine litera novelty was the reading of a part of a new unbilshed poem by the author of "Deirdre." 'e episode given is entitled "The Story of Amae, the Goddess of Knowledge."

The firm of Charles Scribr's Sons, successors to Scribner, Armstrong Co., will be composed of J. Blair Scribner arCharles Scribner, sons of the late Charles Soner, founder of the establishment. The borting firm of Scribner, Welford & Armstry has been rearranged also, with Mr. J. air Scribner and Mr. Charles Welford as its imbers, and with Scribner & Welford as its meers, and with

fourth, of "The Voyage of Life"; book the fifth, of "The Minister-President and Count"; book the sixth, of "The Chancellor and Prince of the German Empire"; and book the seventh, of "The Arbiter of Europe." These captions indicate well enough the character of the book. It is, like them, intent on producing a sensation. The chapters on the Russo-Turkish war which are needlessly thrust into this volume are the work of the American editog; and they are taken largely, as he innocently informs us, from the New York Christian Union. Other original sources consulted for information on this subject are the Encyclopedia Britannica, and files of the London newspapers. We submit that this is not the way in which history should be written; when that history is written it should not be joined to a Life of Brince Bismarck as an addendum. We should as soon expect to find a History of the American War in an appendix to the Life of Lord John Russell. If the original German biography had been permitted to stand as it was written, it might have served a good purpose. It begins only two generations back of the birth of Prince Bismarck and closes with the war of 1986. It seems to have been derived from authentic and even confidential sources. The letters of Prince Bismarck to his wife could only have been obtained from the family by the permission of the head of it. The tone of the original work is one of sincere admiration mingled with personal affection, and is not offensive for excess of either quality. Besides a useful and entertaining aketch of Prince Bismarck's life, it gives a valuable summary of the origin and consequences of the war of 1866. It may well have

zines have from the first been published by a joint stock company, Scribner & Co., of which the stockholders are Dr. J. G. Holland, Mr. Roswell Smith, and Charles Scribner's Sons, the new firm having purchased the stock formerly belonging to Scribner, Armstrong & Co.

Messrs. Cassell, Petter & Galpin, No. 596
Broadway, New York, announce that they will
publish this month Dr. Gnislani Durant's last
work, "Horseback-Riding, from a Medical
Point of View." The book is not a manual to
teach how to ride horseback, but goes
deeper into the subject. It explains the
mechanism of horseback-riding, and reviews
its physiological, therapeutical, and hygienic
effects. In short, it shows all the good that can
be derived from horseback-riding.

ART GOSSIP. The Chicago artists represented at the Paris Exposition are W. B. Baird, who has two bits of landscape; Mr. Blackman, who has two genre pictures; Mr. Healey, who has a portrait of Gen. Grant and another of a young lady; and young lady.

The purchaser of Jules Dupre's masterly and

pleasing "Meridienne," which was sold at the late sale of the Laurent-Richard collection in Paris for 20,700 francs (\$4,140), was Mr. William H. Vanderbilt, of New York City. The picture, n. vanderout, of New York City. The picture, an upright 24 by 22 inches, represents a hot midday in the pasture, with cattle lying by their keeper under the foreground trees. By these there is a pool, and through the arch formed by them a charming landscape is seen.

Mr. Chapu, the sculptor, is going to execute the statue of Le Verrier, the late celebrated the statue of Le Verrier, the late celebrated French astronomer and Director of the Observatory. The statue, which will be placed near the latter, represents Le Verrier standing with one hand on a celestial globe supported by a figure of Atlas. On the sphere are manuscripts and mathematical calculations. The astronomer points with his right hand to where Neptune is marked on the globe.

marked on the globe.

Two remarkable articles, the first of a series entitled "Physical Science for Artists." have been contributed by Mr. Norman Lockyer to Nature. In these articles scientific criticism is brought to bear upon matters of art, and especially upon the painting of the sky in laud-scapes. Those paintings in this year's Academy which he finds correct from a scientific point of view are those which have also received most praise from purely artistic criticism, while those which he condemns as inaccurate are for the most part rather poor works.

The principal prices precised at the sale of the

most praise from purely artistic criticism, while those which he condemns as inaccurate are for the most part rather poor works.

The principal prices received at the sale of the celebrated Novar collection of pictures in London are reported by the London Observer as follows: "The Tollet of Venus," by Annibal Caracci, \$900; "A Lake Seene," by Claude, \$4,000; "A Grand Seaport," by Claude, \$4,000; "A Grand Seaport," by Claude, \$15,000; "A River Scene," by Hobbima, \$10,500; "The Miracle of the Loaves and Fishes," by Murillo, \$1,500; "St. Anthony Caressing the Infant Savior," by Murillo, \$11,280; portrait of a lady in a black dress, by Rubens, \$5,250; two grand sea pieces, by Ruysdael, \$7,000 each; "St. Helena's Vision," by Paul Veronesse, \$16,500; and "The Two Marquises," by Watteau, \$12,500. "Amidst a deep silence," the Observer goes on to say, "succeeded by a lond burst of applause, 'La Vierge a la Legende,' a noble work by Raffaelle, formerly the property of Charles I., was piaced on the ease. It is in a mahogany case, with folding doors, represents the Virgin seated supporting her child, standing on a cushion, with St. John near. At a distance is seen St. Joseph, leading the ass which is to aid their flight into Egypt. The first bid was 3,000 guineas, offered by Mr. Agnew, and, there being no advance, it was knocked down to that gentleman amidst loud cheers. Next came the Raffaelle of the collection, the celebrated chef d'eaver entitled 'La Madonna de Candelabri, or Vierge aux Candelabres.' It has been engraved by Bridoux. Betteinit, Folo Fabri, Blot. and Prestini. It was purchased by the late owner at the sale of the Duke of Lucca's pictures in 1841, and originally was bought from the Borghese Palace by Luclen Bonaparte. It represents the Virgin holding the infant Savior on her knee, with a cherub on each side. It is circular, twenty-six inches in diameter. Mr. Wood said this was the one reserved picture in the sale. It had been fet that such a noble work in these times might fail to be appreciated, and, as i

PERIODICALS RECEIVED.

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POPULAR SCIENCE MONTHLY—July (D. Appleton & Co., New York). Contents: "Civilization and Science," by Prof. Emil Du Bous-Reymond: "Recent Experiments on Fog. Signals," by Prof. John Tyndall (illustrated): "Water-Supply of Rivers," by George Chahoon: "Evolution of Ceremonial Government: VI.—Forms of Address," by Herbert Spencer; "Education as a Science," IV. by Alexander Bain; "Sca-Side Studies," by Prof. Sanborn Tenney (Illustrated); "The Scientific Study of Haman Testimouy," III., by George M. Beard, M. D.; "On the Fermation of Nebule," by William M. Davis; "The Question of Pain in Hanging," by Roger S. Tracy, M. D.; "The Radical Failacy of Materialism," by R. G. Eccies; "Sketch of Prof. Du Bois-Reymoud" (with Doutrait); "Edutor's Table;" "Literary Notices;" "Popular Miscellany;" "Notes."

Table:" "Literary Notices:" "Popular Miscellany;" "Notes."

Hanfer & Magazine—July (Harper & Bros., New York). Contents: "Some Landmarks of Old Virginis," by Allen C. Redwood (with ten Illustrations); "Hospital-Life in New York," by W. H. Rideing (with sixteen illustrations); "Old Flemish Masters: IV.—Anthony Van Dyck," by E. Mason (with four illustrations); "Owlet," by John Esten Cooke (with two illustrations); "Old-Time Militia-Musters," by Porte Crayon (with eleven illustrations); "Juggernau," by A. H. Guernsey (with four illustrations); "A First Week in England," by Mrs. E. C. Walton (with nine illustrations); "Daddy Will: A Glimpse of Ancient Dixie," by Charles D. Deshler (with one illustrations); "Macleod of Dare," by William Black; "Anecdotes of Voltaire Among the Swiss," by Dr. Abel Stevens; "The Return of the Native," by Thomas Hardy; "A Wife-Hunt," by Charles De Kay; "Freedom of the Press Vindicated," by Benson J. Lossing; "An Adventure in a Forest; or, Dickens' Maypole Inn," by James Payn; "Editor's Easy Chair:" "Editor's Literary Record;" "Editor's Scientific Record;" "Editor's Historical Record;" "Editor's Brawer" (with one illustration);

Schinner's Monthly—July (Scribner & Co., New York). Contents: "Bitd-Architecture." III.

ord;" "Editor's Drawer" (with one illustration).

Schiner's Monthly—July (Scribner & Co., New York). Contents: "Bird-Architecture," II. (illustrated), by Thomas M. Brewer; "A Few Antiques" (illustrated); "Roxy," IX. (illustrated), by Edward Eggleston; "The Police of New York" (illustrated), by Ernest Ingersoll; "Italy and the Pope," by Lung Monti; "The Price," by Mrs. M. F. Butts; "The Structure of Oxford" (illustrated), by Ansley Wilcox; "Raindrops," by Mrs. H. D. White; "His Inheritance," XII.—Conclusion (illustrated), by Adeline Trafton; "Is It Going to Rain?" by John Burroughs; "Weaving the Web," by Julia C. R. Dorr; "Pomona Takes the Helm at Rudder Grange," by Frank R. Stockton; "Wabash Bubbles," by Manice Thompson; "Two Purse Companions," by George Parsons Lathrop; "Topics of the Time;" "The Old Caoinet;" "Home and Society;" "Culture and Progress;" "The World's Work;" "Bric-a-Brae" (illustrated).

"Topics of the Time;" "The Old Caoinet;" "Home and Society;" Culture and Progress;" "The World's Work;" "Culture and Progress;" "The World's Work;" "Brica-Brace" (illustrated);
Lippincort's Maoazine—July (J. B. Lippincott & Co. Philadelphia). Contents: "Here and There in Old Bristol," by Alfred S. Gibbs (illustrated); "An Atelier Des Dames," by Margaret B. Wright (illustrated); "Auf Dem Heimweg," by Mary Keely Boutelie; "Through Winding Ways," by Ellen W. Olney; "The Washer at the Well," by Kate Putnam Osgood; "The Real Prisoner of Chillon: A Gentleman Grossly Misrepresented," by Leonard Woolsey Bacon (illustrated); "For Percival" (illustrated); "The Mocking, "Dy Mary (illustrated); "For Percival" (illustrated); "The Mocking, "Dy Henry Stone; "The Census of IS80, "by Henry Stone; "The Census of IS80, "by Henry Stone; "The Trater Inglet, "A Kazan, and How It Was Stopped." "Dy David Kee; "Our Monthly (illustrated); "The Trater Inglet, "A Faneral Psalm," by David Kee; "Our Monthly (illustrated); "The The Pubcit and Albott; "A Faneral Psalm," by Rose Terry Cooke; "The Trater Pight, "The Stopped (illustrated); "A Faneral Psalm," by Rose Terry Cooke; "The Trater Music, "Du Fight, "The Stopped

AMERICAN LAW REGISTER—June (D. B. Canfield & Co., Philadelphia).

INTELL'S LIVING ACE—Current numbers (Littell & Gay, Boston)

FAMILIAR TALK.

BISMARCK'S CHRISTIANITY.

The recently-published life of Prince Bismarck, elsewhere noticed, contains the remarkable letter of the Chancellor written in 1865, and surreptitiously published, in; which he replied to a complaining Christian triend. It will be observed that his Christianity alts lightly upon him. The allusions to Pauline Lucca indicate that the charges made in current gossip were substantially true. The Prince admits that he did sit with her for a joint photograph, but only as a frolic. The name of Lucca was at that time associated with royalty in a peculiar manner. The circumstances which called forth the letter were these: A photographer at Gastlin had issued a picture of Count Bismarck, and beside him the royal singer, Pauline Lucca. At this conjunction many friends of Bismarck were very angry; all sorts of nonsense was talked on the matter, and at last M. Andre felt himself compelled to write to Bismarck about it. Bismarck thus replied:

Berly N. Sich December 1865,—Dean Andre : BISMARCK'S CHRISTIANITY.

sorts of nonsense was talked on the matter, and at last M. Andre felt himself compelled to write to Bismarck about it. Bismarck thus replied:

Bernin, 36th December. 1865.—Dram Andre.

Although my time is very much taken up. I cannot refrain from replying to an interpollation made by an honest heart in the name of Christ. I am very sorry if I offend believing Christians. but I am very sorry if I offend believing Christians. but I am very sorry if I offend believing Christians. In a succession I will not say that in the campa politically opposed to me there are doubtless numerous Christians far in advance of me in the way of grace, and with whom, by reason of what is terrestrial to us in common. I am obliged to live at war: I will only refer to what you yourself say:

In wider circles nought of deeds or ideness remain concasied.

What man breathes who in such a position must not give offense, justly or unjustly? I will admit even mora, for your expression as to concealment is not accurate. I would to God that, besides what is known to the world, I had not other sins upon my soul for which I can only hope for forgiveness in a confidence upon the blood of Christ! As a stakesman I am ot sufficiently disinterested; in my own mind I am not sufficiently disinterested; in my own mind I am not sufficiently disinterested; in my own mind I am not sufficiently disinterested; in my own mind I am not sufficiently disinterested; in my own mind I am not sufficiently disinterested; in my own mind I am not sufficiently disinterested; in my own mind I am not sufficiently disinterested; in my own mind I am ot sufficiently distinces on the equality of the confidence. Whoever calls me an active confidence. Whoever calls me an active confidence which grows upon the soil of Divine confidence. Whoever calls me as a stakesman I am ot sufficiently distinct the soil of Divine confidence. Whoever calls me as a stakesman I am ot sufficiently distinct the soil of the state of the seam faith in which I near the soil of the state of the seam f

THE PLAGUE AT ATHENS.

The second summer of the Pelopennesian war began miserably for Athens. A pestilence broke out in the overcrowded streets and sub-urbs. It was said to have begun in Ethiopia, urbs. It was said to have begun in Ethiopia, and to have been conveyed by some merchant vessel to the Piræus. The disease appears to have been a violent eruptive fever, of what form is not known. Persons were attacked by it suddenly while in full health, without ostensible cause. First they were selzed with violent flushings about the head, and redness, and turgescence of the eyes; within, the fauces and the tongue became all at once blood-red, and the breath unnatural and fetid. After this came on sneezing and hoarseness; and in a short time the suffering extended down to the chest with violent cough; and when it settled on the heart, it disturbed its action, and produced bilious discharges of all kinds known to medical language, accompanied by great distress. In most cases a dry hiccup came on, causing violent spasms, which sometimes ceased soon, and in other cases lasted a long time. The surface of the body was neither very hot to the touch nor pallid, but rather red, livid, and covered with an eruption of blisters and sores; while the internal heat was so great that the patients could not bear upon them the thinnest garment or the finest linen, or to lie in any other way than naked, and had a longing to throw themselves into cold water. Nay, many who were not carefully watched actually did so, into the tanks, urged by an insatiable thirst; and it made no difference what they drank, much or little. They suffered severely from a distressing restlessness and want of sieep throughout. Yet during the whole time the disease was at its height the body was not sensibly emaciated, but held out against this suffering in a way beyond bellef, so that most died about the seventh or ninth day of inward fever, still retaining considerable strength. Or, if they survived this crisis, when the disease passed into the abdomen, severe ulceration supervening with profuse diarrhea, the majority died of this at last from sheer exhaustion. For the disease, which had its first seat in the head, passed down gradually through the who and to have been conveyed by some merchant vessel to the Piræus. The disease appears to

BRYANT'S TWO GREAT WORKS.

Mr. Richard Henry Stoddard and Mr. Edward
C. Stedman contributed to the New York Evening Post reviews of Mr. Bryant's literary
services. That of Mr. Stedman was particularly felicitous, and in no respect more so than
in his estimate of Mr. Bryant's work as a
diranslator of Homer. "In nothing," writes
Mr. Stedman, "was Bryant's wise self-judgment more evident than in the task of translating the Epics of Homer, to which he successfully applied himself in his old age. The
power that accomplished this was as wonderful
as Landor's retention of creative energy.
But the noblest blank-verse translation, even
Bryant's, faithful as it was and in the grand
manner, must lack the Homeric rush and
swiftness, and must also become prosaic in its
substitutes for the recurrent and connecting
phrases of the Greek text. No new English
Homer will tread upon the renown of Bryant's
crowning work, until the English hexam-ter—
with all its compensating qualities, by which
alone we can preserve delicate shades of meaning and the epic movement—has been firmly
established among us, and a great poet, imbued
with the classical spirit, has become its acknowledged master. Until then, Bryant's translation
has filled the literary void."

Of "Thanatopais," Mr. Stoddard writes:

It was written in his 18th year, and, if my
memory of poetry is not at fault, it is the most remarkable poem that ever was written by a young
man of that age. It could only have been written
in America. Its central thought, the universality
and antiquity of earth, demanded the background
of a continent for its illustration, and the flight of
untold centuries for its contemplation. I did not
see how it could possibly have been surgested by
the burial places of Europe, which are modern in
comparison with those of the New World. itself
the sepulchre of races long since extinct. History
has preserved neither their names nor their deeds.
We can imagine whence they came, and whither
they went, but knowledge of them we
have none. The pa Mr. Richard Henry Stoddard and Mr. Edward C. Stedman contributed to the New York Even-

the infant world—
The powerful of the earth, the wise, the good.
Fair forms and hoary seers of ages past—
with whom we shall lie down in one mighty sepsicher? What in all literature is more impressive
than this stately and solemn passage:

Rock-ribbed and ancient as the sun: the value Stretching in penalve quietness between: The venerable woods; rivers that mave In majesty, and the complaining brooks That make In majesty, and the complaining brooks That make the sun that make the sun that the sun that make the sun that the su

SPARKS OF SCIENCE.

COMPOSITE PORTRAITS.

Prof. Francis Galton, F. R. S., recently submitted to the Anthropological Institute in London his first results in carrying out a process of

Prof. Francis Galton, F. R. S., recently submitted to the Anthropological Institute in London his first results in carrying out a process of obtaining comoosite portraits described by him in his Presidential address before the British Association last August. "Since my address was published," he now writes, "I have caused trials to be made, and have found, as a matter of fact, that the photographic process of which I there spoke enables me to obtain with mechanical precision a generalized picture; one that represents no man in particular, but portrays an imaginary figure, possessing the average leatures of any given group of men. These ideal faces have a surprising air of reality. Nobody who glanced at one of them for the first time would doubt its being the likeness of a living person. Yet, as I have said, it is no such thing; it is the portrait of a type, and not of an individual." Prof. Galton continues:

I begin by collecting photographs of the persons with whom I propose to deal. They must be similar in stitude and size, but no exactness is necessary in either of these respects. Then by a simple contrivance I make two pin-holes in each of them to enable me to hang them up one in front of the other, like a pack of cards, upon the same pair of pins, in such a way that the eyes of all the portraits shall be as nearly as possible superimposed; in which case the remainder of the features will also be superimposed in what are technically known to printers as "register marks." The portraits being thus arranged, a photographic comprosed mearly enough. These ph-holes correspond to what are technically known to printers as "register marks." The portraits being thus arranged, a photographic camera is directed upon them. Suppose there are eight portraits in the pack, and that under existing circumstances it would require an exposure of eighty seconds to give an exact photographic composite of each of the each of the cap as second time for ten seconds, and again replace it. We then remove No. 2, and No. 3 appears in th

HOUSE-CONSTRUCTION.

The sanitary effects resulting from the curious methods of house-construction now in vogue constitute the subject of an interesting paper communicated by Mr. Galton recently to the Royal Institute of British Architects, and summarized by the St. Louis Republican. It calls attention to the experiments made by Pettenkofer and others as to the absorbtion of water in new brickwork, and its relation to the internal atmosphere of a building. The author advocates the use of hollow walls, not only as a precaution against damp from without, but as a means of retaining heat within, and urges the necessity of scraping and renowing from time to HOUSE-CONSTRUCTION.

means of retaining heat within, and urges the necessity of scraping and renewing from time to time the plaster lining of rooms, especially in hospitals, where the walls are liable to become charged with deleterious matter. Wood floors, he says, unless care is taken to lay them with close joints, are likely to become receptacles for officially matter washed into them by the process of scrubbing, and plate-glass is desirable for insuring warmth.

Regarding the open fireplace as the main engine for the removal of air from rooms, the author shows how it may be adapted as a means or system of ventilation. The latter is best obtained as some aperture near the ceiling, so that cold air may pass in and sink down gradually, thus replacing the warm air, which would pass up from the floor. An ordinary sunlight is not an effective ventilator when used in the same room with an open fireplace, inasuuch as they both draw off air, and the two currents thus interfere with each other. Among the arrangements which have been proposed with a view to meeting this objection is that of substituting a central globe for the sunlight.

BRAIN AND PHONOGRAPH.

Dr. C. Williams Siemens has suggested that the phonograph may reveal the secrets of animate organization. He traces an analogy between the action of the brain in the exercise of memory and of the phonograph in reproducing the impressions it received. Briefly, his statement of the case is this: The impressions received through the senses are communicated to the corpuscular bodies imbedded in the gray substance of the brain; these corpuscular bodies, in which the sensitive nerves terminate, are connected by delicate filaments with the nervous system of volition, on which they react, and that the mind may have the power of dealing with impressions received in the past there must be some material which permanently retains these impressions. He then asks whether the gray substance of the brain be not like a store-house, containing the accumulated treasures of our knowledge and experience, to be called into use by the directing power of the mind, in turning on, as it were, one phonographic barrel after another. On this theory there may be given an explanation of dreams, hallucinations, etc., in states or conditions where the control of the will its weakened and the imprints of the past in the brain become confused and enter into strange combinations. That the appearance of things around us may find a permanent lodgment through some form of impression in the gray matter of the brain, as well as sounds, has lately been shown by Mr. Willoughby Smith. He substituted crystalline selenium for carbon in the microphone, and when a ray of sunlight fell on the selenium a noise like that of a steam-hammer was heard. BRAIN AND PHONOGRAPH.

SCIENCE NOTES.

An article in a recent number of the Pekin Gasette, written by Chin Hoo, says Kung Foe Whing, a distinguished philosopher, who flourished about the year 970, invented the telephone—which is known in China as "Thumthsien"—in the year 968.

Sir P. Colquhoun maintains that the Greeks of the classical period have long been completely exterminated or displaced by other, and principally by Slay, tribes, and that Romans is the proper designation of the modern Greeks, as they bore that name under the Byzantine Empire.

Dr. Alexander Haddon, of New York, has compiled statistics to show that hydrophobia bilitle to be feared. In the year ending June 30, 1870, there were 338,169 deaths from all causes in the United States. Of these sixty-three are attributed to hydrophobia; thus in a population of 40,000,000, out of 28,729 deaths in that city during 1874, only five are credited as due to hydrophobia. In 1875 there were 30,709 deaths, none from hydrophobia. In 1876, out of 29,129 deaths, but nive are set down to hydrophobia. During the twenty-five years ending in 1872 there were in England and Wales 14,220,724 deaths, 373 of which were credited to hydrophobia.

NEMESIS.

THE HOME.

BITTER-SWEET. There's an archer in your eyes— In your glorious eyes, my belle— And he marked me for a prize. so he shot me merry-wise, And from giddy hights I fell

Ah! that ruthless archer knows That your eyes are starry-bright, That your perfect body glows With the lily and the rose, That your bair is black as night, For your beauty is his might.

So from giddy hights I fell, And I fluttered at your feet. Claim me as your prey, my belle-You have hit me passing well, For your triumph is complete, And my wo is—bitter-sweet. "Sloux" BRUBAKEB.

NOTES TO CONTRIBUTORS. To several contributors who have undertaken to attic a question with invective, the conductor could say that he has long been convinced that base is not argument. A gestleman (and the anductor has reason to know that Mr. Shattuck is gentleman) has asked a question which he be-yes will, when thoughtfully considered, help to we a great social problem. Common politeness, indeed, it be not one of the lost arts, would insure him a fair hearing and courteous reply. To say that he is selfish, conceited, ignorant, a boor, and a fool (without knowing anything whatever about the facts of the case), is neither fair, court-cons, nor manly. It is merely feminine logic. Let us have no more feminine logic from woman

Jan. 3, 1877, Carlotta Perry contributed to The ome the following verse from the ballad of 'Jolly Robyn Roughead," found in a collection uplished in England in 1754:

Tush: tush: my lase, such thoughts resign,
Comparisons are cruel;
Fine pictures suit in frames as fine,
Consistencie's a jewel.
For thee and me coarse clothes are best;
Rude folks in homize raiment drest,
Wire Joan and Goodman Robyn;
There is no doubt that this is the first and only
unblication of the much desired quotation.

cation of the much-desired quotation, "Conmcy's a jewel."

FRANKIE. - Hardly any two papers or magaz psy at the same rate. The daily press of New York pays from \$5 to \$12 per column for such general matter as they pay for at ail. Magazines go higher, and a few weekly papers also pay good prices. But these figures are not of any general value, because the prices paid vary with the reputation of the au-thor. Most magazines could suppy themselves with some sort of articles without paying anything for them, if they wanted the kind. Page your article and don't fasten the sheets together

Without attempting to interfere with the inalienable right of every contributor to speil any word as she or he pleases, it may yet be instructive to note a few of the out-of-the-way methods used by some contributors this week. Here is a partial hat: Guce for juice; cirten for certain; indegmint for indignant; surpos for suppose; shuga for sugar; sailing for ceiling; honrible for honorable;

NDERER. -- Your article is sound and sensible but the conductor dares not print it for fear of the mock modesty which would be offended at it. The line must be drawn somewhere, and perhaps it would be well to draw it so as to cut off your sub-

ndent who signs himself Jonatha The correspondent who signs atmach solutions is informed that it has been found impossible to correct all errors. Besides, he writes on both sides of his paper, which is alone a sufficient reasiles of his paper, which is alone a sufficient reasiles.

The conductor feels called on to say to the lady who wishes him to "blow up the printers" that she writes one of the hardest "hands" in The Home to decipher. It is too fine and pretty.

BLACKHAWK.—If you could send the date of that letter it might be reprinted, but the conductor does not remember it. If it was used again it certainly would not cost you anything. ... The efforts of Peppersauce and one or two other

female correspondents to write as if they were men are dismal failures, and the letters which they ed have been thrown away.

FRIEND OF THE Grats.—It is impossible to use your letter in these columns. You will have to send it to the advertising department. Mns. J. G. W.—I have sent your letter to the dy direct, as it had no general interest for The

JENNIE JUNE. - Write to her by mail and blow her up; it wouldn't be right to do it before all The

ANGER, CHICAGO. -How can any of write to you when you do not give your address!

THE LETTER-BOX.

There are letters in this office for the following-named contributors. Those intended for persons living out of the city will be forwarded by mail upon receipt of address. Residents can call or send to Room 36 TRIBUNE Building, and get theil letters:

Yiddie, Canary (7), June, Paul H. B., Margaret I., Comfort, Tonic, Garry, Sprigg. Millie C. Pomeroy. eoga, B. M. (2). idyl. In addition to the above list of letters there are number of postal-cards at hand for contributors. The letters generally have been accommon The letters generally have been accompanied with stamps, with which they will be forwarded when applied for. The cards, on the contrary, have no stamps, and a request to forward them should be accompanied by one. Following is the list of postal-cards:

Lulu M. W.,

WANTS. PROM AUNT SALLY, BARBINGTON.—Emboidened by the success of Bris in obtaining the poem she wished, I am ready to believe that we can have any old phem reproduced that has been written since the Flood by applying to The Home. I wish for two pieces of poetry, and confidently hope to receive them. One of them commences, its lists box, an orphan, too.

receive them. One of them commences,
A little boy, an orphan, too,
Whose finger-ends with cold were blue,
and the other (which is for a friend) is called
"The Slave's Lament," commencing,
Torn from my family, knowing them defenseless,
Ignorant what troubles they are now enduring.
If any one will send them they will receive
thanks and stamps.
Now for the recipe which may be of use to
some of the Homites. I think it is not generally
known that a cow can be cured of kicking simply
by tring a rope around her body next her fore legs
while she is being milked. My husband thought I
was lax in my duty in not sending what he considers
a valuable piece of information, which has
saved from the butcher's knife an otherwise excellent cow. She never attempted to kick after he
commenced the treatment, though she looked daggers at him, brandishing her horns; and since she
has gone through the dry season, and is being
milked again, she seems to have forgotten how to
kick.

FROM D. T. P., CHICAGO.—To any who will send me plants I will send a pattern of a most exquisite design of a iambrequin in applique embroidery for a small table and bracket lambrequins to match. I have done a great deal of fancy work, but this páttern is new to me, and is the handsomest thing of the kind I have ever seen, and is comparatively little work. Will those wishing to exchange with me blease write me, so that I can send them my proper address?

One of the Trio, Brookston, Ind., I think the

proper address?

One of the Trio, Brookston, Ind., I think the name of the poem you wish is "The Lest Ship."

I, too, would like to know the author, or to have a copy of it, if any one will be so kind as te rurnish

me with one.

Phom Snowmall, Oshkosh.—Lady of Kankakee, cid you receive the Kenliworth ivy? Brownie No. 2, if you will send me your address upon a postal-card, I will send you some Kenliworth-ivy slips.

Ad, send me your address, and I can give you the information you inquired for in your last.

J. C. McLais, who truly has the "jawbone of an asa," did not strengthen the Shattuck side of the question a particle: on the contrary, I think he weekened it.

Nov. 24, and Dec. 22, of the year 1877, and Jan. 19, May 4, and June 1, of the year 1878.

If Gossip will send her address, I will farmish her a pretty apron pattern. If Corn, of Fond du Lac, will also send hers, I will send something nice for socials or festivals. Reda, I can send The Home recipe for golding hair, but a physician told me that it would injure the hair.

I would like some one to send me a pattern for an applique-lambrequin for a small table; also a window-lambrequin, something different from Unohoo's. I have no flowers, but have many kinds of fancy work and patterns of apron, boys' chess,—simple and pretty,—walking-jacket and west, and children's aprons, which I will send in exchange, or pay for them, as you prefer. I have a few seeds of genuine Eryptian poppy: I will send them to the first applicants, and will make them to are far as I can; but, those that send and do not receive will know the reason. My patterns are free to any that wish them. So are the seeds.

FROM FAIRY, OREGON, ILL.-Young Mother, I have an excellent pattern of dress for child aged 2 years, and will exchange for your full set of infant patterns.

X Y Z, probably I have some patterns of

fancy-work for which you would like to exchange one of your blue and white crocheted baby F., Muskegon, Mich., will you send me wrappe and kitchen apron pattern?

If the ladies of The Home will favor me with patterns, I can, in return, forward many handsome patterns, any one of which would gladden the hearts

FROM JESSANINE, BARRINGTON. - Canoe, would gladly accommodate you if I had the pattern you wish. I did not send for the chemilette, but for the Princesse undergarment, and was so unfortunate as not to receive anything I sent for but the apron pattern. Unohoo, do not think me a lunatic; you must remember the expression you used in your letter to The Home in regard to "accommodating Jessamine and others." Unfortunate, I hope you received my thanks. Messina, why do I not hear from you?

FROM BIRD, CHICAGO. -Pigmy, I am willing to FROM BIRD, CRICARO.—Pigmy, I am willing to exchange a young singer, eight weeks old, for the large plants and seed you offer. The old bird is a good singer. I have a brood of four birds three weeks old, too young to tell the singers; if any of The Home friends would like to exchange plants and take chances as to a singer, I would like to hear from them. Mattie No. 2, I have not seen your name lately; the California morning glory seeds sent me are up nicely; many thanks.

ine that my happiness depends upon having a lovely bird in a gilt cage. I can teach point-lace If you care to learn, bring a cage, or a singer, or a female, either or all, just as you like, and instruction shall be forthcoming. I live less than a mile from Union Park, and can be addressed through The Home. Remember, a gilt cage, and, if a singer, not one that lays eggs.

FROM BUTTONS, LAPORTE, IND. -I have pans plants, pink plants, money plants, heliotrope, fuchsias, a Wandering Jew, which I would like to exchange for house-plants. I have also a chemi-loon pattern, which I will send for house-plants. Any one wishing to exchange with me will please write care of The Home.

FROM WATER, CHICAGO. - Will any ladies of The Home please send me a recipe for renewing black cashmeres; also, recipe for yeast-cakes. Please answer soon by mail or through The Home. I will gladly return stamps. I have a recipe for dyeing black alpaca, which I will give in return if any FROM BLACKHAWK, WATERLOO, IA. - I will giv

25 cents in stamps for a copy of THE TRIBUNE of some time in February, 1877 (I think), containing a letter to The Home giving the writer's mother's plan for apportioning work for every day in the week, or I will give the same for the letter, simply. It was sent from Franktown, Va.

FROM K. A. M., BARABOO. -Can any one give me a sure cure for black ants? Things have come to such a pass that either I or the ants must leave the house. I have tried several things The Home recommended, but with no success. They would not go, "because they love my sugar so."

FROM CONK, CHICAGO. - Is there any professor doctor, or Homeite who can tell me anything that will cause marks left by small-pox to disa also, can give a good remedy wherewith to darken the eyebrows permanently?

FROM PROGY, CHICAGO.—Has any kind reader of The Home any articles of infants' clothing they will dispose of fer a small sum, my means being limited? If they will address me through The Home I will be under evertasting obligations.

FROM PARK, OAK PARK .- Will some one please

HOUSEKREPER'S OWN. FROW GLASS SLIPER, ASHLAND, NEB.—Phannie Maple, I received seeds and slips safe; many thanks. I am very sorry you are sick. I hope you will be well soon and we will see your bright cheerful face in The Home again, for we all im-

you will be well soon and we will see your bright cheerful face in The Home again, for we all imagine how each one looks when we read their lotters.

Calla-Lily, sickness and company have kept me from answering your letter, but will soon.

Can any one send me different kinds of bezonias, smilax, and money plant? I will return any kind of fancy work or stamps. Will some of the many Home readers tell me how to can corn, peas, and beans so they will keep? We have a great many, and I would like to save them for winter use.

Queen of all puddings: One pint of nice dne bread crumbs, one quart of milk, one cup of sugar, the yolks of four eggs beaten with the grated rind of a lemon, butter the size of an erg. Bake until done but not watery. Whip the whites of the eggs stiff and beat in a teacup of, sugar in which has been stirred the juice of a lemon, spread over the pudding a layer of jelly or any sweetmeat you prefer, and pour the whites of the eggs over that, and bake a light brown. To be eaten cold with cream.

Cordelia, will you send me a pond-lily and say what you want in return.

Mrs. Gilflory, I like your way of amusing children. We cannot take too much care of the dear little darlings that God has sent us.

From Bris, Oxana.—I am more and more of the

FROM BRIS, OMARA. -I am more and more of the opinion that if you want to know anything, you only have to ask through The Home. I wish to again acknowledge copies of that poem from the following persons: Miss Anna Raymond, P. F. Ar-nold, W. B., Mrs. Shaw, and Mrs. Blades, making noid, W. B., Mrs. Shaw, and Mrs. Blades, making in all eight or more copies. Will have enough for my children and their children, so please stop, dear friends. Am much obliged and would like to, and will, when opportunity offers, return the compliment. I am having wonderful success making bread a new way; perhaps my "Home" friends would like to know how. Just take fresh clabbered mitk and warm till you can get the whey; then sponge the bread as usual, using the whey instead of water, stirring in your yeast and sait. It is splendid, and not sour, as you are already saying it will be. Try it, and let us know if you like it.

FROM Two, BARRY. -As briefly as possible I will say that there are great medicinal qualities in salt I once had an eye-wash prepared of nitrate of sil I once had an eye-wash prepared of nitrate of silver without knowing either its composition or nature. I got my face and hands badly stained. I took off every vestige of stain with salt and vinegar, after the stain had been on twenty-four hours. Mrs. L—told me a day or two ago that salt applied in the form of a poultice hot would relieve acute pain. Piercing the ears is a remedy for weak or inflamed eyes.

Is there not a mistake about "Curfew Shall Not Ring To-Night" not being written until 1870 or 1871? I was familiar with the poem twenty-five years ago. I have tried to find the book, but failed. As near as I can recollect it was McGuffy's Second Reader. It was in some school-reader my little daughter had.

PROM DASH, CHICAGO. - J. S. K., ink stains on glass can be readily removed by applying oxalic acid, muriatic acid, chloride of lime, fine sand, pumice stone, etc., with a moistened sponge an

rubbing well.

To A. D., here is a good recipe for camphor ice: Good lard, 12 ounces; white wax, 10 ounces; spermaceti, 5 ounces; camphor, 3 ounces. Melt the spermaceti and wax by water bath, then add the lard and camphor, and when they are all dissolved pour the mixture into suitable molds, if desired to form cakes; perfume as liked, stirring in perfume well just as mixture begins to thicken.

FLORAL LORE.

FROM HOLLIB HAWK, LAFAYETTE.—Some kind friend sent me a slip, or, correctly speaking, a leat, in shape and color resembling that of a peach leaf, but it is thicker and larger; the surface is smooth and glossy. Can any one give me its name?

Thank you, kind Rennie, for your prompt reply to my question concerning cactus seed. Have you any of the seeds just mentioned? If "yes," what varieties? If I sent stamp and address, could you spare me some? FLORAL LORE.

varieties? If I sent stamp and address, could you spare me some?

I have a tuberose bulb, some pink, mignonette, lady-slipper, verbens, and golden abysm seeds which I will send in exchange for a slip of olean-der, frex begonia, smilax, oxalis, Kennilworth lvy, English lvy, Scotch lvy, cactus, tralling arbutus. Will send some patterns if they are preferred. Any of the above sent to my nom de plume will be received.

If the lady who asked me for ismbrequin pattern will send her address, she will be supplied.

FROM MRS. E. H. ROOD, BLOOMINGTON, ILL. ferns or filly-of-the-valley slips for almost any other slips or seeds?

FROM NOSDOY, BROOKSTON, IND.—I have missed several numbers of The Home, and, as I keep them on file, I would like to replace them. If any of The Home correspondents would sell them, I moved a several numbers of the those several numbers of the slips of the numbers of the numbers of the slips of the numbers of the numbers of the slips of the numbers of the n

bloom again next April, and be covered with flowers until the 1st of August. I have never grown anything that afforded me so many choice flowers. I have already picked over 300 blossoms from three plants covering two and one-half square feet of ground. The branches from the root to the top measure one foot and ten inches. These three plants are good for 300 more flowers. The "Emperor William," "White," and any other pansy seed can be bought for 10 cents a paper. I know the above kinds are good, as I have grown the same kind of seed for several years. Any one wishing the seed can get information where it can be obtained by addressing to me a postal-card.

Peter Hendersen, in his work on floriculture, says: Pansies planted in the fall exhaust themselves by the middle of June, stop blooming, and usually die; but when sown in February or March will flower from June to November. This is my experience. Those who sell the fall-planted pansies must know they are worthless for anything except the greenhouse. Sanother imposition of dealers is the substitution of plants and ordered instead of returning the money; there is no excuss for this petty swindling in these days of cheap postage. A short time ago I sent to a "greenhouse" in Ohio for \$2 worth of plants, naming what I wanted. I got two plants ordered valued at 75 cents, and a lot of other plants of no use to me, being duplicates of what I already had. I paid 50 cents express, making the two 37%-cent plants cost me \$1.25 each. I sneak of this now to advise these dealers who make it a practice to treat their customers in this way that perhaps honesty may in the end be the best policy. Every one who keeps house-plants should have the "fuchsia speciocia." I have just counted twenty buds and biossoms on the end of one stem, and many have failen off.

FROM AUNT HATTIE, ANAMOSA. -Yes, New Peaches, I received the doll patterns. Have not tried any of them yet, but shall soon, and know I shall be pleased with them. Please accept thanks.

Also, Louvisa, of Wilmington, received the splasher pattern, and have made one from it. It

is a beauty.

I have a few seeds of Kennilworth ivy, three or four rooted slips of double fucheis, "Elm City," any quantity of the common joint plant, a good variety of geraniums, and can get three varieties of ferns, any of which I will send to any, one who will send me one or more of the following plants: rex begonia, carnation pink, any winter bloomer, scarlet salvis. "Carl Halt" or "Princess of Wales" fucheiss, and "Jean Sisley" geranium. If you send, please specify what you would like in return. Will send stamps if preferred.

H. C. M., Peoris, if you have any fucheise that I have not, I would like to exchange slips with you. I have "Elm City," "gem," "speciocia," "brilliant," and a single purple and scarlet, of which I do not know the name. four rooted slips of double fuchsia, "Elm City,

iant," and a single purple and scarles, of which I do not know the name.

Suff, Chicago, I will gove you Marion Harland's recipe for hard soap, which I know is good, as all her recipes are: 6 pounds washing soda, 3 pounds unslacked lime; pour on 4 gallons boiling water; let it stand until perfectly clear, then drain off; put it 6 pounds clean fai; boil until it begins to harden (about two hours), stirring most of the time while boiling; thin with two gallons of cold water which you have poured on the alkaline mixture after draining off the four gallons; this must also settle clear before it is drawn off; sadd it when there is danger of boiling over; try the thickness by coling a little on a plate; put in a handful of sait just before taking from the fre; wet a tub to prevent sticking; turn in the soap, and let it stand until solid; cut into bars; put on a board and let it dry. This will make about forty pounds of nice soap, much better for washing (when it has dried out for two or three months) than yellow turpentine soap.

FROM QUESTIONS, OTTUNWA. -Please allow me space to acknowledge the safe arrival of some nice elips of geranium (which I so much wished for), and a bouquet of the most beautiful pansies I ever saw I pressed them and shall keep them as a reminde of some generous one, although no name was with them. Friend, if I can return the compliment, ad

of some generous one, although no name was with them. Friend, if I can return the compliment, address me; accept thanks also.

Fern Leaf, the amaryllis is growing: many thanks. Susan, of Princeton, the seed are several of them growing. I am so pleased, and wish I could send you something acceptable in return. If I can, send your address direct to me, for then the slips would not be witted. I do not like to send to Chicago and delay so much; hope to hear from you. Thanks for offer of canary bird, Mrs. C., but we feared to have it sent so far. I have some nicely-noted heliotrope I would like to exchange for yellow or white oxalis bulb or winter-olooming fuchsia (one sure to bloom), or smilax bulb or strawberry vine, or calla hily bulb. I wish some one living in the regions of cranberries would send me a few rooted plants for hanging oasket and tell me how to grow them; will send slips of a variety of plants in return. The same offer to Little Dorrit for some mixed plak seed. Would the plants bloom next summer I seed was planted this fall; please answer; I should like the seed. Prue, Aunt Fanny, and Amber's last letter are just my ideas; glad to see your names.

FROM ROGERS PARK, ANY .- I wish to thank the many ladies who so kindly responded to my call for songs. I have sent stamps, as promised, to all Phannie Maple, seeds and bulbs received, acrhanne Maple, seeds and Delbs received, accept my thanks for them. They have all done nicely except the Kennilworth ivy seed; they have not yet come up, and I am a little afraid that they don't intend to.

Who can and will tell me what is the matter with my tuberoes? They have now been manted

my tuberoses? They have now been planted about two months and have only one little sprout about an inch high. I transplanted them out of doors last week, but as yef they have made no improvement. Do they need much water? I have only given it to them when I thought they needed it yery much. it very much.

Mrs. M., i have patterns of anchor and chain,
shaving case, floater, and others that you may
have by sending your address. Alieen Allanna,
did you receive the words of songs you asked for;
if not, send your address and you shall have them?

FROM RENNIE, WATERFORD MILLS, IND. -I have sent to all who have applied either plants of postal-cards stating that my stock sufficiently advanced to send out was exhausted, but that I will recommence mailing again on Monday next, when I think I can fill all orders as fast as received. I renew the offer to send one dozen bedding plants renew the offer to send one dozen bedding plants for three green stamps.

Hollie Hawk, I will remember your request and

Hollie Hawk, I will remember your request and send slips as soon as possible.

Mrs. E. G. N. Haward, thanks for slips. If you will send me your address I will send English by and something for hanging basket.

Will the lady of Morris, Ill., send her initials to be used in connection with number of box and I will reply to her letter?

If all who send slips, unaccompanied by letter or otherwise, would mark their packages "From—,"I would know whom to thank for favors. The postal laws admit this being done. All communications reach me if directed as above. I would like some rose-leaf geranium.

FROM CRATON, NEWTON .- May I have a little space to tell Betty Snow that one of my arbutus roots is growing under a Norway spruce tree? Mab, I sent salvia, etc. ; did they arrive? I think the ladies had better leave the Devil and Shattuck to their own devices; they are evidently of the Judge their own devices; they are evidently of the Judge Hilton order of men, and cannot appreciate or understand women. Will some one teil me what alls my hydrangea? It budded beautifully,—nine large clusters,—but only here and there is a flower. The rest are little fuzzy bunches. Also, what can be done for a calla, 9 years old and three feet high, which has always been a splendid bloomer till it was laid on its side to rest last summer, since when no flowers, and a dozen in this town are in the same condition after the same treatment? I think such treatment injurious. Please, florists, speak.

speak.

Has any one anything to say about decorating pottery? FROM JEFFERSON, GALESBURG.-Can some one tell me whether amyrillis bulbs ought to rest; if so, how long and when? If Spe, of Henderson, will send stamp, I will send the slip she desired some time ago. I do not care for the plants she offered unless the adjeratum is other than the white variety. I save adjeratum and German ivy, slips of which I would like to exchange for lemon verbena, white fuchsia, smilax, spotted-leaf begonia, or trailing vinca.

If the lady from Lawndale who wrote me will send her address and stamp I will send adjeratum. I can't spare the other slips at present.

FROM ESSICA DARKE, HENDERSON, ILL.-Emily A. Kellegg, did you get that box of ferns I sent you? Lhave not received the slips you promised. I am very saxious to get them. I hope the others I am very anxious to get them. I hope the others I have written to will not be so tardy in acknowledging the receipt of my letters.

Mr. Shattuck, you are one of those kind of men who marry to be supported. I suppose if that young lady owned about \$10,000 there would be no difficulty about it. I presume that it is the same way with the lady. Birdie, lemon juice or rose-water will remove freckles. I have never tried, but have heard them recommended. Mrs. Mr. I can send you pattern of penwiper if you will send your address to me, care Home.

FROM V. G. C., SIOUX CITY .- I have slips of rack v. G. C., Shoux Cirx. - I have slips or fuchsia, double geranium, English ivy, white tea-rose, begonia, foliage plant, which I would like to exchange for Kenilworth ivy, white oxalis, tube-rose, primores, lily of the valley, white geranium, ferns, or, if preferred, will send stamps.

FROM FRANKIN, CHICAGO.—If any of the readers of The Home have any slips of choice plants, I will be happy to exchange some nice magnolia seedlings for them. My address can be had from the editor.

SHATTUCK'S FRIEND. SHATTUCK'S FRIEND.

FROM SHATTUCK'S FRIEND.—I would like to marry Mr. Shatarck; I do not know as he is open to receiving proposals. I know I'm not open to making them, being already some years married. But I like him "allee samee." and should have waited for him. I notice scarce a word of tolerance for him or his opinions in the issue of the Stb. Why is he necessarily a heathen because he advances some what plogressive ideas? He is probably a pleasant, social gentleman, of fine tastes and perhaps expensive habits. But who that has fine tastes would not be expensive if they could afford it? I can imagine a very happy connection in such a one as he mentions. What would be pleasanter, more practical, than for a husband and wife to go out to business in the morning and return for a pleasant evening together at home, at

theatre. concert. ball, party, church,—anything they may settle upon?

Ordinarity, a man goes to his business, mixes with the world, sees and hears much which sharpens his wits, keeps his head clear, and, though wearing and tiresome, makes home and wife a pleasant variety—if they are pleasant.

The wife stays at home, "potters" about, makes beds, sweeps, dusts (if she's nobody to do it for her), and, after reading a little, sewing a little, goes down-town and loafs (for women can be more inveterate loafers than men), and looks, desires, eavies. And all uncharitableness take possession of her sout, because she is poor and cannot compete with others in siyle of dress and itvin; goes home to wish for what she has not, and hates the day on which she was born, because of the unsatisfactoriness of her life. When Shattuck comes home, instead of finding a wife with new ideas, picked up from being among pushing, energetic bisness people, he finds one who makes him uncomfortable by expressed longings for what she has not. All women, of course, would not do this, but I speak whereof I know when I say a large majority of them would, for, though not yet old, I know feminines preity thoroughly.

The reverse is Mr. Shattuck's view. The wife goes to some place of business betimes in the morning, works at her books, counter, anything, all day, and returns home at night, probably tired, but in a better state, mentally and physically, to be companionable than had she atfended to domestic duties a little, read a little, sewed a little, and gadded a good deal.

All this takes in only people in moderate circumstances. The very poor have to work hard every minute for their bread and butter. The rich have manifold social duties, travel, and amusement to employ their time, and employ it profitably.

I could spend as fast as any daugnter of Eve If I had the wherewithal. I could get along on as little as any in default of it. Some clinging, twining sister may be surprised, but I had rather live on \$45 a week jointly earned than on \$100 e

matter, I notice women know asottas intent domostic seclusion, etc.

Mr. S. is not necessarily a boor because he does
not seem to consider female physical infirmities.
Has he no aches and pains? Does his head nevre buzz and his back never get limp? If his wife
has worked as an unmarried lady, why is she not
as well able to continue after marriage as he?
Somebody says she'll have children. Well, if
she does it will be time enough then to stop
work; but children are not a necessary appendage
to the early years of married life, so that's no good
reason why Mr. S.'s wife should not work,—at
least until she has to stop. Everybody wants a
family some time, or ought to, but it does not follow that it's one's whole duty to rear a family of
huge numbers, in as short a time as practicable after marriage.

This is my drest, and I think I am safe in saying

huge numbers, in as short a time as practicable after marriage.

This is my first, and I think I am safe in saying my last, letter to The Home. I think one can generally find enough to do, without sending a lot of trash to a long-suffering editor.

But Mr. S. 's views strike a responsive chord somewhere in me, and I feel constrained to say something after the expressions of opinion in the issue of Saturday.

He is not deserving of the avalanches of abuse leveled at him because his opinions differ from those of indolent or ignorant women, or those of no amountion or business tastes. If a woman prefers to drudge about a house, I presume he is willing she should; but don't souse him and call names because he wants a home differently conducted from yours.

FROM PEARL OMAR, IN NEW YORK. - Ten day away from home, and yesterday there came to me two old friends,—THE SATURDAY and SUNDAY CHICAGO TRIBUNES,—the familiar heading looking ike a dear, well-known face. The rush and oar of pebble-paved New York tires and confuses me after the smooth, quiet thoroughfares of Chicago, but there is much to interest Homeites,—so much I would like to describe,—a picture we found hanging in the ladies' reading-room as so mach I would not be describe, —a picture we found hanging in the ladies' reading-room at Cooper Institute, called the "Era of Emancipation"; for very profoundly it impressed me; but Shockly's letter impressed me still more deeply. So the grand, pathetic painting, with the beautiful kneeling slave as its central figure, must give place, for only a very words have I time to write, and I know but little space must be occupied. Shockly, you shock me, indeed! Do you really believe what you say, that "A woman with a nusband to support her is usually well enough off"? Substitute sometimes for "asually," and you are right. Said a lady to me: "You have no idea how I dread to ask my husband for money; I feel like a beggar. I would rather go half-clothed than broach the subject to him." And this dear woman, who had borne and reared six children; who had suffered, and tolled, and sacsfieed all her long, hard life, had yet earned no money. You will say this is a single case; I know t is but one of hundreds and hundreds all over the country. O, the old, old question of money,—the great underlying cause of all the woman agtation! Even the servant is worthy of his hire, which reminds me of the woman who refused to marry the man whose house-weeper she was, on he plea that now she wassearning good wages. "Men are afraid to marry." It is well if it be

ing good wages.

'Men are afraid to marry." It is well if it be so, for the sake of our girls, for one class of our unmarrying men are slaves to the vilest habits, and undt to touch the hind of a pure girl. But I an compelled to admit that there is another very smal class of men who are also afraid to marry. Wit high ideals of home life, and limited means, they hesitate to ask a delicately nurtured girl to share the heat and burden of the day. For such mer

class of men who are also arrand to marry, which high ideals of home life, and limited means, they hesitate to ask a delicately-nurtured girl to share the heat and bardu of the day. For such men (and I honestly believe there are a few) I have not a word of blame. I espect their honesty, while I think them wrong.

And women, the majority of them,—didI understand you arish,—are compelled to remain single, because no me will marry them? O foolish, short-sighted ms.! That many of our best women remain unmaried is undoubtedly true, but not, I believe, from lack of opportunity, but because the truest, tenierest part of their natures are untouched. The world is growing kind to woman. No longer's she obliged to marry anybody for a home. He life-path is widening, broadening, deepening. I awoman fill a position as capably as a man, I hink she will find her piace. Slender woman hand are seen in almost every office,—some working ily, some well. "The but the apprenticeship, but sach year finds the slender hands stronger, the will-power greater, the weak purpose strengthene.

But do not misunderstand me. Marriage, in the truest meaning of the word, is the purest, hollest bond this wide earl can ever know. Love, that love which overlookisurface imperfections, which persistently blinds it eyes to minor faults for the sake of the dear heat beneath,—ah, this is God's best gift to humankad.

Girls, I do not beleve in lack of opportunities we most desire; but uless it is for better or for worse,—unless you ian forgive and forbear,—bestrong enough to live lonely lives, so they are not purposeless, and believe that a duty bond of duty or convenience alice will harden into a gailing, intolerable chain. Girlies, over every step of the path many of you se walking to-day—some with restless feet and usettled heart—Pearl, too, has gone; and she ask you to live up to the highest that is within you, and never lose heart of courage.

P. S. I was interrupted while reading The Home of June 1,—the labst I have yed seen,—and find I overlooked sh

From Dash | Chicago.—You are right, Ms. Shatuck, in prinable, in the main, but wrong, or limited, in the application, somewhat. A wife should help a huband; their interests should be identical; she should not be a "drag" to his existence, but should lift him up in thought, in spirit, in deed; it not money alone is necessary to the accompilement of all this, for, while wealth may bring pleasant surroundings, does it always bring sucess and happiness,—the pleasures of a home, in list truest, best sense? Success is where true happiness lies, "home is where the heart is" in its purity and strength, and there is a grander base of which to work, a stronger motive power to propethan mere dollars and cents. It is the inspiration of lows, the promptings of heart and soul, the praciples of right and justice; and when all these exter into the composition of matrimory more largey, as they should, they will "remove mountains" of difficulties and "cover," or, more properly, deliterate "a multitude of sine. If I were situate as you are, or as you profess to be, I would "ru the risk" to marry that particular young lady very promptly, and place her in charge of a "lome Department" of my own, believing that she would have the ability and inclination to make it a success for both. Horever, there are always two sides to a question in dispute, and, as you have raised a tempest in a teapot all around in The Home by your astement,—for ladies are seldom willing to acknowledge that the fault is with them in any respect, and are often unsparing in their denunciations of any one who opposes their views, wishes or actions,—(God bless 'em, though, and tean them better),—I,will not criticise you furthet.

I am one of the 10.000 (if figures are right anyway) inclined to marry, but financial circumstances and price prevent. Money and fashion FROM DASH | CHICAGO. -You are right, Mr.

compete with each other on dress, never "go back on each other" in that respect, as ladies most invariably do; and, while the latter may say, and truthfully, too, in part, that they cultivate and indulge pride and vanity in order to please and attract the gentlemen,—because the gentlemen won't notice plain looks and plain clothes,—they do so as fully to please or tantalize and excel each other. Gentlemen, of course, like to see ladies nicely attired, but the most of them prefer true, simple beauty and adornment to powders, paint, paddings, false hair, etc., and admire intelligence, education, and refinement much more than enameled faces and senseless expression, emblazoned jewelry and peacock vanity, inflated forms and street-trailing dignity, etc., and while a gentleman may often be attracted, and sometimes "caught," by one of the latter, he more frequently stops and counts the cost before building his hopes and happiness on so unsubstantial a foundation and with such frail and expensive material. Gentlemen, too, have a large amount of natural and instifiable prides and no one, however, limited his means, who has refined tastes and ambitions, and a sensitive nature, would want his wife piaced under the necessity of "working out for a living." That wouldn't suit his tastes and pride; that wouldn't constitute an ideal home for him; but when he sees how all—even servant grils and the poorer class generally—vie with each other on dress, how they try to ape the style and extravagance—the follies—of the wealthy, regardless at times of bosition or means, he says. "No use, I couldn't support a wife in the style which society and which she herself would seem to require me to do, and in which I would like to support her, therefore I will not marry at present, for I will not make a slave of myself, nor place her in the position of a drudge." And this very state of things drives or tempts both to the had often, and blights thousands of valuable lives. There is something radically and universally wrong in all this. Artific

FROM SISTER SUKEY, CLOVER FARM, MASS .-Thanks to a big brother of mine in Chicago, I have long enjoyed the privileges of The Home, and my cry has ever been, like Oliver Twist's, for more oor Mr. Shattuck's case is a hard one, and his Poor Mr. Shattuck's case is a hard one, and his indignant reply so worked upon my risibilities on the reading of it, that the canacious waste-basket has lost its horrors, and, as poets sing, "My muse tunes her harp and commences her wardling." Now, I haven't read Mr. Shattuck's letter; I can only imagine what it was by the answers it called forth, and in the exploded bottled wrath of the gentieman in question. Fortunately, I live so near the Hub of the Universe that the arrows of both parties will fall short of me; for, as I am one of those sharp-visaged, vinegary old women over \$2,\$ I cannot count on Mr. S. 's cnampionship; and, as I certainly agree with him in a great many things, I fear frowns from Amber and many others whom I have learned to love and admire. There are many beautiful things in this world entirely unlike,—many birds of different plumage. Look at your dear little canary hopping so contentedly from perch to perch in his gilded cage; how happy he seems, how he will chirrup as thoughtful hands pass him daily the little dainties he loves so much; listen to his flute-like warblings as he tells of his happiness, love, and gratitude. Bring in that beautiful little bird from yonder tree, this one on that stump, that little huming-bird that comes daily to cull honey from the honeysuckle twining over the door, place them in gilded cages whose beauty and expense are the admiration of all observers, feed them daily with dainties their free life never dreamed of, give them all the care and anxiety that ample time and studied forethought enable you to, and note the result. With sorrowing heart you will see them pine, mope, and sicken; opt the door rep they die; the canary-bird life is not for them. Women are as anhike as the birds; out of ten you will find five to be just such busy, chirruping domestic little bodies as Amber and the sisters describe. Now what head have do with the other five? Housekeeping they dislike; its many duties, cares, and anxieties cloud and wrinkle their brows and irritate a dispos the reading of it, that the capacious waste-basket for, and leaves to others that are competent duties that are necessary in every home? Now, Mr. Shattuck, if you love this young giri enough to marry her without the \$12, —that is, if she is consulting her own happiness and inclination in still continuing an occupation congenial to her, and in the dim future, whilst enjoying all the biles of matrimonial sweets, may you live to bless the day that circumstances did not consign you to the monastic vows.

FROM LUNA, CHICAGO.-Mr. Shattuck, I don't know that I should have felt it to be necessary to reply to your very excellent letter of last week if it had not been for the violent attacks made on you by the worsted-work, orange-pudding, tidyyou by the worsted-work, orange-pudding, tidy-pattern, tuberose-bud, etc., married women, who seemed to feel themselves aggrieved at your reasonable views and candid excression of them. These severe opponents of yours are probably of the class who never enjoyed the satisfaction of earning their, own support, but levied on the exertions of some masculine relative till the first offer came that gave them a chance to shift the responsibility. There are too many women tied down to the ceaseless sound of housekeeping duties (a very different thing in my estimation from homekeeping), whose tastes and education better fit them to earn the money which would, enable them to transfer the druggery to others,—others to whose stronger hands the work of an ordinary nonse would not be druggery.

drudgery to others,—others to whose stronger hands the work of an ordinary nonse would not be drudgery.

Almost invariably troubles arising between married people can be traced to the money question. Many young wives, never having earned money, nor owned it independent of parental supervision, do not appreciate its value. Husbands, knowing this, fear to trust them with much ready money, so the house is run on the credit system. Now, the mere possession of a grocery-book is a constant inducement to extravagance, and extravagance brings about reproaches, tears, quarrels, interference of friends, and finally divorce, or, at least, estrangement. But if the wife earns part of the money she is equally interested in saving it.

The young man about to be married asks a good deal of his intended wife when he asks her to give up a good salary and depend upon him for every cent she needs; it is a lowering of the self-respect of any intelligent being to be obliged to give so minute an account of their most trifling affairs as the average husband requires in regard to the disbursement by his wife of an occasional dime.

But you will not be such a husband as that. Take my advice: State your views privately to the young lady you allude to assensibly and well as you stated them in the paper, and, if she is a girl of good juagment, she will accept you at once on those terms; if not—then "The world is all before you where to choose." Find one who will, and with your united capital hire some one to do your hard work, while you and your wife enjoy the kind of the class of women who like to make little rag-mats and pen-wipers and manage their husbands, or of men who fear to be called "pensioners" if their wives are self-supporting. vives are self-supporting.

FROM MADGE MADCAP, CHICAGO. -Had I the time, and were I assured that it were perfectly "proper," I should drop Mr. Shattuck a brief note, saying, "Thank you, my dear; thank you immeasurably for yours of June S. It presents your views in a clearer, more tangible form, and it hits off some of the ladies as it ought to." For, to tell the truth, some of these good creatures are not as patient as they should be. When one writes

to tell the truth, some of these good creatures are not as patient as they should be. When one writes anything to which they cannot assent, they cry. 'Whoop!" and go for his hair in a metaphoric yet disagreeable manner. Does it do them any good? Yes; it relieves their mental systems; for much writing hath made them irritable. N. B.—
If you are after exceeding sweetness of temper, do not look at literary women, as a class. For particulars I refer you to the editor.

One correspondent affects to depreciate "college-learning." From the very closest experience, I can testify to the non-injuriousness of the same. Of course, there is a difference whether a girl has more taste for housework than for other things. True, there exists a class of sweet, domestic maidens who fairly hanker after cottages of theirs wan, and who never weary of banging out the flies and keeping clean papers on the pantry shelves. Mr. S., did yon ever seea woman bang the flies on a hot day,—say the Fourth of July? It would do your heart good. Again, there are girls who find it mentally, morally, and physically impossible to do housework. Their tastes revolt against it; and these girls are not few. So, Shattuck, do not easpair. Scorn and vituperation may be the reward of merit of uncommon people like you and me (for I side with you), but remember "good fishes in the sea"! Hannah Jane thinks she could "run a house, meet all expenses," etc., on \$30 per week. But the dear girl has no true idea of city-life. Let her try it awhile and see! Boarding is the cheapest possible (comfortable) way to exist. Say \$10 to \$15 a week for this, and you have the other \$15 left (out of \$30) for clothes for two, street-car fare, opers or theatre tickets, reading material, doctor's bill in case of illness, and \$15 are not as elastic as Hannah inagines. People seem very positive for "keeping house." Now, in the name of goodness, what kind of a shanty can one hire for less than \$30 a month? Monstrous idea! Look at your expenses! Personal property and its taxes; servant

knew but those who have tried it what it is to pay for drinking water and wearing clothes. And then it is not in nature for a woman to care about spending the evenings at home when she has been there all day and busy at work. Probably her husband is tired and feels more like reading than talking. So it is no wonder if she belabors him: "Will, you haven't taken me to theatre in an age. It's real mean!" and makes him toe the mark next day. Then, what young married woman has not a score of young acquaintances of her own sex to whom she is fond of exhibiting the presents her husband has bought her, or whom she is fond of entertaining occasionally with a social dance or oyster supper? But I did not intend firing off so many guns at once. Jike the German sentry who was directed to challenge with "Who goes there?" three times, and fire if no answer was given, and who managed to exclaim "Who goes dere tree times?" Baug, bang, bang, fired. But Shattnek, child, I imagine you are only "drawing out" our theories. As I have good authority for your saying. "If ever you married, your wife would neither do housework nor go out to work in a store," Shattnek, I adore you and your sentiments. Parewell!

How refreshing to once more hear from Chat and

Shattack, I adore you and you well!

How refreshing to once more hear from Chat and Nancy Spry! Nancy, "do you remember?" Chat, did you forget your promise? J. S. C. and B. M. O., where are you! Au recoir all.

FROM PLAINTALKER, OF TALKERVILLE. -I am a working-girl (salary not stated), young, though of wide experience, and I have refused offers of marriage because he would wish or expect me to leave

wide experience, and I have cross of the very working because he would wish or expect me to leave my honorable calling to "potter around a few rooms, etc." Thanks to Mrs. D. R. W. for her letter. If Mr. S. cannot fully reply, I am sure Judge, from Cleveiand, and thousands of other men, could and would, were they notafraid of being misunderstood, and. In consequence, having vile names applied to them.

It seems a long step towards individual freedom, or, as Mrs. D. R. M. states, it is valgarly called woman's rights, of which I am an advocate, and think every working girl is, or ought to be, who has any spirit; it is a grand move when men plead for us as did A. T. Shockley in the June I Home, and when men of \$30 per week are willing to unite with us in our daily struggle, although we only earn \$12 and less per week. They are willing we should pursue our present occupation or will help to get us promoted. They respect us due our independent possession, and would not make us servants for the secondary necessities of living.

So girls, girls, —I speak to those under "32" more particularly.—don't iet us disgust men by our misrepresentation of and scorn for the ideas the gentlemen under discussion advance. We wish some day to have our influence for the nation's contraction of the particularly instite upon an equal footing for the secondary necessities of living.

So girls, girls, —I speak to those under "32" more particularly. —don't let us disgust men by our misrepresentation of and scorn for the ideas the genilemen under discussion advance. We wish some day to have our influence for the nation's good placed in justice upon an equal footing with learned and wise men who already acknowledge our good influence over them while they decide the questions which give us silver dollars instead of paper, etc. If men of \$30 can honor us by uniting their interests with our \$12, it stands to reason that in time our labour mut be appreciated to the extent of our securing equal salaries with men. Then, indeed, must marriages be made for love, and not for a living, on either part. I hope the day will soon come when men will despise able-bodied women who cannot earn their living, and that women will give the cold shoulder to a man who would, against her wishes, make a drudge and a household slave of his wife. This letter I offer, without fear of misrepresentation, to the ladies of The Home, who, I feel sure, will discuss it critically and calmly, bring forth faults gently and in a spirit which will tend to improve us all. However, should I meet with the same result Mr. S. says he did, I consider my name protected and my whereabouts covered sufficiently by my nom de plume to write again feariessly,—not because I am very timid, and easily crushed, all this, but—I shall be obliged to sympathize with Mr. S. Cause (?), "Old ladies of '32' and upwards."

FROM M. A. W. B., JACKSON, MICH. - "It never rains but it pours." It rained Hilton and it poured Shattuck. Didn't I think all sorts of things about those two men last week? Didn't I pull down all the hair in my head—my own and the other woman's—and rusid about for a full hour with my teeth in a lockjaw attitude? But, girls, if you knew the "critters" as well I do, you would never have ministered to the Shattuck vanity in the way you did. Judge Hilton only wanted to advertise his hotel, and the shrewd Shattuck—possibly contemplating matrimony—was only experimenting on minds of the femate persuasion. I wonder if anybody believes he has left his \$12 bargain on the wing! Not he. Shrewd Shattuck! Hope he'll get shrew-ed.

Ell Flemish, my darkies are bona fide facts, and if you will address me as stipulated by the powers that be, you shall be put in possession of the patterns forthwith, without the formula of a stamp, either. those two men last week? Didn't I pull down all

either.
If the person inquiring concerning text-books on bookkeeping will address me through The Home, I can (I believe) afford information that will be serviceable. I have been in a counting-room for years, and was in charge of the classes in an Eastern academy and normal school some years, so think I

IS KOUMISS INTOXICATING! FROM ÆSCULAPIUS, DELAVAN, WIS. -I have been

asked the question frequently in my correspond-ence, and, being appealed to by Aunt Carrie through The Home, I will answer, once for all, emphatically, No! So calm your fears, dear sis-ters; no one will ever be made a drunkard by the use of koumiss. It is one thing to make an asseranalysis: Hartier, of Moscow, gives it as 1.65 per cent of alcohol. Wanklyn, of London, 192 grains to the quart of 12,000 grains, which is 1.60 per cent. Lager beer contains from 4 to 4½ per cent of alcohol, and the New York City courts have as yet been unable to decide that lager-beer is in-toxicating, as they find persons who can drink it as yet been unable to decide that lager-beer is intoxicating, as they find persons who can drink it almost continually without inebration. Koumiss, containing about one-third as much spirit, cannot therefore come under the head of intoxidating liquors. Again, alcohol combined with food is less exciting to the brain than taken in an undiluted form. In koumiss it is combined with lactic acid, casein, fat, and perhaps more or less milk-sugar unconverted, and is, in fact, a lactate of alcohol. In this form and amount it cannot and will not lead to cerebral excitement to any extent. The third and strongest point is experience. I have seen it taken freely, and have never seen, neither have we ever heard of, any one becoming intoxicated with it, or made a drunkard by it. We may have stimulation without intoxication, and among the articles that produce it are tea, coffee, nux vomica, oplum, and many others. Stimulants, according to Dunglison, are medicines or substances which have the power of exciting the organic action of the different systems of the economy. These elements add nothing to the economy, put nothing in the blood that builds up, or restores directly, but is whip and spur to the materials already there. Tes. coffee, and alcohol may go a step further, and prevent the rapid metamorphosis or breaking down of animal tissue, especially when the system is subject to diseased action. In this way, though not food, by preventing waste, it may enable the patient to conquer disease, when the powers of digestion and assimilation are weak, and thus tide over the point where death might supervene from inantion. But directly to the question: "It never makes you feel

especially when the system is subject to diseased action. In this way, though not food, by preventing waste, it may enable the patient to conquer disease, when the powers of digestion and assimilation are weak, and thus tide over the point where death might supervene from inanition. But directly to the question: "It never makes you feel ecstatic, does it." I answer, yes. And why? Not from the sicohol it contains, for I could take twice or thrice the quantity uncombined with no appreciable excitement, but for this reason: When the stomach was weak, and would not direct ordinary food, and my whole system was starving amidst abundance it could not appropriate, it quickly provided to the system was starving amidst abundance it could not appropriate, it quickly provided to the property of the lactenis of season the time, oxygentred by the lactenis of season the time, oxygentred by the lactenis of season the food of the organic elements of the casein, converting then organic elements of the casein, converting them into clastic maxle and depositing the fat in appropriate points for roundity and beauty of figure. What was the result? The step which before was languid became elastic and buoyant. The brain that was always weary became vitalized and eager again to grapple with the problems it had long held-in abeyance. If youth was not brought back in reality, the strength that should belong to middle age was greatly restored. Given the required elements in the blood vitalized and each will demand its share,—the brain, the tissues, the bones, the mucous coats of the stomach even, for its repair. Nor is this an exceptional case. I know a poor woman who for months lay on a sick bed, expecting to die from prostration and heart disease, having various physicians and taking numerous remedies with little avail. Her whole case might have been summed up in the one word limition. Three weeks of kounds treatment, and lo! the result. She is able to ride, go visiting, enjoy the society of friends, and, as he resonated in only gives d

containing at the same time all the invaluable and nourishing qualities of new milk. This production is koumiss! which it is surprising has been employed by the inhabitants of the steppes of Russia alone on a large scale, and has not only remained for a long time unknown to the civilized West of Europe, but practically has never yet met with proper attention at the hands of the medical profession. It is an excellent district remedy, which, through its wonderful plastic power, may become a radical remedy in many diseases." There are other offices which the minute quantity of alcohol fills, of which I have not yet spoken. In anemic persons the circulation is always unequal. Tas

neen a boon to the suffering. Their abuse produces encless woe.

Carbonic acid calms the gastric nerves, and refleves nausea and vomiting when the mildest food produces it. This is noticeably so in a case recently coming under my observation. If I wanted to win a drunkard from his cups, I would present him a cool glass of koumiss, hoping by its mild acid to quench the fire that its gnawing at his vitals, while, from the nourishment it furnishes, I would hope to relieve the languor his dissipation had caused. After these remedial would, with persuasive eloquence, say to him, "My friend, when you hunger or thirst; when your spirit is cast down, and the birds of cvil flap their black wings about you, come unto me, and I will give food, drink, and rest." Now, indies, don't all rusn into making koumiss, lest you faint by the wayside ere success is accomplished. The well need not a physician, only the sick, and to them it would be too much of a task. Says Dr. Jageiski: "It was only after long and tedious trials and experiments that my efforts were finally crowned with success, by obtaining the sparkling koumiss, which, if kept cold, is not only pleasant to the taste, but so easily digestible as to breadily assimiliated by the weakest stomach, which would be incapable of digesting even a small quantity of other food." For myself, it took me months of experiment and much expense to make it a perfect success. The compounds which some describe must be anything but good koumiss. As well might person expect to become competent to manage the details of a first-class bakery and confectionery, or run a cheese factory, through the medium of instructions in a letter, as to learn to make excellent koumiss by the same means.

So much depends on experience, judgment, the trained eyidence of the senses, coupled with knowledge. Yeast, flour, and water will make braid the selection of milk, for, being rich in certain elements, and containing less of others, makes far the oest koumiss. If I have written at length, my interest in the s luces endless woe.

Carbonic acid calms the gastric nerves, and re-

REAL CHARITY.

FROM AMBER, Highwood.—Suppose a father should take his little child by the hand, and leadshould take his little child by the hand, afte "leading him out into the fields, direct his attention to a
puny sapling, and say, "This, my boy, is an
oak." What idea would the child possess of the
giant monarch of the forest, whose roots take held
upon the fastnesses of the hills, whose stately top
rocks songfully in the mighty winds? Suppose I
should lead my little girl to some level strand of

rocks songfully in the mighty winds? Suppose I should lead my little girl to some level strand of wave-washed shore, and vay impressively, "Bahold the sea!" What idea would her young mind gain of the leagues on leagues of rashing billows, the fury of maddened breakers, the giant sweep of ocean storms, or the bine unclonded caim of waves that idly lapse the Southern isle?

Can the tree be realized in the germ, or the same be comprehended in the thoughtless sweep of achild's eye? To about the same extent as the blessed significance of charity as the Master taught it, can be discerned in the poor and pitful practice of mankind." We no more comprehend the vastness, the glory, and the might of "Love," from the sorry glimpse gained here, than the child discerns the perfected tree in the sapling, or the sea in the first outlook from the strand. We are all of us ready to be charitable, a good ways off,—to advance a feeble step in the right direction,—but near acquaintance with sin and sorrow reveal wounds our dainty sensibilities cannot endure; the road down to the degradation where those who have stambled and fallen lie, is ruinous to fine raiment. If the victims will only attend to their own wounds, and come up to us properly attired, and coherent of speech, we will pray for them and speed them on their way with a budget of gody counsel and a handful of tracts. Out upon such charity!

Could the army of nurses who went forth in our dreadful War to succor and save the wounded and the dying have performed their mission as well by standing in the windward door of the ward, and, with handkerchiefs at their noses, suggested remedies or proflered prayers?

In the world of sin, as in hospital wards, there

with handkerchiefs at their noses, suggested remedies or profered prayers?

In the world of sin, as in hospital wards, there is no room for dainty people afraid of the loath-someness of disease,—no room for the gloved and the squeamish. If Charity in this world attained even unto sapling growth, there would not be so many nameless graves in Potter's Fields, so many midnight plunges into Death's welcome mystery. It is because we are so harsh and hard in our judgments, so suspicious and ready with the "Ahs and the "Yea. verily" of scandal and scorn, that the broad road to destruction has become the horocyphare for hosts of weary feet. Let the smallest suspicion attach itself to a character, and how like evil birds above a dying prey the wagging tongues gather together! I do not know why it is, but certainly it is truth, that my own sex are the readlest to condemn and the harshest to judge. Are we purer than men? Of fluer natures, and more averse to aught that is coarse and repulsive? Perhaps so. But certainly we are not purer than fle whose judgment of an earling woman eighteen centuries are was so divinely tender. Bring a sinfal woman into our midst to-day,—convict her of gailt so surely that no tongue can plead her innocence, and what a scattering there will be of scandalized females! Politic ears can scarely bear the mention of certain sins,—much less can pure and spotless reputations afford to come into contact with those that evi destinies have marred. Oh, my sisters, learn a grander tolerance of human frailty? Remember that "Love covereth many sins"; that "Love thinketh no evil." that "Love suffereth long and is kind." Do not be so haren in judgment of those whose strength has not been sufficient for the day of their temptation. Only the favoring circumstances of birth and the influences brought to bear upon your life have made you to differ from the sinner you condemn. And if there be anything suspicious, unexplainable in the conduct of your neighour, any gathering together of slanderous tongues, any head-

PHYSICAL BEAUTY.

when the fire seizeth it!

PHYSICAL BEAUTY.

From Margoold, Delayam.—To be born with red hair and freckies is by some sensitive souls considered a great misfortune; but, as the Turks say, "The hand that you cannot cut; off you mast kiss." So make the best of what the Allwise Father has given you and let all dyes and washes alone. Just be thankful that you were born white, with all the word implies; and look around on those with whom you are acquainted and see how many of them are more fortunate than you are. Is there not much to be thankful for even if you have red hair and freckles? You have the use of all the members of the body, perfect oyesight, acute hearing, a pretty mouth, even teeth, and a luxuriant abundance of fine even hair. Just count your blessings and make the most of them. The times have been when Roman ladies of old would have gladly exchanged with you, when to have hair of Titian red was considered a favor from the gods. But what is the difference what the color so it is clean and neat, worn becomingly; and rest assured the color will suit us better than any one we car improvise?

Improve the mind; make you-self so necessary to some one that you will, be in demand. Mere personal beauty is not durable nor to be coveted. How many beautiful girls have very attractive manners and a mind stored with rich, pure thoughts. As a general thing, great beauty leads to excessive vanity and self-concell; they please the eye, and sometimes captivate the heart; but the most beautiful face, if accompanied by an unjy temper, selfsh will, and churlish disposition, will soon be deserted for one of pisinness where the mind is of a high order, well cultured, and trained to think of higher things. I can see now, in imagination, one who was oorn with red hair, a very freckled complexion, and pale, faded eyes, of a very diminutive form, and lame. But, with all these blemishes outwardly, she certainly had the purest heart that ever fell to woman. In her youth, she had "beheld her natural face in the glass," and had almo

talk with the wisest y, even down to the untry; could exchan with artists and autily or a witty reparte-

right well did they serve her haughty, stately beauty who dress for her passport

in her was able to judge, make herself "attractive to ge ply made herself so necessary and urally attracted to her, and thought it the greatest priviliower and have her play fo never was too busy to do.

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many, and as she estimated herself there were so in like the other boys. I one say, in regard to her personal a talking to Miss R—you forge and small, her thoughts are so And what one woman can do it ion another can do. By study happy we forget ourselves and by their great happiness, perhaself-denial.

Decoration-Day, just after the I saw a lad meet a young last both arms round her neck, her sister; his dear eldest sistemother's place to him, for heen dead. Such a cordial did may many red-haired and do you think he knew or care her eyes or hair; she whim. And who smong us and regard of some one, if on or big one. The world is full hungry for the love of som who understands them and if friend and adviser. I would think more of self-culture, good principle inculcating i paying so much attention to of complexion and hair. Ou in whose image you were candess a mistake. He internated the wise man says a cottess defects, if, such you make the beet of your meet twenty yours they will have is the advice of one who ab ago shed many bitter tears b man nose. THE CHILDREN'S
FROM SMARTWEED, DES
Dwight, I am the mother of of them are now awaiting

of them passed with us t will give you my way of pass; of all, we must begin with of duty for the day? If possible service, and take the little or mine to kneel with me for tering church. I helped them of their own, not forgetting rit still. I helped them is they, too, could take part a lattended Sabbath-school them understand what and In the afternoon I usually them, and helped them enjamedown my little ones we all kneeling about me and prayers and chanting a little tone, and little story, and he many and often, when many stay at home. When I did managed a part for them to ones,—some little errands a the chairs in place, to pick pet, to fold up newspapers, was always managed on Sating of any account to do on ways made it a point for its soon done, and we all in a to enjoy it. First I would two; this done, I allowed school. When tired of this blocks and dolls in a quiet things for Sundays and play. Nothing could be used on 8 the swing was tied up Saturs so till Monday morning; a could walk about the say. The say in doors I read them, told stories, that mamma, too, needed rest and they me quiet. Of course their fentertaining them as well often forget to take along performing their duties; trest, and are longing to purent. Mothers, if; of all, we must begin with o rest, and are above all, make them explanations, whys, and in a wise way, but a chi why. Our Father only submission to His wyou will be as tire as any other, and porhaps to to your rest with a you have tried to do your your failures. I know with you. Mine are not can read for themselves; enjoy the Sundays any be the whole day to mysel many longings for the paones gone before, and heart cries out, 'wh comes, and I know they our mansion in Our Fat waiting, —all are waiting that shall unite us once it above all, make

> CHURCH sip and other members terested in church do about an entertain one of the largest hall the church made a la out of white and red my with them; they built a Japanese models, out of which were devote booth, rather larger the Japanese name, and futables that looked so Japan; over this bo dressed as Japanese in true Japan st built of red, green, and dinary framework. There are the sound of the hall also containe from the rest of the hall also containe from the hall also contained the hall also contained the hall also contained from the hall also contained and white the hall also contained the hall also contained and white; the bows a chief from the rest of the hall also contained and white; the bows a total also contained the hall also contained and white; the bows a total also contained the hall also contained the hall also contained and white; the bows a total also contained the hall also contai out of white and red :

"it is right on the minister." I should you had the good lu and courageous enous applauding, as it see heart responded ye that was expressed, (that is, applauded) their hands. But p Grundy and not G oringy and not Go or, as you say, was d tion." You doubt think that God dwells Sabbath-days, and re mote corner of His u to be natural and exp can afford to repress no outward manifests may lend encourages may lend end Applauding with the count of the noise sho God's children and ting their clothes and can't see how the exp by the hands can be man. I should really

from June, in the dowers for you; kitchen apron. I think I know a
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right well did they serve her. I have seen the samply, stately beauty who depended slone on see and dress for her passport to the best society estrely oversandowed by this red-haired girl who could talk with the wiscest of men on all topics of the day, even down to the financial condition of the day, even down to the financial condition of the country; could exchange opinions and criticians with artists and authors, ever ready with a cisms with artists and authors, ever ready with a gy sally or a witty repartee for any one who came in her way. She was always the life of every party, and when nanotidably absent was always missed. As far as I was able to judge, she did nothing to make herself "attractive to gentlemen," but simply made herself so necessary to all that they were naturally attracted to her. All the timid, bashful ones could talk to her, and the little children thought it the greatest privilege to carry her a gover was too busy to do. Her charities were never was too busy to do. Her charities were never was too busy to do. Her charities were many, and as she earned here daily head herself there were plenty with whom she could share it. Many a poor woman blessed her for the timely pair of shoes given to poor little Tom, just before the first freeze, so he "could go right in like the other boys." I once heard a gentleman ax, in recard to her personal appearance, "When this in the creat happiness, perhaps purchased by our saff-denial. The properties of the purchased by our saff-denial.

Decoration Day, just after the crowd had passed, before the last purchased by our saff-denial.

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calms the gastric nerves, and read vomiting when the mildest food his is noticeably so in a case recenter my observation. If I wanted to the from his cups. I would present so of koumiss, hoping by its mild the fire that is gnawing at his vitals, a nourishment of furnishes. I would the fire that is gnawing at his vitals, a nourishment of furnishes. I would not the fire these genedial measures. I cersuasive eloquence, say to him, nen, you hunger or thirst; when your own, and the birds of evil flap their nut you. come unto me, and I will k, and rest. Now, indies, don't all king koumiss, lest you faint by the uccess is accomplished. The well sician, only the sick, and to them it uch of a task. Says Dr. Jageiski: fiter long and tedjous trials and exmer clone, and tedjous trials and exmercially digestible as to be come only pleasant to the co-easily digestible as to be a small quantity of other typelf, it took me months of experious as a small quantity of other typelf, it took me months of experious which some describe must if good koumiss. As well might a to become competent to manage the ficians bakery and confectionery, or actory, through the medium of infectioners, and so experience, judgment, the

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ands on experience, judgment, the see of the senses, coupled with feast, four, and water will make seen many compounds called such set. Rannet and milk will make see call it cheese. Compounded and movice, how would it sell in the mar-

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terest in the suffering,—having been
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REAL CHARITY.

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In, Highwood.—Suppose a fitter is little child by the hand, and lead-not the fields, direct his attention to a grand asy. "This, my boy, is an idea would the child possess of the a of the forest, whose roots take hold her seem of the hills, whose stately top ly in the mighty winds? Suppose I sy little girl to some level strand of shore, and way impressively. "Be-" What idea would her young mind agues on leagues of rashing billows, addened breakers, the giant sweep of or the bine unclonded calm of waves et he Southern isle? The seaded of the strand of the called in the cerm, or the seaded in the thoughtless sweep of a boabut the same extent as the blessed of charity as the Master taught it, can a the poor and pitful practice of a no more comprehend the vestness, it has might of 'Love." from the gained here, than the child discerns tree in the sapling, or the sea in the form the strand. We are all of us witable, a good ways off, —to advance a the right direction, —but near acting the strand we are in the road expression where those who have slien lie, is rainous to fine raiment, will only attend to their own wounds, us properly attired, and coherent will pray for them and speed them of the surface. Out apports such charity!" my of nurses who went forth in our or succor and safe the wounded and performed their mission as well by windward door of the ward, and, liefs at their noses, suggested remeded prayers?

sease.—no room for the gloved and if Charity in this world attained ag growth, there would not be so graves in Potter's Fields, so many so into Death's welcome mystery.

-are so harsh and hard mour judg-cross and ready with the "Aha" verily of scandal and scorn, that a destruction has become the thorate of weary feet. Let the smallest che itself to a character, and i birds above a dying proyongues gather together! I do ny it is, but certainly it is yown sex are the readlest to be harshest to judge. Are we compared the control of finer natures, and more aversuppared to the harshest to judge. Are we care the purer than He wnose erring woman eighteen centuries elektrones.

are not purer than He whose erring woman eighteen centuries ely tender. Bring a sinful woman to-day, convict her of gailt so order. Bring a sinful woman to-day, convict her of gailt so gailt so order. Bring a sinful woman to-day, convict her of gailt so order, convict her of gailt so order to convert the mending afford to come into consists,—much iess can pure and ions afford to come into consists,—much iess can pure and ions afford to come into consists,—much iess can pure and ions afford to come into consists,—in a grander tolerance of human ber that "Love covereth many over thinketh no evil"; that long and is kind. "Do not be so it of those whose strength has not the day of their temptation, circumstances of birth and the to bear upon your life have from the sunner you condemn lything suspicious, unexplainable your neighour, any gathering rous tongues, any head-shakings hasses, do not troop thither with but goverther bearing the mantie the deformity of sin from the the deformity of sin from the the deformity of sin from the trock. There must be a handwith mud and water to rescue excellent letter supplied many

with mud and water to rescue excellent letter supplied many lie I agree earnestly with much still hold that work that is not utine of dradgery was inflicted a penalty. Out of it evolved the mellow patient hope that create but the result is brought about y as health as 'promoted by bit-Dedience by chastering. We to for dradgery as the sick man rebellious boy the rod,—not as noble, but the means by which ed.

you court the destiny that is away, as it were, a great multi-rote with the pon. And they an and bore him away where of many tongues. And better man was as the end of tow it?

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DELAYAN.—To be born with 28 is by some sensitive souls nisfortune; but, as the Turks t you cannot cut off you must

the you cannot cut off you must have best of what the Allwise a had let all dyes and washes kful that you were born white, uplies; and look around on a reasonainted and see how re fortunate than you are. Is thankful for even if you have the use of all the perfect spesight, acute heareven teeth, and a luxuriant see how the fortunate than you was the see her was the see her was the see her was the see her was a ladies of old would have hayou, when to have hair of ered a favor from the gods. See the see her was the see her was the color so it is becomingly; and rest assured better than any one we can

make yourself so necessary will be in demand. Mere durable nor to be coveted. girls have very attractive di stored with rich, pure at thing, great beauty, leads d self-conceit; they please captivate the heart; but ace, if accompanied by an ll, and churilsh disposition, for one of plainness where the other will cultured, and her things. I can see now, no was born with red hair, a stion, and paie, faded eyes, form, and lame. But, with itwardly, she certainly had ver fell to workan. In her eld her natural face in the rebelled against Heaven for a long, tedious fit of fever funity for self-examination, bed calmly resigned, even ays to walk with a case, a former rebellion. She had endid memory, and these her accomplishments. And

happy we forget ourselves and our own plainness by their great happiness, perhaps purchased by our self-denial.

Decoration-Day, just after the crowd had passed, I saw a lad meet a young lady on the street, put both arms round her neck, and kies her, calling her sister; his dear eldest sister, who was filling a mother's place to him, for the mother had long her steet; his dear eldest sister, who was filling a mother's place to him, for the mother had long dead. Such a cordial, loving meeting did me good, for they had only been dead. Such a cordial, loving meeting did me good, for they had only been separated a few weeks. But that young lady was red-haired and freekled. What do you think he knew or cared what the color of her eyes or hair; she was very dear to him. And who smong as may not win the love and regard of some one, if only our little brother or big one. The world is full of people who are abungry for the love of some pure good woman who understands them and is willing to be their friend and adviser. I would that women would think more of self-culture, heart-training, and good principle inculcating in their natures than the best of your mental capacities, and in whose image you were created. Birdie, never makes a mistake. He intended you to be so, and the wise man says a contented spirit is far better than great riches. So try and lose sight of these defects, if such you consider them, and make the best of your mental capacities, and in twenty years they will have ceased to annoy you, is the advice of one who about that many years ago shed many bitter tears because she had a Roman none.

THE CHILDREN'S SABBATH. PROM SNARTWEED, DEXTER, MICH. - Mary Dwight, I am the mother of four children. Two pwight, I am the mother of four children. Two of them are now awaiting us in Paradise. Three of them passed with as their childhood days. I will give you my way of passing our Sunday. First of all, we must begin with ourselves. What is our duly for the day? If possible, attend the morning service, and take the little ones with you. I taught mine to kneel with me for silent prayer upon entering to heart on the properties of their own, not forgetting to ask for patience to it still. I helped them learn the service, and so they, too, could take part and enjoy in their way. I attended Sabbath-school with them, and helped them understand what and how they were to do, I attended Sabbath-school with them, and helped them enjoy what they saw. At sundown my little ones were always in bed, first all kneeling about me and repeating their little prayers and chanting a little hymn. Then I told them a little story, and left them to their rest. This is all nice on paper, and can often be put to practice, but days will come sometimes, many and often, when I mamma and little ones must stay at home. When I did my own work I always managed a part for them to do, at least the older ones,—some little errands shout the house, to put the chairs in place, to pick up scraps from the carpet, to fold up newspapers, and so on. My dinner was always managed on Saturday so I had no cooking of any account to do on Sunday, and, as we always may and it a point to rise early, our work was soon done, and we all in a Sunday dress prepared to enjoy it. First I would read them a story or two; this done, I allowed them to play Sunday-school. When tired of this I allowed them their blocks and dolls in a quiet way. They had playthings for Sundays and playthings for other days. Nothing could be used on Sunday that was noisy—the swing was tied up Saturday night and remained so till Monday morning; no outdoor play—they could waik about the yard. Thus would the morning quickly pass away; dinner at the usual hour, thus saving constant lanches. If we must st of them are now awaiting us in Paradise. Three of them passed with us their childhood days. I above all, make them obey, and that instantly; explanations, whys, and wherefores can be given in a wise way, but a child reed not always know why. Our Father only tells us why through our submission to His will. I have no doubt you will be as tired on Sunday nights as any other, and perhaps more so, but you will go to your rest with a oniet conscience, feeling you have tried to do your duty, learning even from your failures. I know well how to sympathize with you. Mine are not yet out of their teens, but can read for themselves; yet I cannot say that I enjoy the Sundays any better now that I can have the whole day to myself if I choose. There are many longings for the past, for one look at the dear ones gone before, and, like the little ones, my heart cries out, "why?" But the Comforter comes, and I know they were needed to prepare our mansion in Our Father's house, and they are waiting,—all are waiting for the joyous summons that shall unite us once more.

CHURCH "DOINGS." PROM F. E. M., LEAVENWORTH, KAN.—To Gossip and other members of The Home who are interested in church doings. I would like to tell about an entertainment which our church gave. It was called a Japanese reception. It was held in one of the largest halls in the city. The ladies of the church made a large number of Japanese flags out of white and red washing and dramed the hell. one of the largest halls in the city. The ladies of the church made a large number of Japanese flags out of white and red muslin and draped the hall with them; they built a number of booths, after Japanese models, out of gay striped shawls, two of which were devoted to fancy articles. One booth, rather larger tnan the others, they gave a Japanese name, and furnished it with chairs and lables that looked somewhat like those from Japan; over this booth presided two ladies dressed as Japanese ladies, who served tea in true Japan style. This booth was built of red, green, and yellow calico over an orisinary framework. Ten cente' admission was charged, tea gratis. In the centre of the hall was a flower-table with a circular roof made of common curtain lace and decorated with Japan flags. The hall also contained an archery, partitioned from the rest of the hall by green branches, and taken care of by archers dressed in the usual green and white; the bows and arrows were provided by Chief Joseph. Outsiders were charged five cents for three shots. Ice-cream and berries were served on small stands scattered throughout the hall by boys with painted faces and wearing the Japanese costume. There were in all about three dozen of them, and they gave quite a scote to the entertainment. It was quite a success, both with reference to finance and amusement. It was held two nights; on the day intervening the ladies served a lunch, again employing the Japanese waiter-boys.

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APPLAUSE IN CHURCH.

FROM N. E. L., Chicago.—Orthodoxy asks if "it is right on the Sabbath-day to applaud a minister." I should think so most certainly, if you had the good luck to listen to one both learned and courageous enough to say something worth applauding, as it seems you did. You say "My heart responded yea and amen to every thought that was expressed," so before God you sinned (that is, applauded) as much as those who moved their hands. But perhaps it was the fear of Mrs. Grundy and not God that kept your hands still, or, as you say, was due to your "previous education," You doubtless have been educated to think that God dwelles specially in churches on Sabbath-days, and rests on week-days in some remote corner of His universe, giving us ample time to be natural and express what we feel, and so we was a standard of the restandard of th minister." I should think so most certainly, if you had the good luck to listen to one both learned and courageous enough to say something worth applauding, as it seems you did. You say "My heart responded yea and amen to every thought that was expressed." so before God you sinned (that is, applauded) as much as those who moved their hands. But perhaps it was the fear of Mrs. Grundy and not God that kept your hands still, or, as you say, was due to your "previous education." You doubtless have been educated to think that God dwells especially in churches on Sabbath-days, and rests on week-days in some remote corner of His universe, giving us ample time to be natural and express what we feel, and so we can afford to repress our emotions and give them no outward manifestation, though in so doing we may lend encouragement to the preacher.

Applauding with the feet has objections on account of the moise shocking the nerves of some of God's children and the dust raised thereby solling their clothes and irritating their throats, but I can't see how the expressing of one's appreciation by the hands can be injurious to either God or man.

I should really like to know the name of the man.
I should really like to know the name of the minister who drew the applause, for I am more siten pained than cheered by those I hear.

Prion Prion, Chicago.—In reply to inquiries from June, in the The Home of June 15, I have no lowers for you; neither do I, particularly need a kitchen apron, although I might use one to advantage in the dining-room.

I think I know a little about phonography, and

I think I know a little about phonography, and may be able to answer your question on that point. It will pay to study it, either as a profession or for private use, or simply as a study, as it affords drill for the mind equal to the study of mathematics. It develops the perceptive faculties and greatly strengthens the memory. It requires but a short time for any one of moderate ability to master the study. The question of speed in writing it is one of time and practice. I have known some to acquire a speed in one month which it has taken there six months or a year to acquire.

Bens Pitman's text-books are undoubtedly the best. They are standard works, and can be procured at any book-store.

TOILET NOTES. FROM SISSY JUPE. -Reda, the preparation you refer to was given last winter, by Anna, I think. I tried it, and, although it did not lighten my hair nuch, it made it very soft. I too have misplaced the recipe, and would like it published again. I know it to be harmless to the hair.

Beulah, you handle your subject on pure womanhood finely. Some time ago I attempted to open a discussion on the subject, but was misunderstood, and gave it up. There is one question I would like answered on that subject. That is, Why is it that cirls who are not very careful about receiving familiar attentions are just as popular and highly respected as those of sterner principles?

Lily White, if you will wash your face in warm water, rub hard, and be careful of wind and sim, you will soon find you can do without powder. I have tried it, and it is so very comfortable. Then you never have the mortification of having some one whisper, "The powder shows on your face," etc.

PIERCING THE EARS.

FROM MATER STANSEAUS, CHICAGO.—Jennie H., Chicago, it is generally conceded that piercing the ears is rendered beneficial to weak eyes, only by keeping the ears in a sore condition by wearing a piece of embroidery silk in the opening and turning it every day to keep the ear from healing. It is thought by many to draw inflammation from weak eyes.

To pierce the ears, go by all means to some one who understands the art,—for art it is,—to do the job successfully and not have a great ragged slash in the ear, as one sometimes sees when it is done by an amateur. Some jewelers understand how it should be done, and charge but a little for performing the operation. But if you must do it yourself, procure a large needle—not a darning-needle—and thread it with coarse white silk; place a cork on the back of the ear-lobe, and with a steady hand pierce a hole clear through; then tie in the silk.

THE LAST HYMN. THE LAST HYMN.

FROM LYNNE.—In The Home department of THE TRIBUNE, June 15, is a call from One of the Trio, Brookson, Ind., for a poem entitled. "The Last Hymn." I have it, but it is in such a shape that I cannot send the print, but will send a copy to any person desiring it. The name of the author is Marianne Farmingham.

NO SECT IN HEAVEN. FROM YOKIE, KALAMAZOO, MICH.—I have noticed in The Home several times ladies inquiring for the poem, "No Sect in Heaven." I am going to have it published next week, and any one wishing it can procure it by sending their address and five cents to me.

FROM SEDATE, PARIS.—Having read in The Home department an inquiry whether any one had been successful in raising birds, I am ready to answer you that I have raised quite a number. At this time I have twenty-seven raised from two pairs of birds.

CURRENT GOSSIP.

A HEART-THROB. "Oh! chide me not," the maiden said—
"I never chode you, dear!
Last night I wope upon my bed, And still I'm weeping here. You bid me fly on wings of love, And gladly have I fived: You never grieve but I have grove. Since first you leaved my side."

Quoth Henry: "Just as every breeze Blows hot and cold, you've blew. I wouldn't give a doubtful sneeze For all in you that's true.

At e'en I've asked you oft to bide.

And never yet you've bode.

With shame, false maid, you ought to hide

Your head. Ah! now it's hode."

The maiden grun a sickly grin.
The young man shroke farewell;
The maiden scrome a scream and died,
And went straight down to H—eaven.

PETER THE GREAT'S WILL.

the nearest nation to you, deserves your chief attion.

IV. Divide Poland by raising up continual disorders and jealousies within its bosom. Gain over its ruiers with gold; influence and corrupt the Diet, in order to have a voice in the election of the Kings. Make partiseas and protect them; if neighboring Powers raise objections and opposition, surmount the obstacles by stirring up discord within their countries.

V. Take all you can from Sweden; and to this effect isolate her from Denmark, and vice versa. Be careful to rouse their jealousy.

VI. Marry Russian Princes with German Princesses; multiply these alliances; unite these interests, and, by the increase of our influence, attach Germany to our cause.

XII. Above all, recall around you the schismatic
XII. Above all, recall around you the schismatic
XII. Above all, recall around you the schismatic
XIII. Above all, recall around you the schismatic XIII. Above all, recall around your schismatic XIIII. Above all, recall around your schismatic XIII.

on, take back.

XII. Above all, recall around you the schismatic Greeks, who are spread over Hungary and Poland. Become their centre, and support a universal dominion over them by a kind of sacerdotal rule (autocratic sacerdotale); by this you will have many friends amongst your enemies.

XIII. Sweden dismembered, Persia conquered. Poland subjugated. Turkey beaten, our armies united, the Black and Baltic Seas guarded by our vessels, brepare, separately and secretly, first the court of Versailles, then that of Vienna, to share the empire of the universe with Russia. If one accept, flatter her ambition and amour propre, and make use of one to crush the other by engaging them in war. The result cannot be doubted; Russia will be possessed of the whole of the East and of a great portion of Europe.

XIV. If, which is not probable, both should refuse the offer of Russia, raise a quarrel between them, and one which will ruin them both. Then Russia, profiting by this declaive moment, will inundate Germany with the troops which she will have assembled beforehand. At the same time, two fleets full of soldiers will leave the Baltic and the Black Sea, will advance along the Mediterranean and the ocean, keeping France in check with the one and Germany with the other. And these two countries conquered, the remainder of Europe will fall under our yoke.

Thus can Europe be subjugated.

THE VIRGINIA CITY BOOTBLACK.

Virginia thy (Net.) Enterprise.

Carefully and painfully the old gentieman lifted his ponderous cowhides and placed them upon the proper receptacles in front of the bootblackening stand of the polite Julius Augustus. It looked like a large contract, yet the eyes and ivories of Julius gleamed the same

suave gleam that they gleamed on all proba-

suave gleam that they gleamed on all orobable cash customers.

The preliminary stratum of blacking was applied to the two living tombs of many bunions without comment from either artist or subject. The old gentleman was engaged in looking through a paper for the latest news in regard to the condition of King William, and sullus was apparently deep in a calculation of the amount of raw material likely to be absorbed by the leathern promontories confronting him.

Presently the work of polishing began. With a brush in each hand Julius threw himself forward upon the boots, almost causing them to smoke with the amount of friction applied.

"Oh, you infernal scoundrel!" yelled the old gentleman, "you imp of darkness! Do you want to cripple me for life! You have laid me up for a month!"

"Did I hurt you, sah!"

"Hurt me! You've murdered me!—torn my corns and bunions all to pieces,—racked every nerve in my body, you black devil!" And the old gentleman wiped beads of perspiration from his brow.

"Beg perdon, sah. Very sorry I hurt you. You must excuse me, sah; I was not aware sah, dat consciousness extended into all of de various ramifications an' outskirts of dem boots. Now dat I know dat all portions am' settled I'll be careful in passing along fro de various regions not to distress any of the occupants."

"If you hurt me again as you did just now I'll break your pate, mind that."

"Shan't hurt you a mite, sah. Jes you keep easy, sah. Now dat it's made manifes' to me dat der's no desert waste—no unexplored region, so to speak—in even de furdest witima thuse of them boots, why, sah——"

"You black patch of h—!!" roared the old gentleman, "do you add insult to injury! If you open your head again till I'm out of sight I'll brain you."

As Julius bent to his task the white of his teeth was no longer visible, but in the way of white of eye there was a vast accession.

He received his pay in silence, but, when his customer was out of sight, remarked: "I golly, dat was a perllous escape dat I had! I might a knowed dat it'd ne

A YOUNG ELAND.

St. Louis Republican.
On Thursday afternoon there was born at the
Fair Grounds a male cland antelope, and both mother and young one are doing well. The infant cland is of a bright fawn color with rather ong ears and the knee-joints large. The animal when born was the size of a calf, and was in such a hearty condition that in less than half an hour thereafter it stood up and suckled with great relish. The cland antelope is considerably the largest of all the antelopes, being of the size of a good horse, and measuring eight feet two inches in length, with a hight of full five feet at the shoulder. The horse of the bly the largest of all the antelopes, being of the size of a good horse, and measuring eight feet two inches in length, with a hight of full five feet at the shoulder. The horns of the male are one and a half feet long, very thick and heavy, almost straight to within three inches from the tip, where they been outward, attenuated at the points, and surrounded the greater part of their length with a thick spiral wreath which circles twice competely around them. The head is long and pointed, the ears are large, the neck thick, compressed on the sides as in the ox, and furnished underneathwith a lobse, hanging skin or devlap, fringed along the margin with a border of long hair. There is likewise a large protuberance of the size of a man's fist on the larvnx, and it was probably from this organ, which is likewise found in the elk of Europe, that the animal derived the name of eland, by which is reversed on the neck, but directed backward in the usual manner along the spine of the bick. The color of the body is uniformly reddish-fawn on the upper parts and white on the under; the head and neck ashy-gray, but in some individuals the latter color extends over all the upper parts of the body.

The eland when full-grown usually weighs from 800 to 1,000 pounts, and, contrary to the general rule observed mong antelopes, is commonly extremely fat. Its flesh is consequently more prized than that of any other which animal of the party more prized than that of any other which form they are denominated thigh-tongues.

The character of this animal is very mild, and, as it were, predisposed to domestication. It is gregardous, and lives in large herits upon the open plains and low hills, the old males generally residing apart.

This predistry and the lake Promoted the present large and the proportion of hilds and large herits upon the open plains and low hills. the old males generally residing apart.

The character of this animal is very mild, and, as it were, predisposed to domestication.

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for some minutes. Meantime, the General had
been not less warmly welcomed by the Marshal.
In the course of conversation, Gen. Grant expressed a hope that he might one day have the
pleasure of welcoming the Marshal to his seaside home at Long Branch. M. de MacMahon
declared that nothing would give him greater
pleasure than to visit America, adding that in
two years more he would be once again a private
citizen, and could then travel at will. "You,
sir," remarked Gen. Grant, "in retiring from the
Presidency will still remain a Marshal of France,
while I become plain Mr. Grant—a simple citizen of the United States." "Ah, General!"
responded the Marshal, "your glorious deeds
will make of you whenever the American army
is called upon to meet a foe the Marshal of is called upon to meet a foe the Marshal

THE BARBER'S POLE.

FOREST, Ill., June 15.—The article under the bove title, copied from the New York Journal of Commerce in your issue of the 7th, is not wholly correct. The modern barber's pole, in wholly correct. The modern barber's pole, in use in Europe and America, had its origin in Spain, and dates back to the time of the Moor. Bleeding and tooth-drawing were practiced exclusively by barbers, and their shops were rendezvous of political gossips, as are now the lobbies of American hotels. The brass basin was the general sign of a barber. There were different classes of barbers. One class traveled over the country, exercising his art by the way. These carried their basins on their heads when on their rounds, the more readily to designate the trade of the wearer to customers. One of these was mistaken by Don Quixote for the helmet of Membrino. Others bled the nobility, or Hidalgos, only, who were said to have blue blood; hence the blue stripe; others confined their practice to letting the red blood of those not noble, hence the red stripe. In time, barbers bled and drew the teeth of all classes; hence the union of both stripes, with the basin, on the same pole. Ancient Spanish literature, even down to Cervantes, is full of this.

QUIPS.
Nene York Graphic.

A dead-lock: False hair. Too bad, Strakosch. It Max us blush. Still water has no current at all .- New Orleans Picayune. Still, water has a current sometimes.

—Graphic. Nothing unusual here for still water to have a cur in't.—Port Chester Journal. Well, did you ever hear the cur in't whine!

Question by Potter's Committee—When did you first hear that Matthews thought that An-derson knew that Mrs. Jenks believed that Sherman surmised that Packard doubted that Weber swore that—(adjourned until next Thurs-day)

The bill to prohibit resumption,
The product of Voorhees' gumption,
Has been laid to rest
And knocked galley west;
It died of a jumping consumption.

thrill of delight, "With one of these at his bed-side, a man can tell when his wife has got the kitchen warm enough for him to venture out there to dress. Mr. Edison is doing much to ennoble and beautify this life."

Dr. Carver, the California shootist, shot glass balls in New Haven the other day. "Only 72% minutes had passed." said the picturesque reporter, "when the feathers flew from the last ball." This is needless cruelty. If he would only break their wings they might be fatted and sold for spring chickens.

sold for spring chickens.

A large ear denotes generosity. A small ear denotes fickleness. A deformed ear denotes a freak of nature. A cropped ear denotes a freak of justice. An ear that has been partially masticated is a sign that a Chicago editor has visited St. Louis. If ears are of unequal size, it is a sure sign that the intellect is not well balanced. An ear pointed at the top is sharp.

"DON JOHN" AND "SYLPH." Another Letter from Green Lake, Wis., the Home of Gen. McDonald and His "Adopted Daughter," Mrs. La Mothe.

Special Correspondence of The Tribuna.

GREEN LAKE, June 18.—There has been unusual excitement here since the 14th inst. When the "Don" returned from the preliminary action of court in Oshkosh, he reported at the depot in Ripon, and elsewhere, that he had "switched them,' that he had beaten them on every point, and that the Court decided there was no cause of action."

The report spread, and the indignation of the

The report spread, and the indignation of the people was intense. But there was still deeper feeling when it became known that such assertions were only the invention of the "defendant's" facile brain. True there was no "Receiver" appointed, but there was an injunction served forbidding the sale or waste of any portion of the real estate, and the Court ordered \$500 (not \$100 as the Times of the 15th puts it) for suit money, and \$40 per month alimony, and this without prejudice to a renewal of plaintiff's application.

money, and \$40 per month alimony, and this without prejudice to a renewal of plaintiff's application.

After Gen. McDonald's "answer" was made public, your correspondent interviewed Mrs. McDonald, asking her opinion of the proposition that if she would return to her home La Mothe should be sent away. She repifed: "I do not wish to say anything publicly about the matter. It is bad enough without. But I am not so foolish as to believe that he would do as he promises about my return, when in the preceding paragraphs he falsely asserts that he never knew, until about May 6, that Mrs. La Mothe was obnoxious to me. The charges in my complaint will be proven true, and the answer will be proven false."

Within a day or two Jerry Dobbs, Esq., of Ripon, one of McDonald's attorneys, made an effort to see Mrs. McDonald in a purely friendly way, and without (i) the General's knowledge. This is her reply:

Paunceron, Wis., 'June 17.—Jers. Dobbs, Esq., Ripon, Wis.—Sin: From my danghter I learn that you wish to see me. Anything that you may desire to say to me regarding the affairs of myself and Mr. McDonald, or on any other subject, may be communicated through my attorneys, Messrs. Fish and Thompson, and W. C. Williams, Esq. Respectfully, Mrs. Mary A. McDonald.

Probably that will cause a cessation of overtures for the present.

to Gil Blas, could not long' allow the fuconsequential likes or dislikes, frowing or fawning, of any set of rural folk to bother him long.

We pause to give our readers breath, and allow "rural" minds an opportunity to comprehend their stupendous inconsequence.

The newspapers have within a month past teemed with accounts of the scandal that is breaking up his family. For some reason or other there has been but one side of the story given and that is not the clearest shape. To begin with, this should no more have been made public than any other private family matter; but the goasip of Dartford and Princeton, and the neverto-be-avoided interference of those peddiers of social small beer. Ilterary women, have spread it out.

Now, the Democrat and the people of Green Lake County are not surprised that such "family matters" should be "kept private." Just why this particular case did not kep will doubtless be proven by the courts. The contemptible thrust at the most excellent ladies who opened their doors to Mrs. McDonald when she could no longer endure the tyranny and oppression of her own home will not serve to increase the popular estimate of McDonald's manhood.

Passing over a garbled and one-sided statement of the intimacy and relations of McDonald to Mrs. La Mothe, we come to the statement that Mrs. McDonald's lawyers offer to compromise on condition that Mrs. McD. receive \$400 per annum during her life. We have inquired into the matter, and are assured that such a statement is totally and entirely false. That no word or thought of compromise has been for a moment entertained by either attorneys or clent.

attorneys or client.

THE ROSE-TREE. Gard'ner, you see that tall rose-tree? Go fell it to the ground for me. "What! that, the rarest species known— Its hundred blossoms fully blown? If it were twice as fine or rare, I would not see it standing there. Quick! Do not spare it! Strike the blow! Now drag it from the place, and go. Gone, nevermore to blast my sight With hateful visions of that night. And yet how well I loved that tree; No other was so dear to me. Beneath its fragrant, blooming boughs, I heard my Lady's whispered vows. She was my mother's guest. She came And set my man's heart all aflame. She won me with her coaxing arts; She found my very heart of hearts. I loved her in a strong man's way; To bless her life, I learned to pray. One night I wandered from my room: The rose-tree was in royal bloom. I could not sleep—a strange unrest Drove slumber from my throbbing breast, The perfumed air was sultry—warm; The moon was circled for a storm. I passed my Lady's resting-place, And breathed, 'God bless her sleeping face mains, the Fenian captured.

Cady Cole, Ogle County, Ill., improves her score of last week by sending in eight correct snawers. The cross and the fish were the two that bothered the lady. The chest sent is a good one, and will soon be open for inspection.

Biles, Fond du Lac, Wis., feels impelled to send in a list of answers, incomplete though they are, by the remark of The Corner last week that those who didn't show their hands were presumed not to have been able to answer any of the knots. I sought the rose-tree—God! that sight! My Lady, in the pale moonlight, Clasped in a rival's fond embrace! O curse her, and her fair, false face! The mocking rose-tree saw it all, And so I glory in its fall.

ELLA WHEELEB.

THE PUZZLERS' CORNER. [Original contributions will be published in this department. Correspondents will please send their real names with their noms de plums addressed to "Puzzlers' Corner." Answers will be published

the following week.] ANSWERS TO LAST WEEK'S PUZZLES. TRIM ROOI ASNN PRANCISCAN RAASOHTIOE BRCIOTRLLW TESTACEOUS IOHL VCRS BNVY No. 303. No. 307. L = 50 M-1,000 L = 1 L 1 D = 500 L 50 D = 500 No. 304.

RHOMB
RIALS
RADIII
RADIII
ROPES 551 1,551 No. 308. King-Mullet. No. 305. LAY ALE YEW No. 310. Orlena S. Matteson

No. 311. Lowell, Spenser, Lamb, Dante, Payne, Dryden WHEEL-NO. 312. 1 . *2 .

FRAME-NO. 313. 8* * 12* * *9 * *3 . . . 70 * 11* * *10 * *4 . .

From 1 to 6, one of a religious sect; 2 to 5, tri-angular; 8 to 3, petted; 7 to 4, a precious stone; 9, 10, 11, 12, a conditional grant; 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, according to some, the end of the wicked. Dixon, Ill. RHOMBOID-NO. 314.

Across—A drinking-bowl; luxurious food; a garden; predictors; to ask. Down—In Jedrah; a Turkish arrow; to scold; festivity: lakes; a pace; an abbreviation; an abbreviation of direction; in PAXTON, III. SQUARE WORD-NO. 315.

A fairy; a place of delight; to care; black. SQUARE WORD-NO. 816. A quadrumanous mammal; an entrance or passage; to increase in size; also.
FREEPORT, Ill.
HAPPY THOUGHT.

DIAMOND-NO. 317.

If to figures thou art inclined, Then lend to me thine ear; If thy time thon hadst rather pass
In lovial sport and gayety,
Then, in merriment, alas!
My second thou wilt plainly see.

But if to prating of thy power, And wondrous works profound, Thou hadst rather give the passing hour, Then in charlatan my third doth sound.

My whole, in "Good" Queen Bess' reign, Did from his Mother Church dissent; And now we often hear the name Used in derisive compliment. NUMERICAL ENIGMA-NO. 319.

I am composed of fourteen letters, and am an asignia of rank.

My 2, 4, 8, 1, 10, is a grove.

My 14, 3, 5, 6, 7, 11, is a cement.

My 9, 13, 12, is a spring.

Carno, Ill.

QUIRK. NUMERICAL ENIGMA-NO. 820.

I am composed of eight letters, and am a city in llinois.
My 7, 4, 8, is to protract.
My 2, 6, 8, is pain.
My 1, 5, 3, is a caravaneary.
CHICAGO. GREEN.

BURIED TOWNS AND CITIES-NO. 321. BURIED TOWNS AND CITIES—NO. 321.
Find the names of eighty-one American towns and cities in the following:
To incubate an effort worthy to vanquish a Milton, I call a hard, ingenious, wanton task, that for manifest inaccessible success calls for thought one copes with hopelessly: but I can narrate a laconic, piquant series of adventures, and I egotistically let this pen certify and attest their veracity point blank: for disbellef amongst artless persons reading them must be destroyed immediately. On some accounts, I first am for describing how a big raft once I stole, and, over on a marsh all covered with a fog dense enough to choke mosquitos, we got lost; and I showed Helen a pole on a sinewy or knotty come suspended up a loft from the long branches of a real banyan tree, second only to the monarch elms for dense shade.

CORRESPONDENCE. CORRESPONDENCE.

Elaine, Oxford, O., succeeded in getting an swers to five, -Nos. 305, 306, 307, 309, and 311. E. Nigma, Peoria, Ill., gives the correct rendering to Nos. 303, 305, 306, 307, 309, and 311. Much obliged for enigmas.

Emma's Uncle, city, contributes the answers to Nos. 305, 306, 307, and 311, and also another Knight's Leap for The Corner. C. Fat Boy, city, had a pretty hard struggle with the knots, and succeeded in untying seven.—Nos. 304, 308, and 311 being a trifle too twisted. 304, 308, and 311 being a trifle too twisted.

H. B. D., Oshkosh, Wis., bows down before the cross and bolts the fish. The young gentleman from the "city of fires and frolics" has eight correct solutions.

Uncle John, Geneva, Iil., gets badly mixed trying to construct the cross, and had to gracefully give it up. Correct replies were sent to Nos. 308, 306, 306, and 307. S05, 306, and 307.

Youngster, city, found answers to seven of the puzzies in the last number, —Nos. 304, 307, and 308 being the hard ones. The Corner's youngest does very well. does very well.

Ezekiel, city, "cawnt catch Ike's blarsted fish, ye know." but all the rest, with one exception.—
No. 310,—sre hooked. The one sent in will be exhibited for Snug's benefit. Spotter, city, has been watching The Corner for some time, and finally determined to try his luck in guessing. For a beginning, he sends answers to Nos. 302, 303, 305, 306, and 310. Green, city, had nine answers ready Saturday evening, and then went fishing for three days in order to catch the tenth, —No. 308, —but the lady failed to land it, by hook, crook, or book. Easel, city, after an absence of three months from the city and The Corner, sends in nine answers as a return notice. That "beautiful fish of the ocean" cluded the hook of Easel, and he gives it up. Tyro, city, asks to be excused from answering No. 311, —his own contribution, —because it is suhard. The cross lacks four words to complete it and Ike's "King-Mullet" is unsolved. What remains, the Fenian captured.

Eight of the sphinxes were unriddled by Biles, and he had fisherman's luck when he threw out his line to catch Nos. 304 and 308. Flora, Austin. Ill... exhibits a "Hornbeak" in reply to No. 308. Were it not for this failure, the ten would have all been answered correctly. A number of acceptable contributions are received from the lady which will be published in time.

Bi, Platteville, Wis., repeats her good work of last week, in which she bowled down all the pins, by another ten-strike this week, capturing his koyal Scaliness King-Mullet with the dexterity of Ike Walton, and making no mistakes in any of her Happy Thought, Freeport, Ili., pleasantly jotted down nine answers on Saturday evening, only missing ike's queer fish. She says of this: "When found, I'll make a note on t." The lady has a square word this week which contains a queer animal from the listant of Madagascar. Garth, Paxton, Ill., placed the proper answers after each figure Saturday ovening, and the Major-Domo cheerfully acknowledges that she made at ten-strike and no mistake. Brother Ike's fish, even, aid not escape the lady. She has a geometrical figure in this week's number that is not too easy.

M. A. W. B., Jackson, Mich., considers the cross of Mr. E. F. K. one of the best puzzles ever published in The Corner. She took solid comfort in making it out, and from "trim" to the words are correctly given. The lady says she has no suitable balt to catch B.I. so cean beauty. This and No. 305 were the only missos. Thanks for the puzzle.

In and No. 305 were the only misses. Thanks for the paxile.

Little Cassino, city, had all the answers ready on Monday, except the charade, and "up to the hour of going to press" he cannot eath it. This was the only one to press" he cannot eath it. This was the only one to escape. Tyro's didden poets called for but seven names, yet L. C. managed to find out no leas than 130! Little Cassuque ought to do well with Lost Antony's "hidden basiness." Thanks for the complications.

Rose Mayhe, Evanston, Ill., extends the right hand of fellowship to the returners, and if she were a man she says she would use the expressive word "Shake." She compounds the cross with a few exceptions, but is obliged to confess that she must fry other fish than the one the South Benderheld up for inspection. "Give me credit for eight," writes Miss Rose. Thou shalt have it, young lady, and welcome.

Quirk, Cairo, Ill., has no cross at the top of his

young lady, and welcome.

Quirk, Cairo, Ill., has no cross at the top of his letter, or fish in the middle of it. The rest of the twists are all right. Thanks for contribution. Your rhomboid is filed for next week, and all sent so far are among the accepted ones. The use of obsolete words was meant to apply only on future contributions, as twoor three hundred twisters on hand contain a fair share of them, and they will not be waste-basketed on that account.

B. F. K., city, fails to catch the fish,—and he is in good company,—but for a wild guess suggests "Gong-tong," although he never heard of such a scaly institution. One of the gnessers—but not Mr. K.—interviewed a. "washee-washee" man as to the musical instrument, but the Meltean didn't understand the heathen, and vice-versa, so the interviewer was no wiser. The charade was the only failure on the part of Mr. E. F. K. Peuapeu, city, sends the first answers received to last week's bill of fare. He says: "Our table was elegantly served up this week, and the dishes very palatable, except Brother Ike's fish. I don't like fish." Every word in the cross is given, and all the others are exhibited in their true colors excepting B. I. scharade. Our correspondent this week contributes a little diamond to the treasures of The Corner.

Snug. city, wants space for one answer, and that a fishy one. Because he mounts Pegasus in reply to Brother Ike, he doesn't wish to be considered a mullot-head. Raymes he in this manner. There is a young man in South Bend,
Whose wisdom to puzzles doth tend:
He constructs a king-mullet
For some epicure's guilet,
And Snug holds it up for his friend,

And saug holds it up for his friend,

Lex, city, found little difficulty in solving nine
of the puzzles on Satarday evening, and then the
fish gave him pause. However, Lex has come
nearer to B. I. 's beauty than any other of the correspondents with the exception of the Misses
Garth and Bi, who caught and sent him to The
Corner. He calls it a 'King-fish,' and thinks the
'King' part is correct, and he thinks rightly. If
it wasn't for the latter part of the sealy thing, Lex
would have the reward of merit for a clean and
correct score. Lex has a charade in this issue that
is much easier to solve than the one from South
Bend.

Lest Antony give accompanies bis constitution.

is much easier to solve than the one from South Bend.

Lost Antony, city, accompanies his contribution in this number with a few remarks, of which the following is an extract: 'I have been a constant devotee to your department from its inception. Am only sorry to say the demands of business leave little time to digest its contents. I see that the novices call for something easy, so here they have it in the form of some 'hidden' business. If they want any more, they can have it by the yard, as it is cheap stuff. No brain work; shars eyes and a railway or postal guide is all the library required. Duplicates do not count; unearth the burled eighty-one, ye novices, and, if any one extracts eighty-two, let him or her be threatened with a chromo. The two towns in the nom deplume don't count (Lostant, Stanton). "Antony's work is very ingenious, and shows that he at least is not a novice in puzzle-construction.

WILLIAM CULLEN BRYANT,

In Youngster; a certain fluid; kinds of shoes; an abacess: the trail of an animal; a knight; in Ezekiel. The same words are read downwards.

PEUAPEU.

CHARADE—NO. 818.

He whom the world heard gladly is asleep,
And can awake us never more.
Although the ages yet unborn shall keep
His uttrances in mind, and con them o'er,
Yet he can change no word that hath been said.

For he is dead.

Nor need he wish, nor would the world allow, From all his songs one little word crased; But his pure spirit might confess them now, In its beatitude, all undisgraced, For the serene discourses of his song Sweetened no wrong.

Bless'd lot, to thus review the years well spent!
Bless'd lot, to doubly live in Earth and Heaven!
To look on life with such divine content.
From all the loftier joys that Death hath given.
So high his earthly walk, he scarcely knew
When he was through.
CHABLES NOBLE GREGORY.
MADISON, Wis., June 20.

GROCERIES

THIS INTERESTS ME. I CAN SAVE

Tumor of Twelve Years' Growth THE DOLLAR

BY PURCHASING MY GROCERIES AT HICKSON'S.

FLOUR.
Best Minnesota, per bri
Best Minnesota Patent, per bri...
Bud Minnesota Patent, per bri...
SUG ARS.
Cut Loaf, per ib.
Powdered, per ib.
Granulated, per ib.
"A" Standard, per ib.
"A" "ber ib. Quarts.
Pints
Half-Pints
COLMAN'S MUSTARD.
One-pound cans.
Half-pound cans.
Quarter-pound cans.
MASON'S FRUIT JARS.
Quarts. per dozen. Quarts, per dozen.

Best Gloss Starch, 6-lb box.

Extra Table Syrup, per keg.

Raidins, de worder, Frice's Cream, large cans.

Baking Powder, Flos's Cream, large cans.

Baking Powder, Blos for.

Ginger Snaps, best, 3 lbs for.

Soda Crackers, best, per lb.

Graham or Oatmoal Crackers, per lb.

Nicnacs, per lb.

Fancy Mixed Crackers, per lb.

Sonp, best German Mottled, 60 bars per box.

English Breakfast Mackered, per klt.

Best Dairy Butter, per lb.

New York Creamery Cheese, per lb.

Rugar Cured Hann, per lb.

Occos Shells, 4 lbs for.

TEAS. GUNPOWDEB... 30, 40, 50, 60, 70c.

Goods delivered in all parts of City, Hyde Park, Englewood, Lawndale, and Lake View, Free of Charge. HICKSON'S Cash Grocery House, 113 East Madison-st. SUGARS.

JAVA COFFEE, best, per 1b......

PURE SUGARS At Refiners' Prices. HONG KONG TEA CO. 110 & 112 Madison-st.,

RADWAY'S REMEDIES. From the Hon. Thurlow Weed

· INDORSING Dr. RADWAY'S R. R. R. REMEDIES After Using Them for Several Years. Naw York, Jan. 4. 1877.—Daga Sin: Having for several years used your medicines, denotingly at first, but after experiencing their efficacy with full confidence after experiencing their efficacy with full confidence from the first of the second control of the second control of the pills are resorted to as often as according requires and always with the desired effect. The Ready Reit cannot be better described than it is by its name. We apply the infiment frequently and freely, almost invertably inding the promised "relief." Truly yours, (Signed) DB. RADWAY.

R. R. R. RADWAY'S READY RELIEF Cures the Werst Pains in from One to Twenty Minutes.

NOT ONE HOUR After reading this advertisement need any one suffer from pain. RADWAY'S READY RELIEF IS A CURB FOR EVERY PAIN. It was the first, and is The Only Pain Remedy

FROM ONE TO TWENTY MINUTES, No matter how violent or excreciating the pain, the RHEUMATIC, Bed-Ridden, Infirm, Crippied, Nervous, Neuralgic, or prostrated with disease may suffer. RADWAY'S READY RELIEF

WILL AFFORD INSTANT BASE Will AFFORD INSTANT LASE.

Inflammation of the Ridneys,
Inflammation of the Bladder,
Inflammation of the Bowels,
Congestion of the Lungs,
Sore Throat, Difficult Breathing
Palpitation of the Heart,
Hysterics, Croup, Diphtheria,
Catarrh, Influensa,
Headache, Toothache,
Neuralgia, Rheumatism,
Cold Chills, Ague Chills,
Chilblains, and Frost Bites.

The application of the READY RELIEF to the parts where the pain or difficulty exists will afford ease and comfort.

Thirty to sixty drops in half a tumbler of water will in few moments cure Cramps, Spaams, Sour Stomach, Heariburn, Sick Headache, Diarrhea, Dysentery, Colia, Wind in the Bowels, and all internal Pains.

Travelers should always carry a bottle of RADWAY'S READY RELIEF with them. A few drops in water will prevent sickness or pain from change of water. It thetter than French Brandy or Bitters as a stimulant.

FEVER AND AGUE. FEVER AND AGUE ourset for 50 cents. There is not a reuncilial arcent in this world that will cure Fever an arcundistance of the second for the proposed for the follow, and other Fevers (added to the fevers of the

HEALTH! BEAUTY!

Strong and pure Rich Blood-Increase of Flesh and Weight-Clear Skin and Beautiful Complexion secur-

DR. RADWAY'S

Sarsaparillian Resolvent has made the most astonishing cures: so quick, so rapid are the changes the body undergoes under the influence of this truly wonderful medicine, that Every Day an Increase in Flesh and

Weight is Seen and Felt.

THE GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER.

Every drop of the Eursapartition Resolvent of cates through the Blood, Sweat, Uring, and of and juices of the system, the vigor of life, for R and fulces of the aystem, the vigor of ite, for it prepared the wastes of the body with new and sound material. Scrofuia, Syphillia, Consumption, Glanduiar Disease, Ulcers in the Throat, Mouth, Tumors, Nodes in the Glands and other parts of the system, Sore Eyes, Strunsorous Discharges from the Ears, and the wors forms of Skin Diseases, Eruptions Fever Sores, Scald Head, Ring Worm, Salt Rheum, Eyesplena, Acne, Black Spots, Worms in the Fiesh, Tumors, Cancers in the Womb, and all wastes of the Hite principle, are within the curative range of this wonder of modern chemistry, and a few days' use will prove to any person using it for either of these forms of disease its potent power to cure them. them.

If the patient, daily becoming reduced by the waster and decomposition that are continually progressing, and recognize the same and decomposition that are continually progressing, succeeds in arresting these wastes, and repairs the same with new material made from healthy blood—and this the sarsaparillian will and does secure—a cure is certain for when once this remedy commences its work of purification, and succeeds in diminishing the loss of wastes, its repairs will be rapid, and every day the patient will real binnel stronger, the food digesting better, appetite improving, and flesh and weight increasing.

Not only does the Sarsaparillian Resolvent excel all remedial agents in the cure of Chronic, Scrotulous, Constitutional and Skin diseases, but it is the only positive cure for

Kidney and Bladder Complaints. Urinary and Womb Diseases. Gravel, Diseases. Broom, Stoppage of Water, Incontinence of Urine. Bright Disease. Albuminuria, and in air dases where there are brick-dust deposits, or the water is thick, cloudy, mixe with substances like the white of an egg, or threads like white silk, or there is a morbid, dark billious appearance and white bone-dust deposits, and when there is a pricking, burning scussion when pasting water, and pain in the small of the back and along the folias.

Cured by Radway's Resolvent Ds. RADWAY—I have had Ovarian Tumor in the ovaries and bowels. All the doctors said—"there was no help for it." I tried everything that was recommended, but nothing helped me. I saw your Resolvent and thought I would try it; but had no ratin in it, because I had suffered for twelve years. I took six bottlee of the Resolvent and one box of Radway's Pills, and two bottlee of your Ready Relief; and there is not a sign of tumor to be seen or felt, and I feel better, emarter, and happier than I have for twelve years. The Worst tumo was in the left side of the bowels, over the groin. write this A you choose. HANNAH P. KNAPP. PRICE, - - \$1 Per Bottle. AN IMPORTANT LETTER.

ANN ARROR. Mich.. April 20, 1875.—Dr. Rapwat-Kind Sir. I have been taking your Resolvent, Regulating Pills, and also using the Ready Relief about one year for ovarian tumors on the abdomen, which the most emisent physicians of our Medical College pronounced fineurable.

They were like knots on a tree. My weight was 575 pounds when I commenced with your remedies, and now it is two hundred and ten pounds, but they are not all goon yet. I have taken twenty-four bottles of Resolvent, nine of Relief, and twonty-four bottles of Resolvent in the medicines from G. Greavill. Please send my your book. "False and True."

MRS. C. KRAPP. MRS. C. KRAPP. Another Letter from Mrs. C. Krapf.

Dn. Radway-Kind Siri I take the liberty to address you again. My health is greatly improved by the use of your medicines. Three of the tumors are entirely gone and the fourth is nearly so. Dropsy is gone, health still improving, and my weight decreasing very fast. I have had a great many calls this summer to inquire of the wonderful cure your medicine has done for me, one from Ohio, one from Canada, three from Jackson, and quite a number from this place. Turn the respective of the control of the

DR. RADWAY'S REGULATING PILLS!



READ FALSE AND TRUE. Send one letter stemp to RADWAY & CO., No. 22 Record of Judgments, New Suits, Bankruptcles, Etc.

Decisions of the Supreme Court-LaSalle-Street-Tunnel Case,

CHICAGO.

IS A SAFE A PIXTURE! Judge Rogers rendered a decision yesterday orning in a case involving a question of im portance to mortgageors and mortgagees. It seems that in 1874 L. W. Beck erected a building in Englewood for himself and on his own lot, the first floor of which was to be used as a bank. While the vault was building he put to heavy burglar-proof safe weighing over 800 ands and costing \$1,050. The vault was then mpleted by the building of the arch and the ertion of heavy iron frame clamped to the ault and double doors, so that it would be eccessary to take off the door-frame and doors to get the safe out. In 1876 the property was mortgaged to Henry I. Sheldon, trustee, and in May, 1877, Beck defaulted payment of interest. In June, 1877, the nited States Marshal levied on this safe, in the red it. after taking the vault doors and don then began a replevin suit against Cook to recover the safe, claiming it was a fixture and covered by the trust-deed to him. This case was decided by Judge Rogers yesterday.

The Judge, after stating the facts, said that he only question was whether the safe was a fixture, so as to pass under the mortgage. The on of a fixture was held to be the union of three requisities: actual annexation to the realty, or something appurtenant thereto; application to the use or purpose to which that part of the realty to which it was that part of the realty to which it was connected was appropriated; and an intention of the party making the annexation to make a permanent accession to the freehold. The safe, in the present instance merely as such, was clearly movable personal property, and in no way attached to the freehold. There was no proof that the owner or mortgageor of the land intended the safe, in its place in the vault, to be a permanent fixture, and to pass with the freehold. An inference was attempted to be drawn that such was the intention from the fact, that manent fixture, and to pass with the freehold. An inference was attempted to be drawn that such was the intention, from the fact that the lower part of the building was designed as a bank, but that was not sufficeint. The intention must affirmatively and plainly appear, and, if it were a matter of doubt or uncertainty, the legal qualities of the article were not changed. But was there any constructive annexation? It had been decided that, in order to constitute a constructive annexation, the article must not constructive annexation, the article must not ily be appropriated or adopted and accessory to e fit and beneficial use of the realty, but ust also be such as went to complete the

a constructive annexation, the article must not only be appropriatied or adopted and accessory to the fit and beneficial use of the realty, but must also be such as went to complete the building, etc. and which, if removed, would render the principal thing incomplete and unfit for use. The removal of the safe did not render the building or vault incomplete or unfit for use, and the safe itself was alone equally useful and adopted for general use elsewhere. It not being annexed to the freehold, and there being no clear intention to make it a fixture, it could not be held to be such. The finding would therefore be for the defendant, Cook.

Messra. Sheldon & Sheldon appeared for the plaintiff, and E. G. Asay and W. L. Hirst for the defendant. An appeal was taken.

A suit of considerable interest to Board-of-Trade men was tried last Tuesday before Judge Jameson. The plaintiff, the Hiberuian Bank, began a suit against Thomas Kearns to recover on a note given by Kearns to O'Connor & Lally, commission-merchants, through whom he had been doing business on the Board of Trade. The parties had been doing business together for the greater part of a year, in buying and selling grain, and at the end of their transactions Kearns gave his brokers the note in question for the ball-ance due by him for losses on deals. The note was afterwards transferred by O'Connor & Lally to the bank as collateral security for a loan, and it subsequently brought suit against Kearns. He pleaded want of consideration, claiming it was given in payment or gambling contracts, that the sales on which the losses were had were fictitious, and it was therefore void. O'Connor & Lally then brought in a large number of Board-of-Trade men with whom they had had deals on Kearns' account to show that their operations were all bona fide. The jury were only out a short time, and returned a verdict for \$6,550 in favor of the bank and against Kearns. The decision is considered as important as showing the Hability of outside parties doing business with commission

THE SECOND-BATCH WHISKY CASES. A new move was made yesterday by Dickenson, Leach & Co., the South-Branch Distillery Company, and Simon Powell, and others, comprising the second-batch whisky men, to get out of their troubles. The first batch, as is well known, have, in a measure at least, succeeded in getting their cases settled, and they feel confident that the motion which is to be heard to-day in their cases before Judge Harlan will result in their favor. Harlan will result in their favor.
Stimulated by this example, the second batch have revived their old plan of trying to prove an agreement of their own with the Government for

have revived their old plan of trying to prove an agreement of their own with the Government for immunity from any new prosecutions. To accomplish this much to be desired object the above named firms filed petitions in the cases now pending against the Circuit Court calendar, and which are to be called for trial in a few days, in which they represent that there are now pending against them and undetermined in the United States Circuit Court nine cases, all on distilers' bonds, and involving over \$350,000. Pleas have been filed, and on arguments and demurrers thereto an opinion expressed that in point of law the agreements (of immunity) were not sufficient to constitute a defense, but, if true in point of fact, if presented to the Court by petition, some method would be found to restrain the prosecution of the suits. The petitioners think that in equity and good conscience those cases ought not to be further prosecuted, but ought to be stricken from the docket for the following reasons: ng reasons:
After the indictments were found against them they pleaded guilty to two counts in the

After the indictments were found against them they pleaded guilty to two counts in the indictments, under an agreement by which they were to have a pardon. The counsel for the Government had repeatedly urged that they should plead guilty, and save the trouble and expense of a trial, and the Government agreed that if petitioners should plead guilty to two counts it would make no opposition to any representations they or their counsel might make for mitigation of sentence; they should not be sentenced to the Penitentiary; their punishment should all be uniform; and if they would withdraw their pleas to the condemnation cases then pending, and allow their property to be forfeited to the Government, they should be permitted to bid in their property without competition from the Government. No other suits, moreover, or assessments of any kind for the recovery of penalties or taxes in any form, should be begun against them on distillers' or warehouse bonds, or for the enforcement of assessments theratofore made or thereafter to be made against them.

On these representations petitioners state they pleaded guilty, but the Government broke its agreement, and they were sentenced to imprisonment for terms ranging from three months to two years, and to the payment of fines ranging from \$1,000 to \$5,000. Subsequently, and also in violation of the agreement, the present proceedings were begun against them. On the 21st of September, 1876, Hesing, Burroughs, Miller, and Powell, who had been sentenced to imprisonment and payment of fines, were pardoned, or rather their sentence was reduced to

prisonment and payment of fines, were par-ned, or rather their sentence was reduced to

meach case.

This pardon the petitioners further claim is a complete, perfect, and absolute exemption from punishment or prosecution of any kind, because the pardons were for offenses commitfrom punishment or prosecution of any kind, because the pardons were for offenses committed under Secs. 3,296 and 5,440 of the Revised Statutes, and the present suits are brought for violations of those same two sections. They therefore submit that the Government, having received a full consideration for the agreement above mentioned, ought in equity and good conscience to be compelled to execute its part of the agreement, and ought to be restrained from enforcing the payment of any sums of money agadest them, which by that agreement it had stipulated to release, and they ask that these suits be dismissed, and, until a hearing on the petition, that their further prosecution be restrained.

The probable and hoped-for result of these petitions will be to stave off a trial until after Judge Drummond's return in the fail.

In the case of Keene vs. Waldron, Niblock & Co., vesterday morning the Receiver, by his attorney, Mr. Perkins, tendered an additional bond for \$20,000, which was accepted by the Court. This makes his bond in all \$30,000.

The motion for the removal of the Receiver

was then withdrawn by the attorney for the Village of Hyde Park, who stated that he felt confidence in the ability and integrity of Mr. Crosby to protect the interests of all parties. Leave was given the village to file an amended

cross-bill.

The motion to vacate the order allowing the Receiver to sell the horses, mules, etc., of the firm was overruled, and the Receiver authorized to sell from time to time these assets at private sale for the best price he could get.

asie for the best price he could get.

DIVORCES.

Rhoda K. Race filed a bill Thursday in the Circuit Court to get a divorce from her husband, Gilbert Race, Jr. She was married to him is July, 1864, and lived with him until February last, when she was compelled to leave him on account of his cruelty and drunken habits, and she now asks not only for a divorce, but for an injunction to prevent him interfering with her house and furniture at Clyde, in the Town of Cicero. The injunction was granted by Judge Williams, without bond.

Favilla C. Blanchard filed a bill for a divorce from her husband, James G. Blanchard, on the ground of adultery.

Judge-Williams granted a decree of divorce yesterday to Hattle H. Morse from Fred H. Morse on the ground of desertion, and to Ellen Forbs from Daniel Forbs for adultery.

Forbs from Daniei Forbs for adultery.

FIRMS.

Judge Biodgett will have no call of his calendar to-day. He expected to sit last evening with Judge Harlan and hear the case of Post vs. The Town of Kendall, and if that is not concluded it will be resumed to-day. Otherwise he will hear general business.

Judge Harlan has the first batch immunity cases set for 9 a. m. to-day before him. After that the case of Kerr vs. Phillips will be taken up if it was not finished last night. When court adjourned yesterday afternoon he agreed to have a night session for the purpose of getting through this case.

have a night session for the purpose of getting through this case.

Judge Gary will hear motions to-day.

Judge Jameson will to-day decide motions for new trial mads last term, and will hear any motions for new trials made during the present term, in which notice may have been given or by agreement of parties.

Judge Rogers will hear submitted cases.

Judge Booth will hear set case 3,866, Lissberger vs. Union Rolling-Mill Company, and motions.

Judge McAllister will have a peremptory call of motions for new trial.

Judges Farwell and Williams will attend to general business.

Judges Farwell and Williams will attend to general business.

UNITED STATES COURTS.

Jame H. Young filed a bill yesterday against Obadiah Huse, Mary J. K. Huse, J. N. Cutler, A. J. Grover, and others, to foreclose a mortgage for \$5,000 on the south 250 feet of Block 68, in the Village of Evanston.

Quincy A. Shaw filed a bill against the First Universalist Society, of — to review and set aside a decree of foreclosure against the church, on the ground that the decree was absolute, when it should have allowed fifteen months for redemption, as provided by the statute. redemption, as provided by the statute.
Philo D. Meckles filed a bill against Thomas H. Foster and A. N. Lee to restrain them from infringing his patent for cooling and drying meal.

Aaron J. Miksch began a suit for \$4,000 yesterday against the Hyde Park Gas Company.
Samuel Meyer sued Solomon Harris for \$1,000.

Lydia Beebe filed a bill yesterday against Ed-Lydia Beebe filed a bill yesterday against Edmund and Clara Clark, Charles Herrick, James Hawley Weber, Selden Fish, August Miller, John Sobieski, and Asher Warner to foreclose a trust deed for \$3,000 on Sub-Lots 2 and 3, of Lot 3, in the Assessor's Subdivision of Laframboise Reservation, in Township 40, N. R. 12.

Thomas Carbine commenced a sult in tresposs against the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Rallroad Company, the Pittsburg, Cincinnati & St. Louis Raliroad Company, the Columbus, Chicago & Indiana Ceutral Rallway Company, the Chicago & Eastern Illinois Raliroad Company, and the City of Chicago, laying damages at \$5,000. JUDGE HARLAN-Set case Myers vs. Calla-

JUDGE HARLAN—Set case Myers vs. Callaghan.

JUDGE BLODGETT—36, 37, 44, 45, 47 to 51, 53, 54, 55, 57, 58, 60 to 65, and 69 to 78, all inclusive. No case on trial.

THE APPELLATE COURT—No court until Wednesday, when opinions will be delivered. Call Wednesday—141, 145, 149, 152, and 153, which include all cases on the docket, except those cases which have been put at the foot of the docket, and will be called after the above. They are Nos. 52, 60, 61, 62, 64, 67, 70.

JUDGE GARY—328, and 331 to 351, inclusive, except 338 and 340. No case on trial.

JUDGE JAMESON—182 to 184, 187, 191, 201, 203 to 209. No. 181, Graves vs. Chicago & Alton Railroad Company, on trial.

JUDGE ROGERS—Set case 3, 849, Freer vs. Wilmens. No. 3, 403. Dyer vs. Smith. op trial.

JUDGE BOOTH—92, 101, 206 to 220, inclusive. No case on trial.

JUDGE FARWELL—General business.

JUDGE FARWELL—General business.

JUDGE WILLIAMS—General business.

JUDGMENTS.

SUPERIOR COURT—CONPESSIONS—L. B. Otts, Receiver, vs. Marths F. and Daniel W. Mason, \$940.06.

JUDGE GARY—Thomas Fletcher vs. The Winchell Car Ventilator Company; \$728.92.—M. A. Weinberg vs. Simon Lebrecht and Amelia Gerson; \$564.25.—T. H. Bissell vs. Burdett Loomis; \$814.33.—Hanover National Bank, of New York vs. David Richards; \$2,430.74.—N. C. Harns vs. William G. Gallagher; \$2,503.15.—Nathan Mears et al. vs. William Galloway; \$675.13.—Solomon Tim et al. vs. William and Ernest Friend; \$251.25.

JUDGE JAMESON-City vs. M. S. King et al.; condemnation verdict for \$4,853.70 against the condemnation verdict for \$4,303.70 against the city.

Circuit Court—Judge Rogers—Samuel Liberman vs. Moritz Lowenstein, finding \$1,169.37, and motion for new trial.

Judge Boorn—C. D. F. Smith vs. Chicago & Pacific Raitroad Company, \$9,450.—George Scoville vs. Union Mutnai Life-Insurance Company; garnishee, \$565.—Peter Owens vs. isabella Parsons and Thomas Neville, \$392.50.—John Knust, Jr., vs. Frederick Meier; verdict, \$18.50.

THE SUPREME COURT.

OPINIONS FILED.

Special Dispatch to The Tribuna
OTTAWA, Ill., June 21.—Two hundred opinions were filed here to-day, the more important of

which are as follows: Four cases affirm the decision of Law vs. The People, as regards temporary loans and the appropriation for official visitors. No case menreopic, as regards temporary loans and the appropriation for official visitors. No case mentions the question on the validity of the school tax, when levied by the city. Hale vs. The People holds that there is no limitation on the amount of tax the city may levy for any authorized purpose. Bergand vs. Taylor holds the Burnt Records act constitutional, and that no writs of error can be prosecuted after a year from the decree, except by persons under disability when the decree is entered. City vs. Julian 8. Rumsey holds that Rumsey cannot recover damages for the reduction of the market value of his land by reason of the construction of the LaSalle street tunnel and the approaches and opening in the street opposite his property. The opinion of twenty-six pages holds the title to streets in towns laid out by the Canal Commissioners to be in the State or city. The work was authorized by statute, and commenced in 1869, and was completed in 1871. The present Constitution has no application and the former gave no damages. The judgment of the Lower Court was \$19,000. "We are of opinion the facts disclose no cause of action under the law applicable to them, and the judgment must therefore be reversed."

ble to them, and the judgment must therefore be reversed."

The following opinions in CHICAGO CARB.

Were to-day filed in the Supreme Court:

Rehearing Docket, 1877—The Village of Hyde Park vs. the South Park Commissioners; order over-ruiling motion for rehearing.

Civil Docket, 1877—The United States Mortgage Company vs. Gross et al., reversed and remanded; Osborne vs. Farwell, affirmed; Coffman et al. vs. Campbell et al., affirmed, Dickey and Craig, Judges, dissenting; the Howe Machine Company vs. Rosene, reversed and remanded; the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacine Railroad Company vs. Payzant, reversed and remanded; Scott, Scholfield, and Dickey, Judges, dissenting; Scott, Scholfield, and Dickey, Judges, dissenting; Scott, Scholfield, C. J., and Walker, J., dissenting; Lamb et al. vs. Same, Lamb vs. Same, Thomas vs. Same, The People ex rel., etc., affirmed, in part and reversed in part; Drescel vs. The People ex rel., etc., affirmed, Scholfield, C. J., and Walker, J., dissenting; Lamb et al. vs. Same, Hale et al. vs. Same, McCullough vs. Same, White et al. vs. The People ex rel., Scholfield, C. J., and Walker and dissenting [these cases relate to special assessments in the Town of Lake, the chief points for plaintiffs in error being that special assessments cannot be sued on acparate from State and county taxes of the year, and that Art. IX. of the Incorporation act does not apply to the Town of Lake; Trayner vs. The People ex rel., affirmed; Engle vs. Same, affirmed in part, and reversed in part; The Knickerbocker Insurance Company vs. McGinness, for use, etc., affirmed; The Chicago & Northwestern Railroad Company vs. Hughes, reversed and remanded; The Chicago West Division Railway Company vs. Hughes, reversed and remanded: The Merchants' Insurance Company vs. Hughes, reversed and remanded: The Merchants' Insurance Company vs. Hughes, reversed and remanded: The Merchants' Insurance Company vs. Hughes, reversed and remanded: The West Side City Street Railway Company vs. The Metcopolitan Street Railway Company, r reversed."
The following opinions in

and Dickey dissenting [in this case the latter sought to condomn the right of the former in certain streets, and the jury gave a verdict for one cent damages]; The Peoria, Pekin, & Jacksonville Company vs. Taylor, Collector, etc., et al., decree affirmed; The People ex rel., htuck, etc., vs. The Trustees of the estate of Newberry, reversed and remanded; Holden et al. vs. The Board of Commissiouers of Cook County, decree reversed and remanded; The Chicago Planting Mill Company vs. The Merchants' National Bank of Chicago, affirmed; Kenna, administratrix, etc., vs. The Chicago & Northwestern Company, affirmed; Church et al. vs. The First National Bank of Chicago, affirmed; The First Baptist Church of Chicago, impleaded etc., vs. Andrews et al., decree modified and reversed and remanded; The People ex rel. Huck vs. The Western Seaman's Friend Society, reversed and remanded; The Village of Hyde Park vs. Ingalls et al., reversed and remanded.

This Rumsey case was tried before Judge Rogers in 1876, that Judge holding that the plaintiff had good cause of action. This decis-ion disposes of several other suits brought to recover on account of similar damage.

> MICHIGAN. SUPREME COURT PROCEEDINGS. Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

LANSING, Mich., June 21 .- In Supreme Court last evening the following cases were argued and submitted: Hall vs. Howard, Begole et al. vs. Stimpson, Stimpson et al. vs. Moyar, etc., of Battle Creek. To-day decisions were rendered in the following cases and affirmed: Rose vs. French et al., McHugh vs. Butler, Bay County vs. Bradley, Killam et al. vs. Dunford, Fall vs. Howard, McHugh vs. Wells et al., Elliot vs. Hanson, Barues vs. Brown, Swift et al. vs. Piessner et al., Anderson vs. White et al., Stevenson vs. Robinson et al., Berend vs. Avery, Plumer vs. Abbey; reversed; Bunce vs. Balley, Holcomb vs. Sloan, Faulks vs. The People, Snow vs. Weber, Bassett vs. Miller, Liddle vs. Medhams, Byckford vs. The People, Johnston vs. Kimball, Township of Barnard vs. Colwell, Donnelly vs. The People, Bullock vs. Gaylor, Humphrey vs. The People, Bullock vs. Gaylor, Humphrey vs. The People, Baker vs. Ingersoll, Leonard vs. Phillips, Potter vs. Bostwick, Grove vs. Wise, Aniba vs. Yeomans, Burt vs. Wadsworth, Degrett vs. The People, Davis vs. Davis (proceedings quashed), Strachan vs. Brown, Dickinson vs. Dawes (affirmed); in the matter of Frank Burger, mandamus granted; Cornstock vs. Judge of the Superior Court of Grand Rapids, denied; Frazer vs. Wayne, Circuit Judge, remanded; Weirich vs. Cook; Tuxbury vs. French, argued and submitted; Hill vs. Goodrich, Dinger vs. Miller, Chapman vs. Dease, Gregory vs. Wendell. vs. Bradley, Killam et al. vs. Dunford, Fall vs.

THE CROPS.

ILLINOIS PROSPECTS. Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., June 21.—The following in abstract of the reports returned to the D rtment of Agriculture June 1, 1878:

Acreage.—In comparison with 1877, the table shows an increase in twenty counties, a decrease in forty-five counties, and the same acreage in seven counties. The increase in the twenty counties amounts to 105,390 acres, which is more than counterbalanced by the decrease in forty-five counties of 388,220 acres. The acreage in 1877 was 8,934,418; the acreage of 1878, as reported June 1, is 8,672,088 acres,—a accrease of 262,330 acres when compared with that of 1877.

Condition.—The June, 1877, circular of this Department reports condition as follows: Three counties above an average; inhe counties an average; seventy-four counties from 75 to 98 per cent of an average; and sixteen counties from 50 to 70 per cent of an average; and sixteen counties from 50 to 70 per cent of an average; in eight counties; an average in eleven counties; sixty-nine counties from 50 to 70 per cent of conclusty (Macoupin) as low as 45 per cent; one county (Macoupin) as low as 45 per cent; one county (Macoupin) as low as 45 per cent; one county (Macoupin) as low as 45 per cent; one county (Macoupin) as low as 45 per cent; one county (Macoupin) as low as 45 per cent; one county (Macoupin) as low as 45 per cent; and report from Monroe County. From the above comparisons it will be seen that the general condition of corn this season is more favorable than for the corresponding month of 1877, and with seasonable weather many of the gloomy predictions will change to more hopeful anticipation.

WINTER WHEAT.

Acreage.—Thears of winter wheat for the present crop is 2,035,843 acres, an increase of 303,547 acres, or 17 per cent as compared with the 1877 area of 1,729,296 acres.

Condition.—June 1, 1878, twenty-three counties an average; forty-six counties from 75 to 95 per cent of the average; interesponders from 62 to 70 per cent of the average. In order that the changed condition —June 1, 1879, the condition of the corp May 1 is given as follows: Seventy-nine counties from 50 to 70 per cent of an average; intery-nine counties from 50 to 70 per cen Acreage. -In comparison with 1877, the tab

per cent of an average; and six counties range from 40 to 70 per cent of an average. The present condition is much below that for the corresponding month of 1877, as may be seen by the following, which is taken from the June 20 circular of last year: "The crop is reported from eighty-nine counties, and the condition in fity-four counties is above an average; an average in eighteen conties, and only eighteen counties (some of which grow but little) below an average condition."

fies. and only eighteen counties (some of which grow but little) below an average condition."

The reports from correspondents are very encouraging, and indicate more than an average cop of spring wheat. The unfavorable reports concerning this crop are confined to a limited area. The general feeling throughout the principal spring wheat counties is that of condence in a large prospective yield. The area of spring wheat is quite limited as compared with winter wheat; there being \$91.912 acres of spring wheat to 2,035,843 acres of winter wheat in the State in 1878.

Acreage.—The acreage in thirty-nine counties is more than last year, amounting to 438 acres; only five counties show a slight docrease, amounting to 438 acres, and eighteen counties report the same acreage as in 1877. The acreage in 1877 was 248,458, and the acreage in 1878 is 291,912, showing an increase of 43,454 acres in favor of the present crop.

Condition—In 18 counties the condition is above an average; in 20 counties an average; in 13 counties an average; in 13 counties and the acreage in 1879.

Condition.—In 18 counties the condition is above an average; in 20 counties an average; in 13 counties from 75 to 95 per cent of an average; and in one county, Christian, as low as 50 per cent of an average. The condition reported June 20, 1877, is as follows: Nine counties have a prospect of more than an average yield; 27 counties have an average prospect; and in 17 counties the crop is below an average condition. OATS.

OATS.

The yield of oats will be very large; the acreage exceeds that of 1877. The injury from rust and other causes is very slight, and, with seasonable weather, there will be an abundant crop.

Acreage.—In comparison with last year thirty-one counties show an increased acreage, amounting to 37, 738 acres; thirty-two counties show less acreage, amounting to 25, 895 acres; and no change is reported in thirty-eight condites. In 1877, the area of oats was 1,556, 282 acres; in 1878, 1.568, 120 acres, an increase this season over last of 11, 383 acres. 120 acres, an increase this season over last of 11, -838 acres.
Condition.—In forty-eight counties the condition is above an average; thirty-five counties, an average; eighteen counties, from 75 to 65 per cent of an average, and no report from Monroe. The great improvement in the condition of the present crop is best seen by comparing with that of corresponding month for last year, which is as follows: Thirteen counties, better than an average; forty-five counties, an average; and forty-four counties, below an average.

dive counties, an average; and forty-four counties, below an average.

MBADOWS.

Acreage.—Only fourteen counties show an increased acreage over last year, amounting to 12,-740 acres. while thirty-nine show a decrease amounting to 86, 976 acres, and the same acreage as last year in forty-eight counties. The acreage in 1877 was 2,443,360, against 2,368,854 for 1878, a reduction as compared with last year of 74,506 acres.

Condition.—The condition is above average in sixty-two counties, an average in twenty-six counties, and from 85 to 95 per cent of an average in thirteen counties. The condition of meadows for June of last year is as follows: Thirty-five above an average; thirty-nine counties an average; and twenty-nine counties less than an average; and twenty-nine counties less than an average.

WINTER RYS.

This crop is reported in eighty-nine counties, and the condition compares favorably with last season. Acreage of the present crop: Forty-five counties report an increase of 5 to 10 per cent, eight counties report an increase of from 15 to 50 per cent, two counties report the acreage double that of 1877, fourteen counties give less acreage, ranging from 5 to 20 per cent, while ten counties report the con-

Sto 20 per cent, while ten counties make no report.

Condition.—Twenty-two counties report the condition above an average, forty-two counties an average, and no returns from thirteen counties. The condition of the crop saine month last year: Thirty-eight counties above an average, forty-three counties an average, and twenty-five below an average, eight counties as a verage, and twenty-five below an average. Stratege Baller.

The report indicates a decreased acreage as compared with last season. The crop is reported in twenty-seven counties this year, against thirty-one counties last year. One county reports asme area as last year; afteen counties the same area; and ten counties less than in 1877.

Condition.—The growing crop promises a large yield per acre, and the condition is better than the crop of 1877 as reported in Juna. The present report shows condition better than an average in seven counties; and below an average in two counties. The condition in June, 1877, is as follows: Two counties above an average, eleven counties an average, and nine counties less than an average.

WINTER BARLEY.

The condition of this crop is reported in nine counties, eight of which report condition an average, and one county below. The acresge is more than last year in two counties, and the same in six counties.

counties.

IRISH POTATORS.

The area of this crop is not as large as last year, and the condition not so favorable for a large yield as in June, 1877.

Acroage.—The acreage in twenty-one counties is more than last year, the acreage in fifty-six counties is the same, and less in twenty-four counties than last season. The condition is above an average in forty-one counties, and less than an average in forty-one counties, and less than an average in

eighteen counties. The condition was better for the corresponding month last year, as will be seen by the following, taken from the June, 1877, re-port: In forty-three counties the condition was above an average, an average in forty-six counties, and less than an average in thirteen counties.

Opm.L, Livingston Co., June 21.—The outlook for a corn crop has improved within the last few days. We have two-thirds of a stand. Oats doing well.
SPARTA, Knox Co., June 31.—Spring wheat

rusty. Corn looks well on dry land, but rather late. On wet land that has not been tiled in very bad condition. Land that has been tiled all right. PALESTINE, Crawford Co., June 21.—Wheat Parvest in full blast this week. Wheat fully up PALESTINE, Crawford Co., June 21.—Wheat harvest in full blast this week. Wheat fully up to expectations. Quality of grain very good.

JERSEYVILLE, Jersey Co., June 21.—Weather splendid. A few more such days will secure the crop in good order. The yield is thought to be better than last year. Corn is all right.

ARGENTA, Macon Co., June 21.—Just commenced harvesting. Winter wheat injured by blight, which will diminish the yield one-half. Corn is but a poor stand.

KANSAS. Special Dispatches to The Tribune.

Lyons, Rice Co., June 21.—Rained nearly every day since harvest commenced. Grain sprouting badly in shock and stack. Present average better than in 1877, if we can save it.

Corn good. SILVER LAKE, Shawnee Co., June 21. - Winter wheat mostly harvested. The yield will be from twenty to thirty-five bushels per acre. Best crop for years. Corn is weedy, but most MANHATTAN, Allen Co., June 21 .- Fall wheat

in shock. Rains have interfered with harvest, but no damage done. Winter wheat will average twenty bushels per acre. Last season only a little more than one-third. Corn growing finely. Earliest, three to four feet high. MINNESOTA. Hastings, Dakota Co., June 21.—Spring

wheat, oats, and barley never looked better. Barley all headed out. Wheat will be within ten days. HEBRON, Nicollett Co., June 21.-No weather could be finer for our small grains. We have never seen so fine prospects for an abundant harrest.

WADENA, Wadena Co., June 21.—The promise now for all the small grains is very fine. No insects of any kind whatever.

IOWA. Special Dispatches to The Tribune.
WINTERSET, Madison Co., June 21.—The continued bad weather has seriously affected spring wheat. All the blades near the ground and some of the stalk is injured with the rust. Cannot be more than half a crop. CRESCO, Howard Co., June 21.—Wheat, oats,

and barley are all promising. Corn small, but well cultivated. Stand poor. Fine weather for all grains.
Invincton, Kossuth Co., June 21.—The outlook for small grain is good. Corn is poor.

Special Dispatches to The Tribune PERU, Nemaha Co., June 21.-Rains to a great extent have ceased. Oats heading, but danger of lodging. Winter wheat harvest commenced. Will be a good crop. Spring wheat prospect not so good as two weeks ago. Red rust on the blades. None in the straw yet.

CENTRAL CITY, Merrick Co., June 21.—Crop looking splendid. Corn beginning to grow Weather warmer. Rains seem to be over. Rye will be cut next week.

MISSOURI. Special Dispatch to The Tribune.
LIBERTY, Clay Co., June 21.—Harvest begun Fears that the crop was injured have proved groundless. Yield compared with '77 is 25 per cent better both in quantity and quality. Corn is good. Oats promise well.

OHIO. Special Dispatch to The Tribune. IRONTON, Lawrence Co., June 21 .- Harvest ing. Heavy rains. Yield will probably bushels. Grain is better than in 1877. Corn looks well. Very little replanting. INDIANA

Rome, Perry Co., June 21.—Winter mostly harvested. Not more than half a Injured by fly and rust. Corn crop looks

WESTERN PATENTS. List of United States Patents Issued to In-

ventors of Illinois, Wisconsin, Michigan, Minnesota, Iowa, Indiana, and Nebraska. Special Dispatch to The Tribune. WASHINGTON, D. C., June 21 .- A. H. Evans & Co., patent-solicitors, of this city, report the following patents issued for the week ending

ILLINOIS. A. Lewis, Downer's Grove, hand power vehicles.
J. B. McNair, Mitton Hill, trace-carriers.
J. Neil, Chicago, liquid-forcing apparatus.
Lansier & Lowther, Chicago, mats for oll-

Lanster & Lowther, Chicago, mats for di-presses.

E. L. Wilson, Chicago, iron machinery.
P. B. Wright, Chicago, fire-proof columns.
R. M. Wilhams, Chicago, making wooden boxes.
Scott & Smith, Jollet, making wire cables.
H. Shlanderman, Decatur, liquor cork-valves.
P. Sheffler, Morris, brick machinery.
J. A. Winebrenner, Jefferson, irrigating device.
M. Annell, Belleville, road-graders.
W. W. Boxtee, Hersman, waterproof composition. for. P. Hammond, Aurore, inking-pads. G. P. Hanscom, Decatur, device for holding,

etc., barbs.
G. P. Hanscom, Decatur, device for marking P. Hanscom, Decatur, rail-fence barbs. Rundle, Edwardsville, developing photo pict-A. B. Smith, Byron, fence-posts.
H. B. Webber, Rockton, grain-separators
J. A. Lomax, Chicago, mineral waters;

Cram & Melcher, Chicago, medical compounds; Olin. Zurebell & Bennett, Burlington, whiffileree-hooke.

E. Tobin, Jr., Oconto, sash-holders.

J. D. Munson, Beloit, plow attachment.

E. Aschermann & Co., Milwaukee, cigars; trade

MICHIGAN.

MICHIGAN.

W. E. Kelley, Coldwater, cotton-seed planter.
J. Briody. Detroit, railroad-switches.
A. T. Hill, Detroit, rull-locks.
J. Mizner, Grand Rapids, rope-holders.
C. W. Stowe, Flint, curtain-fixtures.
MINNESOTA.
P. Schaefer, St. Peter, heater, etc., combined.
S. T. Smith, Kasson, stove-polish; trade-mark.
IOWA.
G. B. Hickox, Marshalltown, prisoners' schackles.
R. W. Hargrave, Marshalltown, fence-wire fast-eners.

ners, G. E. Palmer, Cedar Rapids, ironing-boards. J. M. Shuck, Des Moines, bee-feeders. J. M. Shuck, Des Moines, bee-feeders.
J. Beard, Kent, steam plows.
G. Wilkes, Munree, vehicle running-gear.

William Gravit, Elkhart, signal apparatus.
C. A. Greenicaf, Indianabolis, turn-tables.
W. John, Rigdon, tire-setting, etc., apparatus.
W. Geary, Fort Wayne, pot-lids.
Justus Harding, Goshen, cook-stove ventilator ittachment. D. Miller & W. Johnson, Harrodsburg, drag saw None this week.

A WOMAN'S SORROW.

Since all your vows are only empty words, And spoken from the lip, and not the heart; Since touch and smile are only mockery, And I do know it so—come, let us part!

Since I have found you faithless to your love, And chaing at the chains you once held sweet, And I divine, although you have not said See! I will strike them, broken, at your feet. Why should we linger in the old sweet ways, Where once the sky was bright with sunset's red And o'er the hill the crescent moon hung low— Why should we linger now, when Love is dead? Dead! dust and ashes, Love, the holy—fair! His dim white wraith doth haunt the olden scene, Hopeices, despairing; and the paths are grown High up with weeds, and loathsome things of grees

Hush! bush! I do not blame you, or the past; Earth was not made for long-lived peace blas: I have some memories, is not that enough?— A smile, a touch, one long, sweet, thrilling ki

Why should I have a joy that lives have missed— Lives that are better far than this of mine? O God! O God! how can I lose this love? It filled my life with beauty all-divine. And O the years! the long, unchanging years!
Dreary, and gray, and bitterer than gall!
O'tor one day, one sunny Summer-day,
With Love and you—gone, gone, beyond recall!
June 12, 1878.
FARRY DRISCOLL THE SOUTH TOWN.

Report of the Committee of the Taxpayers' Association.

What Can Be Done to Avoid Unjust and Unequal Taxation.

The Taxpayers' Association held another meeting at the Grand Pacific yesterday after-noon, J. H. Kedzie in the chair, and P. E. Stanley acting as Secretary. There was a very good The Committee appointed on the 18th inst.

ley acting as Secretary. There was a very good attendance.

The Committee appointed on the 18th inst. submitted the following report:

From information received which is believed to be reliable, it appears that the Assessor for the South Town of Chicago has assessed the business property upon the basis of a cash valuation, or nearly so, while property of like character on the North and West Sides, and as your Committee are advised throughout the remaining portion of Cook County. has been assessessed upon a basis of say one-quarter to one-third of its fair cash value.

This action on the part of the Assessor of the South Town, while sanctioned perhaps by the strict letter of the statute, is contrary to the well-established and universal custom that has hitherto prevailed, and while Mr. Rice may conceive it to be his duty under the provisions of the law to assess the property in this way, it is clear that if the matter is not corrected very great injustice will be done the taxpayers and real-estale owners of the South Town. If the property on the South Side is assessed at its full value, while property on the North and West Sides is assessed on a basis, say, of one-third, then it must follow that a party owning property on Lake street, for instance, cast of the bridge, worth \$30,000 will be obliged to pay three times the amount of tax levied upon a piece of property of like value situated on the same street west of the bridge. This is not only unjust, but is contrary to the true spirit of the Constitution, which provides that taxation shall be equal and uniform.

The taxes levied upon real estate in this city, when fairly levied and equally distributed, have become a burden too grievous, almost, to be borne. The robberies that are constantly being perpetrated under the guise of taxation onglit to rouse the indignation of every taxpayer in the community and induce him to adopt active measures to overcome this great and growing will. Capital, by reason of this intolerable burden, is constantly seeking investment in

cific evil which we now have to contend with.

It is provided by Sec. 86 of the Revenue act,

that,
In counties under township organization [and Cook County is under township organization], the Assessor, Town Clerk, and Supervisor shall meet on the fourth Monday of June for the purpose of reviewing the assessment of property in such town, and on the application of any person considering himself aggreeved, or who shall complain that the property of another is assessed too low, they shall review the assessment and correct the same as shall appear to them just.

R. Sec. 97 of the same act it is provided that the By Sec. 97 of the same act it is provided that the County Board shall meet on the second Monday of July, and,

On the application of any Theon who shall feel him-self aggrieved, or who shall complain that the property of another is assessed too low, they shall review the as-sessment, and correct the same as shall appear to It is further provided by the same section that the Board

the Board

Shall ascertain whether the valuation in one town or district bears just relations to all towns or districts in the county, and may increase or diminish the aggregate valuation of property in any town or district, by adding or deducting such sum upon the hundred as may be necessary to produce a just relation between all of the valuations of property in the county.

If the County Board of any county shall find the aggregate assessment of the county is too low, or is generally so necessary to produce the property in the county of the county band in the aggregate assessment of the county is too low, or is generally so necessary to produce the property in the processing to county. erally so unequal as to render it impracticable to equal-ize such assessments fairly, they may set saide the us-sessment of the whole county, or of any township or townships therein, and order a new assessment, with instructions to the Assessor to increase or diminish the aggregate assessment- of such county or township, as the case may be, by such an amount as said Board may deem right and just in the premises, and consistent with this act.

the case may be, by such as amount as said Board may deem right and just in the premises, and consistent with this act.

In view of these provisions and of certain decisions of our Supreme Court bearing upon the subject, it would seem to be the duty of the Town Board, upon the application of any person whe may consider himself aggrieved, and who shall so represent to them at the regular meeting to be held next Monday at No. 85 Washington street, to review the assessment of property in the South Town, and correct the same so as to make it uniform and equal upon all classes of property.

The principal object sought by this organization, as your Committee understand it, however, is uniformity and equality of assessments between the several towns, so that South Side property will bear no greater proportion of the burden than property of like value on the North and West Side, and throughout the county generally.

To accomplish this object, application must be made to the County Board at its annual meeting to be held on the second Monday of July, and it is recommended that the Executive Committee of this Association be instructed to ascertain, at the property on the South Side subject to taxation has been assessed upon a uniform basis, so that each property-owner bears his proportionate chare of the burden, and no more, and if they shall find that such is not the fact, that they bring the matter before the Town Board at its meeting to be held on Monday next, and take such further action in the matter as they may be advised is expedient or necessary.

Second—That they ascertain, by an examination

held on Monday next, and take such further action in the matter as they may be advised is expedient or necessary.

Second—That they ascertain, by an examination of the books of the respective Assessors, and by comparison of values, whether the property subject to taxation in the South, North, and West Towns, and throughout the county, has been assessed upon a uniform basis, and if it shall be found that the property in the South Town has been assessed at its full cash value, or nearly so, while the property in the other towns, or any of them, has been assessed upon a much lower valuation, that they bring this fact to the notice of the County Board at its annual meeting to be held on the second Monday of July, and demand that the assessment of the South Town be set aside, and a new assessment ordered upon such a basis of valuation as shall make the assessments throughout the county uniform, and that the said Committee be instructed to make use of every lecitimate and lawful means to relieve the property of the South Town of its unequal burden.

Third—Your Committee further recommend that each member of this Association, and, indeed, all taxpayers or property-owners on the South Side, appear before the Town Board, at its meeting to be held next Monday, and ascertain whether his property has been fairly assessed, and, if not, that they then and there make application to the Board to have the assessment corrected, and that they also go before the County Board and insist that the assessment of property throughout the county be made uniform.

Your Committee present the names of the following gentlemen to constitute the Executive Committee of the Association; John A. Kedzie, Mal-

Your Committee present the names of the following gentlemen to constitute the Executive Committee of the Association: John A. Kedzie, Malcom McNetil. Joel C. Walters, D. M. Hillis, William Handerre, A. J. Averell, Robert Law, N. K. Fairbank, F. C. Vierling, M. F. Tuley, Matthew Lafin, isaac N. Arnold, Fred Tuttle, George Schneider, L. B. Otts, Fotter Paimer, A. L. Coe, Feter Page, J. H. Dunham, Joseph Medill, Charles Hitchcock, William Blair, M. C. Stearns, Lyman Baird.

On motion of T. W. Wadsworth, the report was adopted.

Mr. Harding moved that a committee be appointed to draft by-laws for the Association.

The motion was agreed to, and the Committee manned was Alexander Hardington. the named was Alorzed to, and the Commit-tee named was Alorzed Huntington. Le Grand Burton, William Brackett, and W. H. Wood. The Committee on Subscription was increased to ten. All who wish to join can do so by call-ing at the office of Mr. Stanley, No. 72 Dearborn street. The Association then adjourned until 3 o'clock

Monday afternoon.

The Executive Committee will hold a meeting at 3 o'clock this afternoon, at the Grand Pacific.

The Ill-Fated Charleston Expedition to The Ill-Fated Charleston Expedițion to Liberia.

Correspondence Charleston (S. C.) News and Courier.

SIERRA LEONE, WEST COAST OF ARBICA, May 19, VIA MADERIA, Saturday, June 15.—The Azor arrived here to-day. For many of the hopeful immigrants who sailed from Charleston on Easter Sunday, the voyage has been disastrous. Indeed, at one time there was reason to fear that the Azor would be nothing less than a floating charpel-house.

son to fear that the Azor would be nothing less than a floating charnel-house.

The first days of the vorage were wholly uneventful. Capt. Holmes organized a police force, and required every part of the vessel to be kept clean. There was no grumbling at this. The submission and docility of the immigrants cannot be too highly prajsed. Soon, however, the need of an experienced physician began to be felt. Even before the Azor sailed measles had made its appearance, and this malady spread rapidly. This was not so bad, however, as the ship-fever caused by the close confinement between decks, the scanty accommodation, and, above all, by the want of

intense. They had not been accustomed to practice self-denial, and soon exhausted the limited daily supply of water. There was great waste despite the efforts of the officers. Thefever spread rapidly, and before we reached this point, which is a colonial settlement on the West Coast, belonging to Great Britain, twenty-three of our ill-fated immigrants had died. I have never seen a sadder sight than when their remains were committed to the deep. The names of the dead will go to you by the first mail-steamer that touches at this place. This dispatch I forward by way of the Island of Madeira, from which point it will be sent to you by ocean cable.

My own health is good. Capt. Holmes has been unremitting in his attention to the immigrants. I cannot praise his vigilance, thoughtfulness, and judgment too warmly. Despite the loss of life the immigrants are in good spirits, and filled with joy at the prospect of soon reaching their destination. A. B. Williams.

ARMY NEWS.

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY. WASHINGTON, D. C.—Special Orders No. 129.— By direction of the President. First-Lieut. C. A. L. Fotten, Fourth Artillery, is relieved from duty at the Massachusette Agricultural College, to take

the Massachusetts Agricultural College, to take effect July 1, and will join his regiment.

The Superintendent General Recruiting Service will cause 150 recruits to be prepared and forwarded to Fort Snelling, Minn., where they will report to the Commanding General for assignment to the Eleventh Infantry.

The following named men have been ordered to be discharged the service: Privates William Hill, Company 1, Tenth Cavairy; William Moore, Company A, Seventh Infantry; James Gee, Company H, Fifth Cavairy; James H, Bouffler, Company I, Twelfth Infantry; Myles Byrne, Company I, Twelfth Infantry; Myles Byrne, Company H, Fourth Cavairy; and William D. Emmerson, late Company G, Twenty-third Infantry.

General Orders No. 35.—By direction of the Secretary of War, paragraph 1, 130, Revised Army Regulations of 1863, fixing the allowance of stationery, is hereby modified by substituting black ink for issue in place of ink powder, at the rate of one pint of ink to one paper of powder.

DEPARTMENT OF THE PLATTE. HEADQUARTERS, OMAHA, Nob. - Special Order No. 53. - First-Lieut. R. Barnett, Assistan Surgeon, will report in person to the commanding officer. Fort McKinney, Wyoming, to reliev from duty First-Lieut. M. W. Wood, Assistan that post.

Special Orders No. 54.—A General Court-Martial is hereby appointed to meet at Fort McKinney, Wyoming, on the 24th day of June, 1878, for the trial of such orisoners as may be brought before it. Detail for the Court: Capts. Edward Pollock, Ninth Infantry; Samuel P. Ferris, Charles J. Von Herman, and Thomas F. Quinn, Fourth Infantry; First-Lieut. John W. Bubb. Fourth Infantry; James Regan, Ninth Infantry; First-Lieut. Butler D. Price, Fourth Infantry, Judge Advocate.

DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI. HEADQUARTERS, FORT LEAVENWORTH, Kas. Special Orders No. 108 .. - Maj. W. A. Rucker will pay the troops stationed at Fort Leavenworth, Leavenworth Military Prison, Forts Riley, Hayes, and Wallace, Kansas, and Forts Lyon and Garland and Wallace, Kansas, and Forts Lyon and Garland, Colorado, up to June 30. Maj. W. H. Johnston will pay the troops at the Cavalry Depots, St. Louis, and at Jefferson Barracks, Mo. Maj. W. R. Gibson will pay the troops at Forts Gibson, Sill, and Reno, Indian Territory, up to June 30. Majs. J. P. Willard and A. S. Towar will pay the troops stationed in New Mexico up to June 30. Maj. J. A. Broadhead will pay the troops at Forts Larned and Dodge, Kansas, Camp Sally, Indian Territory, and Fort Elliott, Texas. exas.
Capt. C. H. Hoyt, Assistant Quartermaster, will receed to St. Louis on public business connected

DEPARTMENT OF TEXAS. HEADQUARTERS, SAN ARTONIO, Texas.—Circular No. 10.—To meet the requirements usual at the close of a fiscal year, the Acting Commissary of Subsistence at each post in this department will pay promptly, so far as practicable, for the year about to close, all outstanding indebtedness at his post, and immediately, after June 30, remit to the Chief Commissary of Subsistence at these head-quarters whatever balance of subsistence funds he quarters whatever balance of may have on hand.

Special Orders No. 121.—Capt. J. F. Gregory, special Orders is relieved from duty as Chief

Special Orders No. 121.—Capt. s. F. Gregory, Corps of Engineers, is relieved from duty as Chief Engineer Officer of the department, and will comply with the requirements of Special Orders No. 6, current series, Headquarters of the Army.

Company E., Tenth Cavairy, is relieved from duty at Post of San Felipe, Tex., and will proceed to Fort Stockton, Tex.

CURRENT OPINION.

Gail Hamilton should be sent to some asyum for fatherless and motherless children, she Men in financial distress will hold colle-

If you want to wipe out the party line in Congress, put a miscellaneous appropriation bill on its passage.—Philadelphia North American (Rep.). The dastardly attempt to resurrect Samue

J. Tildenshould result in the severest punishment to every body-snatcher engaged in the outrage. — Wheeling (W. Va. | Register (Rep.). Stanley Matthews seems to be the only

man in the country who never read the reports of the Beecher scandal, for, if he bad, he would not have written those letters.—New Haven Palladium There is no occasion now for Mr. Samuel . Tilden to say what he thinks about Hayes' title.

The House of Representatives has saved him all trouble in that direction.—Philadelphia Times Perhaps the Republicans can now appre late the anxiety of the people of Louislana to get rid of Anderson et al., since they themselves have just found out what a bad lot they are. — New Orleans Tunes (Dem.).

The mass of the Republicans feel less regret at the success of the President's Southern pol-icy, now that they see just what wort of creatures represented the party in Louisiana and Florida. — Hartford Post (hep.).

The New York Herald, in an appeal to Mr. Tilden to speak out on the investigation business, says "He owes something to the country." So he does. That long-lodged income-tax, for instance.

— Memphis (Tenn.) Avalanche (Ind.). If Northern cities need assistance from the South, let them say so, and the Communists and law-breakers will soon hear an old-fashioned

Rebel yell,—one that would make the hair stand on the head of a wooden man.—Cynthiana (Ky.) Neics (Dem.). Butler has picked up the French saying, that you cannot make an omelette before you break the eggs. There is another French saying that the General might heed: "You cannot make a savory omelette with rotten eggs."—Boston Journal (Rep.).

Alexander H. Stephens is no more un popular with the Democracy now than he was in 1860, when he opposed secession. Then, as now, he was too much of a patriot and too little of a partisan to suit the ruling element of the party.—

Indianapotis Journa! (Rep.).

Morton, by the way, told me another thing in connection with Uncle Sammy that will be news to a great many people. He says that Tilden news to a great many people. He says that Tilden told Hewitt of his intention to take possession of the Presidency in case the House declared him elected, and that so alarmed that bondholding galoot that he repaired straightway to Washington and gave out that Tilden was in favor of the Electoral Commission, when he had no such authority; that Tilden, in fact, never favored the Commission, and was prepared to defend his rights when called upon to do so. So it would appear from this that it was Hewitt's and not Tilden's cowardice which enabled the Republicans to succeed in their grand game of bluff.—Washington Letter to Cincinnate Enquirer (Dem.).

Though the Ohio indersement of the Presi-

Though the Ohio indorsement of the President is " mild," the spirit of conciliation having gent is 'mild,' the spirit of conclisation having prevailed, it is evidently sincere, and it will be strengthened by interpretation during the campaign. The style in which the Northern Republicans are coming up to the support of the Administration will raise up friends in the South. The trouble in the South with the President has been, that he did not seem to have Northern backing.—Cincinnati Commercial (Ind.).

The disadvantages are not all on the side The disadvantages are not all on the side of the women in the competition with men. In many things their sex gives fame to performance which would not lift a man from obscurity. Would Miss Abigail Dodge's philippics on public men have ever got any notoriety if written by a man! They would be regarded as the effusions of a sorehead, and the writer would have to own a paper in order to get them printed. And the simple fact that they were written by a relation of a disappointed aspirant for the Presidential nomination would have brought a trite remark which would have made the soreheaded statesman ashamed of them. But, as the scoiding of a woman, they get a sort of notoriety. Women have some special advantages to set off against their many disabilities. Cincinnati Gazette.

Col. Higginson, writing in the Atlantic for

Col. Higginson, writing in the Atlantic for July concerning "Some War-Scenes Revisited," offers an interesting and hopeful record of the new order of things in the South. Everywhere he went order or things in the South. Everywhere he went in Virginia, the Carolinas, and Florida, he found the colored people thriving, industrious, well treated, and even regarded as important on account of their votes; and the whites betaking themselves to work with energy. In South Carolina he certifies to the same state of affairs which our special correspondent described last spring, and especially to the universal confidence in Gor. Hampton. He says, however, that a Rapublican lawyer. ''s white man unsuspected of corruption, assured him that the State was Republican, and could be carried for that party if half a dozen well-known Northern Republicans should cansas it, for the negroes only need to know '' that the party at the North has not, as they have been told, deserted them.'' But they would only aim to carry the Legislature, making no nomnatical against Hampton.

The Hon. William Armstrong, of Williamsport, announces his withdrawal from the National party, and his determination to support the Republican party and its candidates. He says he went before the National Convention as an advocate of the principles of the Greenback party, and, if the wishes of the Greenbackers in the Convention had predominated, he would have been the nomines for Governor. But, as it is, the National party is now under control of the Communistic length of the State, and he cannot affiliate with any set of men who support the doctrines of the Communa. R. Armstrong says he is aware that his withdrawal will be misconstrued, and that he will be charged with ireachery; but he maintains that his present position is the only safe one for the man who lowed have and order to occupy, and he will do so regardless of the consequences to himself. He is firm in the Greenback faith, and will go into any more ment for the advancement of Greenback principles; but the platform the National party his adopted he can never assent to.—Montross (Pa.) Republican (Rep.).

The [Electoral] investigation should page The Hon. William Armstrong, of William

The [Electoral] investigation should never ave been undertaken if there was to be any falter. nave been undertaken if there was to be any faitering or weakening. Having once commenced it there should be no compromise till "the naked truth" is exhibited to the world. If the Democratic leaders in Congress had a tithe of the nerve that the Republican leaders have ever manifested, they would never have been caught in that trap; nor would never have been caught in that trap; nor would they have been cheated out of their President. It is time that the Democratic leaders had learned that an aggressive campaign carries all the elements of victory; and that a defensive campaign generally ends in defeat. We had taken the aggressive, were progressing finely, when sadpaign generally ends in defeat. We had taken the aggressive,—were progressing finely,—when suddenly we face about and make a declaration, instead of pursuing our object. This object was the exposure of the frauds and the punishment of their perpetrators. If this ien't the object of the investigation, it had better never have been undertaken. If this was the object, it was a great error to make a solemn declaration, before it was ended in favor of anybody anybody's title whose name by comman rumor has been connected with them.

—indianapolis Seglinel (Dem.).

Says the Cincinnati Commercial: "Tas CHICAGO TRIBUNE may be correct that A. B. Cornell was the emissary, referred to by Gen. Grosvenor, that was sent to Gov. Hayes by Senator Conkling to dictate terms for his support; but it is our impression that the messenger was Platt, and that he appeared on the scene with two propo-sitions. The first was early in the season, and was sitions. The first was early in the season, and was to the effect that Conkling could carry the State of New York by personal exertion, and that otherwise the State would be lost,—that before he would make the exertion he must be conciliated by assurances as to the intention of Hayes if elected. Conkling wanted to have Hayes understand that he (Conkling) held the Presidency in the hollow of his mighty hand, and must be promised the leading influence in the Administration, or he would urn the election over to the Democracy by idleness in New York. This he attempted to do, and threw the country into the trouble from which it was rescued by the Electoral Commission. Conkling understood that he was to be a member of that Commission, and was excluded through the influence of Senator Morton, who believed him to be a traitor. Ever since Conkling has justified the judgment of Morton by littleness and maliciousness. The fraud hunt is the product of his spits, and he loses no chance to show his foolish epotian and ridiculous wrath because his conceits are disregarded. He is becoming one of the least reputable characters that has appeared in our annals, and is adding to his reputation rapidly."

Alexander H. Stephens is about to start

the independent ball in the solid South, and every-oody who loves the stirring up of dry bones of any but be healthy in its results, no matter whether Mr. Stephens is right or wrong, and it will be all the same in beneficence generally if the wrong should get away with the victory once in a while. Mr. Stephens is an independent sort of an Inde-Mr. Stephens is an independent sort of an independent in politics, and loves to have his own way in having his own way. When a Whijs in Congress a generation ago, ne would kick out of the harness whenever the party got on a hillside with a dangerous precipice convenient, and finally he kicked himself cicar over into the Democracy and thene gravitated into secession. Once in secession, he was made Vice-President of the Confederacy, and kicked the bantling in and out of season, until he finally ran a small rebeliion of his own inside of the boss Rebellion. During the last two years of the war he had business almost every place else than at the Confederate Capital, although the presiding officer of the Senate, and after the War has truck out for the rehabilitation of his citizenshp on his own account. As soon as the current of events made it practicable, he was returned to the Federal Congress, and he has been eccentric in doing right as a rule, because his party has as a rule done wrong.—Philadelphia Times (Ind.).

Men in financial distress will hold colle-

quies like this with Ewing, Pendleton & Co. : when in distress—"Mr. Ewing, Pendieton of Co.: Man in distress—"Mr. Ewing, you told us last year, when you were here making stump speeches, that the party in power is to blame for all our labor troubles and financial distress. Who was in power then?" "Ewing—"The Republican party." Man in distress—"What party has been in y." Man in distress—"What party has been in power for the past six months?" Ewing—"The Democratic party." Man in distress—"What has it done to make good the promises of good times and lots of money with which you begulied us into voting your ficket last year?" Ewing (with a tremor—for he cannot blush)—"O my friend, wais a while. We have only been in power six months in Ohio. We have not had time enough to repair the damage done you by the Republican party. Yote our ticket again and we piedge and promise—"Man in distress (interrupting angrily)—"There, there, Mr. Demagogue, we have heard your promises and pledges before. You deceived us. We will hear no more promises, if you please." Exit Ewing from the coal-fields and iron-region, swearing great oaths. This seene will be repeated in every township of Ohio. You have no idea how indignant the poor laboring men of Ohio feel when they reflect upon the false pretenses by which the Democracy stole their confidence and their votes last year.—Cincinnati Latier to Philadeliphia Press (Rep.).

The first reflection of all sensible persons,

The first reflection of all sensible persons, The first reflection of all sensible persons, upon the adjournment of Congress, will be, that this country cannot afford to elect such another House of Representatives. The Senate has behaved badly enough. But when we recall the outragecus measures which the House has passed, and which have been stopped or amended in the Senate by greater patriotism, calmer sense, better practical information, or superior independence of local or temporary clamor, we feel profoundly thankful to that body. It has done much mispractical information, or superior independence of local or temporary clamor, we feel profoundly thankful to that body. It has done much mischief, and permitted much, but has prevented a vast deal more. The House must be indued by its votes, and not by the character of bills shally passed. A calm and candid review of its performances, when the roar of erazy demagogas and jobbers has died away, will show that so House of Representatives since the independence of this country was declared has been as reckless of the public honor, as dangerous to the public beace and prosperity, as servile in pandering to the passions and prejudices of the most ignorant classes, as regardless of the necessities of business and industry, and as incompetent to perform intelligently even the mere routine duties of legislation, as the House which plessed the country by adjourning yesterday. "Never such a House again as long as the Republic enduries." That ought to be the strm resolve of every patriotic citizen. This has been peculiarly apd conspicuously a Democratic House. Elected at a time when that party expected also to elect a President, and to be able to cast off the restraint which the struggle for power involves, this House has shown more clearly than any other what the Democratic party is, and what its complete country it is essentially reactionary. It would put the gray above the blue. It would punish those who sayed the Union, and reward those who sought to destroy it. Por the first time since the War the country has had opportunity to see a Solid South in Tull control of a Democratic House, and the learn, both by what that House has done and by the measures proposed and laid aside until the Solid South can control a Democratic Senate also, what changes are to toady, get the Government into their hands.—New York Tribune (Rep.).

THE FALL OF CARDINAL WOLSEY.

Farewell, a long farewell to all my greatness!
This is the State of Maine: to-day man puts ford.
The tender leaves of hope: 40-morrow blossom.
And bears his blushing honors thick upon him:
The third day comes a potato-bug:
The fourth day this bug sends for his family,
And gets reduced rates on the railroad
For a colony of his neighbors.
The sixth day a grasshopper and a June bug
Put in appearance, and, seeing that
It is a dire opening for young people. For a colony of his neighbors.
The sixth day a grassnopper and a June bug
Put in appearance, and, seeing that
It is a die opening for young people,
They send for all their kith and kin,
Who settle around the poor cuss like
The seventeen-year locusts in Egypt;
And when he thinks, good, easy man,
Full surfely his greatness is a-ripening.
They eat him up slick as a whistle,
Not even sparing the brass buckle on the
Back of his pants:
I have ventured, like little wanton boys
That swim on bladders,
These many summers in a sea of glory,
In full view of railroad trains,
But at last I've come to grief;
My high-blown pride at length broke under,
And has left me, weary and old with service, and
Afflicted with curvature of the spine, ringbons,
Spavin, poli-evil, rheumatism, unable to awim.
And at the mercy of a rade stream
That must forever hide me!
Vain pomp and glory of this world. I hate ye!
I feel my heart now opened; O how wretched
Is that poor cuss that hangs on
Princes' favors, and expects an appointment!
There is, betwirt that "smile" he would aspire to,
More bangs and tears than wars or woman have;
And, when he falls, he falls like Lucifer
Learning to skate, never to hope again.

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